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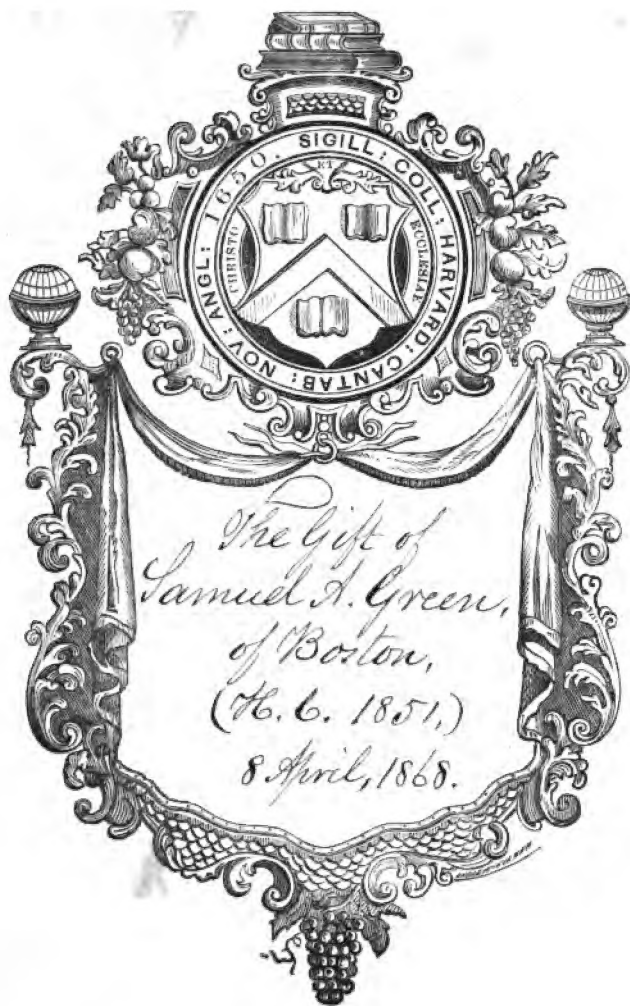
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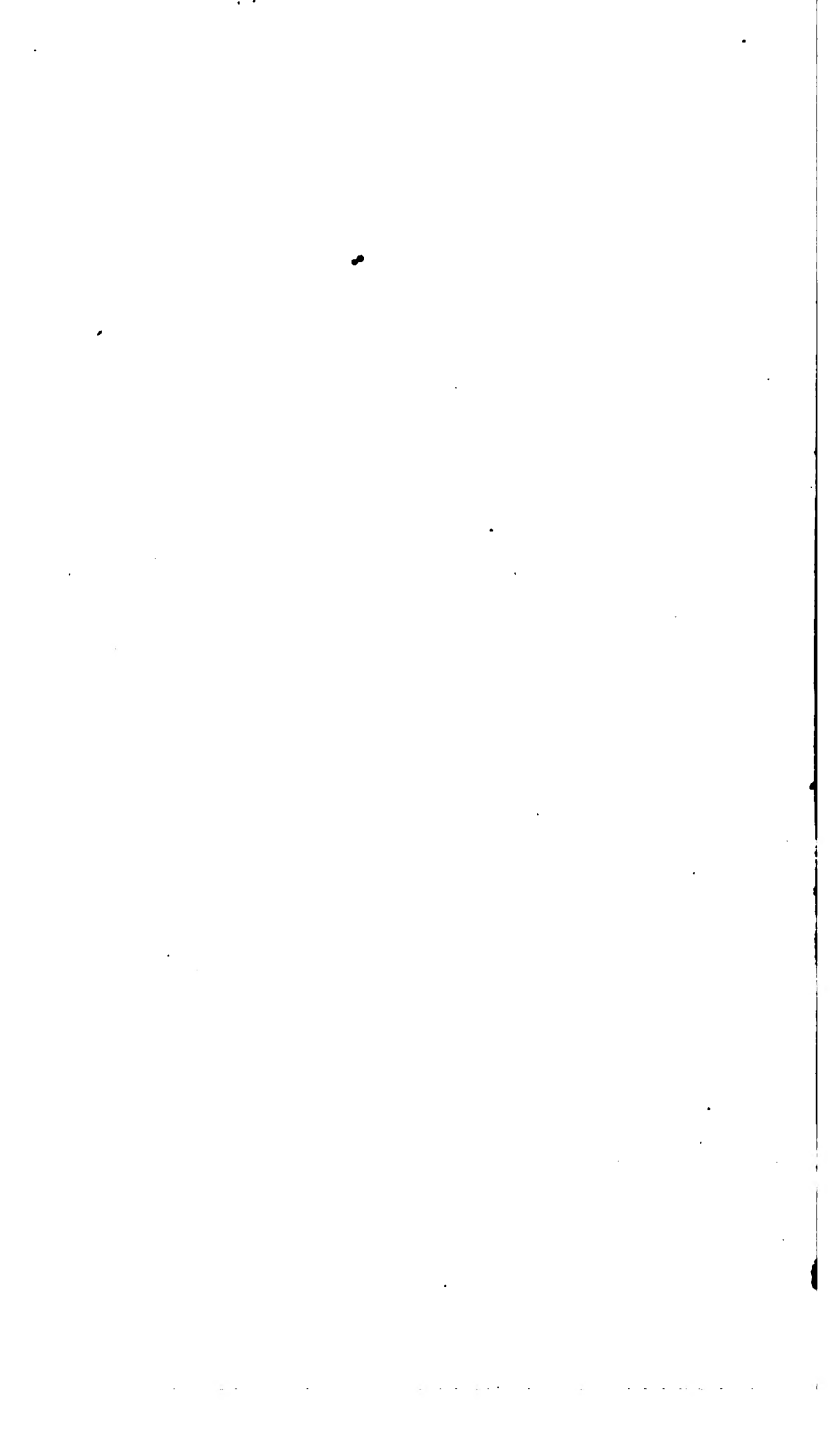
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# GRAMMAR

OF THE

# GREEK LANGUAGE.

BY

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FISK.

*Σὲν μύθοις τὰ καλὰ γίγνεται πόνοις.....EURIP.*

*Nec minore curâ Græca studia secutus est, amorem præstantiamque linguæ  
occasione omni professus.....SUTTON.*

TWENTY-SIXTH STEREOTYPE EDITION.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT S. DAVIS.

NEW YORK: ROBINSON, PRATT, & Co., AND COLLINS, BROTHER, & Co.

PHILADELPHIA: THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT, & Co.

BALTIMORE: CUSHING & BROTHER.

And sold by the trade generally.

1844.

1868, Apr. 8.

4264, 818.309

Gift of Sam. St. Green, M. L. E. (H. C. 1871)

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1830, by

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FISK,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

Edgewood T 1118.44,390

## FIKSK'S GREEK GRAMMAR.

The requisites in a Manual of Grammar, are simplicity and lucidness of arrangement, condensation of thought, and accuracy of principle and expression. These requisites Mr. Fisk appears to have attained in a considerable degree in his Greek Grammar, of which we have expressed approbation by introducing it into our School.

FORREST AND WYCKOFF, *Principals of Collegiate School, New York City.*  
*New York, October 3d, 1843.*

I have used for several years Fisk's Greek Grammar, and I regard it among the best, and perhaps the best, now used in our Schools. Pupils instructed in it, encounter less difficulty than in others.

E. H. JENNY, A. M., *Principal of "New York Institute."*  
*New York, October, 1843.*

Mr. R. S. Davis, — I have examined Fisk's Greek Grammar, published by yourself. To all who will take the trouble to examine it, its own intrinsic merit will be its best recommendation. The Syntax I regard as decidedly superior. The rules are peculiarly clear and comprehensive, thereby relieving the student from a heavy tax upon his time and memory, to which he would otherwise be subjected, and from which, perhaps, he is not equally free in the use of any other work of the kind.

C. TRACY, *Principal of Select English and Classical School.*  
*New York City, October 28th, 1843.*

*Recommendations fully concurring with the above opinions, have been received from the following gentlemen, among many others, who have recently adopted this Grammar in preference to any other.*

JAMES N. McELLAGATT,	<i>Principal of the Mechanics' Society School, New York.</i>
WM. A. TAYLOR,	" " <i>All Saints Parochial School,</i> "
MOORE AND FISK,	" " <i>the New England School,</i> "
CHARLES W. FEEKS,	" " <i>Classical and English School,</i> "
WASHINGTON KING,	" " " " "
J. JAY GREENOUGH,	" " <i>Select School,</i> "
A. JONES SEXTON,	" " " " "
J. B. KIDDER,	" " " " "

*From Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., author of the National Arithmetic, etc.*

Bradford, (Mass.) Teacher's Seminary, October 16th, 1843. — For several years past, I have used Fisk's Greek Grammar in my seminary. I consider it a work of superior merit. It is well arranged; and the rules are clear and perspicuous. It is, in my opinion, better adapted to initiate pupils into the idiom of the Greek language, than any other treatise of the kind, that I have examined. FISK'S GREEK EXERCISES should be used in connexion with the Grammar. A work of this kind has long been needed. It is a production of great merit.

Yours respectfully, BENJAMIN GREENLEAF.

☐ Fisk's Greek Grammar is used in Harvard University, and in many other Collegiate and Academic Institutions, in various parts of the United States.

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METCALF, KEITH, AND NICHOLS,

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## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

---

PERHAPS no elementary work has so long and so justly been the subject of complaint, as the grammars employed for the purpose of introducing beginners into a knowledge of the Greek language. Those most esteemed for copiousness and methodical arrangement, fail either by the omission of much important matter, or by the incommodious disposition and defective exemplification of what they contain.

With the hope of remedying these faults the following work was undertaken, the extreme difficulty of which the compiler was by no means aware of; but he soon discovered that, without a familiar acquaintance with the principal writers of the Greek language, and whatever has been published to elucidate them, no one could be qualified to compose a full, clear, and accurate system of its grammar, wherein the rules and observations should be properly exemplified, and their respective importance attached to them; and accordingly, with a labor to be appreciated by those only who are conversant with such studies (to say nothing of extraneous impediments of no ordinary character), he collected and perused every work which seemed likely to afford any thing of service to his undertaking.

In particular he read over all the more popular Greek authors, most of them many times, especially those from Homer to Demosthenes, as also their different commentators, besides having constant recourse to the invaluable lexicons and indexes of single authors by Damm, Seberus, Schweig-

haeuser, Sturze, Schleusner, Sanxay, Beck, Reiske, and others. He also availed himself of the labors of Vigerus, Hoogeveen, Bos, Fischer, Matthiæ, Buttman, and the other grammarians before the public, with the principal general lexicons, from the smallest up to the voluminous one of Stephanus. In perusing these works, all of which were constantly before him, he copied whatever might be of use in any part of the grammar, and thus accumulated a mass of materials, from which he was enabled to deduce the general principles of the language, with the particular observations and exceptions, and to illustrate them by a selection from a large number of the most pertinent examples that are to be found in all the Greek writers. And here he would observe, without further acknowledgment, that he has borrowed from other grammarians whatever answered his purpose, retaining their language wherever greater clearness would not be produced by an alteration of it.

The parts preceding the Syntax required less attention than most of the others; nevertheless much pains have been bestowed on these, and it is hoped that many deficiencies have been supplied, and that the whole has been considerably simplified. The modern division of nouns into three declensions was adopted, because it appeared most convenient, and had in its favor the suffrages of nearly all the later grammarians; but as the ancient division is preferred by many, and as a knowledge of it is necessary in perusing those writings in which it is exclusively referred to, this also is subjoined in a smaller character. It was discovered that when baryton verbs are divided into four conjugations, the rules concerning them are far less complex than when they are reduced to one. The tenses universally called the *perfect and pluperfect middle*, until they were lately transferred by the German grammarians to the active voice, under

the denomination of the *second perfect* and *second pluperfect*, are here retained in the middle voice; because the advantage of a more philosophical classification, even if it be incontestably so, seemed not in this case a sufficient reason for disturbing the nomenclature so generally recognised by philologists, and for destroying the symmetry which has hitherto existed in the three voices. The List of Defective Verbs, with some slight modifications from Matthiæ, Busby, and others, was derived from Fischer, by whom unquestionable authorities are given for the use of the tenses here inserted.

But the chief cause of the complaints made by teachers and learners has always existed in the Syntax, and to present the Greek student with one as complete as possible, was, in all his researches, the great object of the compiler, in the attainment of which he flatters himself that he has not wholly failed. His design was, by its copiousness, to adapt it to the student at any stage of his studies, and accordingly here, as also elsewhere, the parts first to be learned are printed in the largest character, and those last of all in the smallest. The rules and observations, for the ease of the learner, are expressed as concisely as possible, and those which the Greek language has in common with the Latin, generally in the words of Adam's Latin Grammar; but where they would still have been too long to be cited on every occasion, the inconvenience is obviated, either by comprising so much only in the principal part as is of most frequent use, and after the exemplification subjoining the remainder, or by dividing the rule into several parts, of which that only is to be taken which is immediately applicable. Moreover the use of difficult or abstract terms was studiously avoided, although in so doing it was sometimes necessary to employ others hardly so precise or expressive.

The Prosody also, which next to the Syntax demanded most attention, is the result of much labor and reflection; and, it is believed, is as full and satisfactory as the limits allowable to its relative importance will admit of its being made. The prosodists from whom it was drawn are Maltby, Leeds, and others of the highest authority, and from it may be ascertained, in almost every case, whether the doubtful vowel of any word be long by the usage of the poets. It is presented in the form which seemed most convenient for reference; and that every proper facility might be afforded to the younger student, derivatives and compounds, particularly from less obvious primitives, are often given, for which the more advanced student may have little occasion.

Considerable pains likewise have been taken with the rules for the Accents; and they will be found to comprise nearly all those delivered on this subject in much larger treatises by the earlier grammarians, but which later ones have been able, with scarcely any loss, greatly to condense, and which perhaps admit of little further simplification. As the omission of these marks involves many passages in needless obscurities, which often require the aid of adscititious light, where their presence alone would have rendered the sense perfectly clear and obvious, it is to be hoped that no Greek will hereafter be printed without them.

The Dialects it was thought advisable to take from the Gloucester Greek Grammar, in consequence of the great and unexpected difficulties experienced in the execution of the more important parts. They have been altered and corrected, however, in many places, and the accents inserted throughout.

The compiler cannot dismiss his performance, without returning his thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly aided him in procuring the books necessary to be consulted; and he



regrets that its appearance should convey so inadequate an idea of the labor bestowed upon it, particularly to the superficial or casual reader, that it would hardly protect him against the charge of ostentation, should he acknowledge in detail the obligations laid upon him. He must, however, be permitted to express his gratitude for the use he was allowed to make of the literary treasures of Harvard University, from the Librarian of which he experienced every kindness consistent with the duties of his important charge.

It has long been the opinion of the compiler, and one which he finds pretty generally to prevail among others, that a considerable portion of the time usually allotted to the study of Greek, might be employed to much greater advantage in the writing of exercises in this language; not such exercises, indeed, as have been drawn up for this purpose by Neilson and Huntingford, which, from the difficulties they present, fail altogether of the end they were designed for; but such as, by the simplicity and pertinency of the examples to be written, by the gradual transition from the easiest rules of construction to those more difficult, and, above all, by their not presupposing a knowledge of what has not already been learned, shall render the progress of the student more rapid, than any method hitherto devised. Such a volume he is endeavoring to prepare; and, as most of the materials necessary had previously been collected, it is already in such a state of forwardness, that, should no unforeseen obstacle prevent, it will appear not long after the publication of this Grammar.

Waltham, Massachusetts, June, 1830.

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

---

THE compiler of this Grammar, by a maturer consideration of the subject, and by the suggestions of several respectable teachers, has been enabled in the Second Edition to make various improvements, which he flatters himself will be found considerably to enhance its value.

To render the inflection of words more easy to the understanding of the pupil, new declensions of substantives and adjectives have been inserted, and examples for the exercise of the learner subjoined to each declension; transpositions have been made in the declensions of adjectives, by which they have been better arranged; the four conjugations of baryton verbs have been exhibited at length, through all the voices, and the contract verbs have been conjugated in a form better adapted for use; complete synopses of the modes and tenses have been given, of the four conjugations of baryton verbs, and of the three forms of contract verbs, and the synopses of the verbs in  $\mu$  have been more conveniently disposed; and numerous other additions and simplifications have been interspersed throughout the whole.

The penultimate quantity of polysyllables has been indicated by the usual signs, wherever it might otherwise have been doubtful, that the beginner may be enabled to give each word its proper accent from the first time he has occasion to pronounce it. This was deemed of so much importance, that whenever the marks of quantity would have been excluded by the Greek accents, the latter have been sacri-

ficed without hesitation ; as we have no regard to them in our pronunciation of the language, but observe the same rules that we do in Latin, in which we accent the penultima of dissyllables, whether it be long or short, but the penultima of polysyllables only when it is long, and when it is short, the antepenultima. Of the polysyllables not marked, comparatives in *ων*, as *βελτιων*, have the accent on the penultima, except in writers not Attic ; and the words which have a short vowel in the penultima, rendered common by a mute and liquid following, as *ἄδακτος*, p. 48., are to be accented on the antepenultima in prose.

The Exercises promised in the Preface to the first edition have been duly published, and the compiler has the assurance of experienced teachers, that they fully answer the purpose for which they were intended. It is believed that, if the Grammar be first committed to memory, and a portion of easy Greek be next read, they may then be written with the greatest profit. Although the Notes appended to the Exercises refer to the pages of the first edition of the Grammar, which do not correspond with those of the second, yet, by means of the Table at the end of this volume, they may be used alike with both editions.

Waltham, Massachusetts, October, 1831.

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# GREEK GRAMMAR.

## LETTERS.

THE Greek Language is written by means of twenty-four letters.

Figure.		Name.	Power.	
A	α	ἄλφα	alpha	a
B	β ε	βῆτα	beta	b
Γ	γ ς	γάμμα	gamma	g
Δ	δ	δέλτα	delta	d
E	ε	ἕψιλόν	epsilon	ë
Z	ζ	ζῆτα	zeta	z
H	η	ἥτα	eta	ē
Θ	θ α	θῆτα	theta	th
I	ι	ἰῶτα	iōta	i
K	κ	κάππα	kappa	k
Λ	λ	λάμβδα	lambda	l
M	μ	μῦ	mu	m
N	ν	νῦ	nu	n
Ξ	ξ	ξι	xi	x
O	ο	ὀ μικρόν	omicron	ō
Π	π α	πι	pi	p
P	ρ	ῥῶ	rho	r
Σ	σ ς	σίγμα	sigma	s
T	τ ι	ταῦ	tau	t
Υ	υ	ὕ ψιλόν	upsilon	u
Φ	φ	φι	phi	ph
X	χ	χι	chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	ψι	psi	ps
Ω	ω	ὦ μέγα	omëga	ō



The different characters for the same sound are used indiscriminately, with the exception of  $\sigma$  and  $\varsigma$ , of which the former is used only at the beginning and in the middle of words, and the latter only at the end. By some modern editors, however,  $\varsigma$  is used at the end of syllables, when they form an entire word, with which another is compounded; as,  $\delta\upsilon\varsigma\mu\epsilon\nu\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$ . Also in a word where the last vowel is cut off,  $\sigma$  is retained before the apostrophe; as,  $\epsilon\nu\acute{o}\eta\sigma'$  'Αγαμέμνονα.

$\Gamma$  before  $\gamma$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\chi$ , is pronounced like *ng* in *angle*; as,  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , *anggelas*; 'Αγγίσης, *Angchises*.

When Greek words are written in Latin,  $\kappa$  and  $\upsilon$  are generally represented by *c* and *y*; as,  $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , *cynus*. The Latin  $\wp$  is expressed in Greek by  $\beta$  or  $\omicron\upsilon$ , and sometimes by  $\upsilon$  alone; as,  $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\beta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , or  $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , *Servius*;  $\Sigma\epsilon\upsilon\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$  *Severus*.

The old Greek alphabet consisted of sixteen letters only,  $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\theta\iota\kappa\lambda\mu\nu\omicron\pi\rho\sigma\tau\upsilon$ , which were sufficient to express all the sounds of the Greek language. The remaining eight were afterwards added, for the sake of convenience rather than from necessity.

The letters are divided into seven vowels and seventeen consonants.

The vowels are  $\epsilon$ ,  $\omicron$ , short;  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ , long; and  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ , doubtful.

The doubtful vowels are long in some syllables, short in others, and either long or short in others.

The ancient Greeks used  $\epsilon$  for  $\eta$ , and  $\omicron$  for  $\omega$  or  $\theta\upsilon$ ; as,  $\Lambda\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\pi\omicron\varsigma$  for  $\Lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\tau\pi\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\Nu$  for  $\Theta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\eta\epsilon\rho\omicron\lambda\omicron$  for  $\eta\epsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\upsilon$ .

There are twelve diphthongs; six proper,  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon$  and six improper,  $\alpha\eta$ ,  $\eta\iota$ ,  $\omicron\eta$ ,  $\eta\upsilon$ ,  $\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\upsilon\iota$ .

All diphthongs end with  $\iota$  or  $\upsilon$ ; hence these vowels are called *subjunctive*, and the others *prepositive*.

The *iôta subscript*, in the diphthongs  $\alpha\eta$ ,  $\eta\iota$ ,  $\omega\iota$ , is not sounded, but serves only to indicate the derivation of the word. It was anciently written in the line, and in capital letters this is still practised: as,  $\tau\omicron\iota\lambda\eta\iota\varsigma\tau\eta\iota$ ,  $\tau\omicron\omega\lambda\eta\iota\varsigma\tau\eta\iota$ ,  $\tau\omicron\omega\lambda\iota\delta\eta$  or  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$ .

$\Lambda\iota$  is commonly represented in Latin by  $\alpha$ , as,  $\Phi\alpha\iota\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , *Phædrus*, sometimes by *ai*, as,  $\text{Μαῖα}$ , *Maia*;  $\epsilon\iota$  by *i* long, as,  $\text{Νεῖλος}$ , *Nilus*, sometimes by *e* long, as,  $\text{Μεῖδεια}$ , *Medæa*;  $\omicron\iota$  by  $\alpha$ , as,  $\text{Βοιωτία}$ , *Boætiæ*; and  $\omicron\upsilon$  by *u* long, as  $\text{Μοῦσα}$ , *Mûsa*.

The consonants are divided into *mutæ*, *semivowels*, and *double consonants*.

The mutæ are nine;

Three smooth,  $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$ .

Three middle,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ .

Three aspirate,  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ .

Each smooth mute has its corresponding middle and aspirate, into each of which it is frequently changed; thus,  $\pi$  has  $\beta$  for its middle, and  $\varphi$  for its aspirate.

When two mutes come together, the former must be of the same breathing with the latter; a smooth must stand before a smooth, a middle before a middle, and an aspirate before an aspirate; thus,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\varphi\theta\eta\nu$ , not  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\varphi\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\theta\eta\nu$  · except when the same aspirate would be doubled, and therefore,  $\Sigma\alpha\varphi\phi\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$ , not  $\Sigma\alpha\varphi\phi\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$ .

The poets often drop the final vowel of the preposition  $\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\alpha}$ , and change the  $\tau$  into  $\pi$  before  $\varphi$ , into  $\kappa$  before  $\chi$ , and into  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ , before those letters respectively; as,  $\kappa\alpha\kappa\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$  for  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\beta\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$  for  $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\delta\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\iota\nu$  for  $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\iota\nu$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\omega$  for  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\omega$ .

The semivowels are five,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ , the four first of which are also called *liquids*.

$N$  is changed into  $\gamma$  before  $\gamma$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\chi$  · into  $\mu$  before  $\beta$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\varphi$ ,  $\psi$  · and into  $\lambda$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $\sigma$ , before those letters respectively; as,  $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\varphi\omega$  for  $\epsilon\nu\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\varphi\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$  for  $\epsilon\nu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$  for  $\sigma\upsilon\nu\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ .

The double consonants are three;

$\zeta$  for  $\delta\sigma$  ·

$\xi$  for  $\kappa\sigma$ ,  $\gamma\sigma$ ,  $\chi\sigma$  ·

$\psi$  for  $\pi\sigma$ ,  $\beta\sigma$ ,  $\varphi\sigma$ .

These double letters are universally used instead of their corresponding simple ones; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\omega$  for  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\sigma\omega$ , from  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$  ·  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$  for  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\sigma\omega$ , from  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$  · except where the two simple letters belong to two different parts of a compound; as,  $\epsilon\kappa\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ , not  $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ .

## BREATHINGS.

There are two breathings, the *smooth* or *soft* (´), and the *rough* or *aspirate* (´), one of which is placed over every vowel or diphthong beginning a word.

The aspirate breathing has the force of the English *h* aspirate; as,  $\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\iota\alpha$ , *historia*; "Ομηρος, *Homeros*. The smooth is

used where, in modern languages, we begin with a vowel ; as, ἐγὼ, *ego* ; ὁμός, *omos*.

In diphthongs the breathing is placed over the second vowel ; as, Εὐριπίδης, *oíos* · except when it is silent ; as, Ἀίδης, ἔδης.

Υ and ρ at the beginning of a word have always the aspirate ; as, ὕδωρ, ῥήτωρ. When ρ is doubled, the former has the smooth, and the latter the aspirate ; as, Πύρρος.

The ancient mark for the aspirate was *H*, as in Latin ; thus, *HEKATON* was written for ἑκτόν. This was afterwards divided, and *I* used as the soft, and *F* as the aspirate. These were next altered to *ʹ* and *ϝ*, and finally rounded into their present form, *ʹ* and *ϝ*.

The Æolians, who avoided the aspirate, used another sound, similar to a *v* or a *w*, to prevent the hiatus occasioned by the meeting of vowels in different syllables : this was called the *digamma*, because its figure resembled two gammas, one above the other, thus, *F* or *Ɔ*. Thus *ῥοπή* for ῥοπή, ὥρον for ὥρον, τοῦτο ἴδον for τοῦτο ἴδον. Hence the Latin *vespera*, *ovum*, *video*, &c.

## ACCENTS.

There are three accents, the *acute* ( *´* ), the *grave*, ( *`* ), and the *circumflex* ( *˘* ).

The acute stands over one of the three last syllables of a word ; the grave over the last syllable only ; and the circumflex over one of the two last.

The circumflex stands only over long vowels and diphthongs ; the acute and the grave, also over short vowels.

Words accented on the last syllable are called *oxytons* or *acutitons* ; those not accented on the last syllable, *barýttons* or *gravíttons*.

## MARKS OF READING.

The Greek comma ( *,* ) and period ( *.* ) are the same as the English ; the colon ( *:* ), which is not distinguished from the semicolon, is a point at the top of the line ; and the note of interrogation ( *;* ) is the English semicolon.

The *diastöle* or *hypodiastöle* is a comma, used to distinguish certain words from others consisting of the same letters ; as, ὁ,τι, *which*, to distinguish it from ὅτι, *that*.

The *apostrophe* denotes that a vowel is cut off; as, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ.

The *diæresis* is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they do not form a diphthong; as, οἷς, pronounced *o-is*.

### CHANGE OF FINAL SYLLABLES ON THE MEETING OF TWO WORDS.

The Greeks have three methods of preventing the meeting of vowels in different words; by cutting off the last vowel of the former word, by adding a consonant to it, and by drawing the two words into one.

1. The final vowel of some words is often cut off when the next word begins with a vowel, and the omission denoted by an apostrophe; as, πάντ' ἔλεγον for πάντα ἔλεγον. If a smooth mute be left before an aspirate vowel, it is changed into its corresponding aspirate; as, ἀφ' οὗ for ἀπὸ οὗ.

The vowels thus cut off are α, ε, ι, ο, and the diphthongs αο and οι; but περι and πρό never, and datives of the third declension seldom lose their final vowel.

The Attics and Dorians sometimes cut off these vowels and diphthongs at the beginning of words; as, ᾧ γὰρ for ᾧ γάρ.

2. *N* is added to the dative plural in σι, and to verbs of the third person in ε and ι, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, πᾶσιν εἶπεν ἐκεῖνος, for πᾶσι εἶπε ἐκεῖνος. Also to εἵκοσι, πέρῳσι, παντάπᾶσι, νόσφι, πρόσθε, ὀπισθε, κέ, and νύ.

In like manner οὔτω, ἄχρι, μέχρι, and ἀτρέμα, take σ before a vowel; as, οὕτως εἶπε. Οὐ becomes οὐκ before a smooth vowel, and οὐχ before an aspirate.

*N* is often added before a consonant in verse; as, ὠτρύνεν δὲ ἔκαστον.

3. When a word ending with a vowel or diphthong precedes another beginning with a vowel or diphthong, they are sometimes drawn into one;

as, τὰ δῖκα for τὰ ἄδῖκα, καὶ γὰρ for καὶ ἐγὼ, καὶ τι for καὶ ἔτι, καὶ τα for καὶ εἶτα, ὥποτε for καὶ ὅποτε, ὡνὴρ for ὁ ἀνὴρ, οὐκ for ὁ ἐκ, ἐγὰρ δα for ἐγὼ οἶδα, θοιμάτιον for τὸ ἱμάτιον.

Some of the most learned critics omit *ι*, when in the former of the two words thus drawn together, and subscribe it when in the latter, as in the examples above; but others subscribe it in both cases, writing καὶ γὰρ, καὶ τι, as well as καὶ τα.

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Greek are eight, viz. *article*, *noun*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *participle*, *adverb*, *preposition*, and *conjunction*; the *interjection* being reckoned as an adverb by the Greek grammarians.

The article, noun, pronoun, and participle, are declined with *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

There are three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.

There are three numbers; the *singular*, which speaks of one; the *plural*, which speaks of more than one; and the *dual*, which speaks of two, or a pair.

The dual is not used in the *Æolic* dialect any more than in the *Latin*, which was derived from it; nor is it found in the *New Testament*, in the *Septuagint*, or in the *Fathers*. It is used most frequently by the *Attics*, who, however, often employ the plural instead of it.

There are five cases, *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *vocative*.

## ARTICLE.

The article *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ*, generally answers to the definite article *the* in English. When no article is expressed in Greek, the English indefinite article *a* is signified. Thus *ἄνθρωπος* means *a man*, or *man* in general; and *ὁ ἄνθρωπος* *the man*. It is thus declined:

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ, ἡ, τό,						N. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ,		
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ,			N. A. τὼ, τὰ, τὼ,			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,		
D. τοῦ, τῇ, τοῦ,			G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν.			D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,		
A. τὸν, τὴν, τό						A. τοὺς, τὰς, τὰ.		

There is no form of the article for the vocative, for *ὦ* is an adverb.

The article with *δε* or *γε* annexed to it has the signification of a demonstrative pronoun. The declension remains the same; as, *δε, ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοῦδε, τῆςδε, τοῦδε, &c.*

## NOUN.

## GENDER.

To indicate the gender of the noun, use is made of the article *ὁ* for the masculine, *ἡ* for the feminine, and *τό* for the neuter.

The gender of nouns is determined partly by their signification, and partly by their termination: the following are the rules concerning the former; those concerning the latter will be given with each declension.

I. The names of male persons or animals, of months, and rivers, are masculine; as, *ὁ Σωκράτης, ὁ Μουνυχίδων, ὁ Σιμβεῖς.*

*Exc.* The gender of some names of rivers depends on the termination; as, *ἡ Ἀθήνη, the river Lethe.*

II. The names of female persons or animals, of trees, countries, islands, and towns, are feminine; as, *ἡ Ἀσπασία, ἡ Ἀεόντιον, ἡ φηγός, ἡ πῖτος, ἡ Ἀγυπτος, ἡ Σάμος, ἡ Λακεδαιμων.*

*Exc. 1.* Diminutives in *ον* are neuter; as, *τὸ γόναϊον, from γυνή, wife.*

*Exc. 2.* Some names of trees are masculine; as, *ὁ ἐρίνεος, wild fig-tree; ὁ φέλλος, cork-tree; ὁ κέρασος, cherry-tree; ὁ λωτός, lote-tree; ὁ κύτιςος, cytissus.*

Some are masculine or feminine; as, *ὁ, ἡ πάπυρος, papyrus, ὁ, ἡ κόλινος, wild olive-tree.*

*Exc. 3.* Several names of towns are masculine; as, *ὁ Σελινοῦς, &c.* Others are either masculine or feminine: *ὁ, ἡ Μαρόθων, ὁ, ἡ Ἀκράγας. Ἄργος, εὖς, is neuter.*

Many names of islands and cities are of both genders; as, *ὁ, ἡ Ζάκυνθος, ὁ, ἡ Ἐπίδαυρος.*

III. Nouns used as masculine when the male, and feminine when the female is spoken of, are common; as, *ὁ and ἡ βοῦς, ox or cow; ὁ and ἡ ἵππος, horse or mare.*

*Obs.* In most names of animals one gender is used for both sexes, called the *epicene* gender; as, ὁ λύκος, *wolf*, and ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *fox*, whether masculine or feminine.

## DECLENSION.

There are three declensions of nouns, corresponding to the three first declensions in Latin.

### GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

The nominative and vocative are mostly the same in the singular, and always in the dual and plural.

The dative singular always ends in ι, either in the line, as in the third declension, or subscribed, as in the first and second.

The genitive plural always ends in ων.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative of neuters are alike, and in the plural end in α.

The dual has but two terminations, one for the nominative, accusative, and vocative, and the other for the genitive and dative.

### VIEW OF THE THREE DECLENSIONS.

I. Decl.		II. Decl.		III. Decl.	
		<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	α, η	ας, ης	ος Neut. ον	—	
G.	ας — ης	ων	ου	ος	
D.	α — η	ι	ι	ι	
A.	αν — ην	ον	ον	α — ν Neut. like the Nom.	
V.	α — η	ε	ε Neut. ον	—	
		<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	α	ω	ω	ε	
G. D.	ων	ων	ων	ων	
		<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	αι	οι Neut. α	ες Neut. α	ες Neut. α	
G.	ων	ων	ων	ων	
D.	αις	οις	οις	οις	
A.	ας	ους Neut. α	ας Neut. α	ας Neut. α	
V.	αι	οι Neut. α	ες Neut. α	ες Neut. α	



## FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension end in α, η, feminine. and in ας, ης, masculine.

ἡ μουσα, *muse.*

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.
N. μουσα, <i>a</i>		N. μουσα, <i>two</i>		N. μουσαι, <i>of</i>
G. μουσης, <i>of a</i>		G. μουσαιν, <i>of two</i>		G. μουσων, <i>of</i>
D. μουσῃ, <i>to a</i>	<i>muse.</i>	D. μουσαιν, <i>to two</i>	<i>muses.</i>	D. μουσαις, <i>to</i>
A. μουσαν, <i>a</i>		A. μουσα, <i>two</i>		A. μουσας, <i>muses.</i>
V. μουσα, <i>O</i>		V. μουσα, <i>O two</i>		V. μουσαι, <i>O</i>

In like manner decline

ἀμύλλα, <i>contest.</i>	θύελλα, <i>tempest.</i>
γλῶσσα, <i>tongue.</i>	μέλισσα, <i>bee.</i>
διψα, <i>thirst.</i>	ρίζα, <i>root.</i>
ἔχιδνα, <i>viper.</i>	τράπεζα, <i>table.</i>
θάλασσα, <i>sea.</i>	χλαῖνα, <i>outer garment.</i>

Nouns in ρα, α pure, and ᾱ contracted, with some proper names, as Αἰθρα, Ἀνδρομέδα, Μάρθα, Φιλομήλα, Γέλα, make the genitive in ας, and the dative in α· thus,

ἡ φιλία, *friendship.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
N. φιλία, <i>a</i>				N. φιλίαι, <i>of</i>
G. φιλίας, <i>of a</i>		N. A. V. φιλία,		G. φιλίων, <i>of</i>
D. φιλίᾳ, <i>to a</i>				D. φιλίαις, <i>to</i>
A. φιλίαν, <i>a</i>		G. D. φιλίων.		A. φιλίας, <i>muses.</i>
V. φιλία.				V. φιλίαι.

In like manner decline

ἀγορά, <i>market.</i>	αἰτία, <i>cause.</i>
ἀρουρά, <i>field.</i>	ἀλήθεια, <i>truth.</i>
γέφυρα, <i>bridge.</i>	δωρεά, <i>gift.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>day.</i>	ἐλάτα, <i>olive-tree.</i>
θύρα, <i>door.</i>	ἑστία, <i>hearth.</i>
μάχαιρα, <i>sword, knife.</i>	πέλεια, <i>dove.</i>
μοῖρα, <i>share.</i>	σκιά, <i>shadow.</i>
σφαῖρα, <i>sphere.</i>	στοά, <i>porch.</i>

Obs. 1. A vowel is called *pure*, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not *mixed* or united in sound.

Obs. 2. The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in ας; as, *terras, escas, Latōnas*, for *terra, esca, Latōnæ*. *Paterfamilias* continued always in use.

ἡ τιμή, <i>honor.</i>		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμ-ή,	N. A. V. τιμ-ά,	N. τιμ-αι,
G. τιμ-ῆς,	G. D. τιμ-αῖν.	G. τιμ-ῶν,
D. τιμ-ῇ,		D. τιμ-αῖς,
A. τιμ-ήν,		A. τιμ-άς,
V. τιμ-ή.		V. τιμ-αι.

## In like manner decline

ἄξινη,	<i>axe.</i>	νεφέλη,	<i>cloud.</i>
ἀρετή,	<i>virtue.</i>	νίκη,	<i>victory.</i>
ἡδονή,	<i>pleasure.</i>	νύμφη,	<i>bride.</i>
κόρη,	<i>girl.</i>	ὀδύνη,	<i>pain.</i>
κώμη,	<i>village.</i>	πύλη,	<i>gate.</i>
λύπη,	<i>grief.</i>	φωνή,	<i>voice.</i>

ὁ ταμίας, *a steward.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ταμί-ας,	N. A. V. ταμί-α,	N. ταμί-αι,
G. ταμί-ου,	G. D. ταμί-αιν.	G. ταμί-ῶν,
D. ταμί-α,		D. ταμί-αις,
A. ταμί-αν,		A. ταμί-ας,
V. ταμί-α.		V. ταμί-αι.

## In like manner decline

Αἰνέας,	<i>Ænēas.</i>	νεανίας,	<i>youth.</i>
κοχλίας,	<i>cockle.</i>	ὀρνιθοθήρας,	<i>fowler.</i>

Some nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *α* as well as *ου* as, Πυθαγόρας, gen. Πυθαγόρου and Πυθαγόρα, *Pythagōras*; πατράλοιας, gen. πατράλοιου and πατράλοια, *parricide*. Some keep *α* exclusively, as, Θωμάς, gen. Θωμά, *Thomas*; βορρῆας, gen. βορρῆα, *north wind*; Σατάνᾱς, gen. Σατάνᾱ, *Satan*; πάππας, gen. πάππα, *father*. These genitives in *α* were the Doric form.

ὁ τελώνης, *publican.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	N. τελῶν-αι,
G. τελών-ου,	G. D. τελῶν-αιν.	G. τελων-ῶν,
D. τελών-η,		D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,		A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελῶν-αι.

## In like manner decline

ἄδολέσχης,	<i>prater.</i>	Ἀτρεΐδης,	<i>Atrides.</i>
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All nouns in *της*, poetical nouns in *νης*, national names in *ης*, and compounds of *μετρέω*, *πωλέω*, *τρίβω*, make the vocative in *α*· as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτα*, *prophet*; *κυνῶπης*, *κυνῶπα*, *shameless*; *Σκύθης*, *Σκύθα*, *Scythian*; *γεωμέτρης*, *γεωμέτρα*, *geometrician*. Also *λάγνης*, *Μεναιχμης*, *Πυρραιχμης*. But *Αιήτης*, *αιναρέτης*, *καλλιλαμπέτης*, make *η*. Nouns in *στης* make *α* or *η*· as, *ληστής*, *ληστὰ* and *ληστή*, *robber*.

## Words for Practice.

ἀρτοποιῆς, <i>seller of bread.</i>	πολίτης, <i>citizen.</i>
δεσπότης, <i>master.</i>	τεχνίτης, <i>artist.</i>
κλέπτης, <i>thief.</i>	τοξότης, <i>archer.</i>
κριτής, <i>judge.</i>	
μαθητής, <i>disciple.</i>	ἐραστής, <i>lover.</i>
Πέρσης, <i>Persian.</i>	Ὀρέστης, <i>Orestes.</i>
ποιητής, <i>poet.</i>	πολεμιστής, <i>warrior.</i>

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἵπποτα* for *ἵπποτης*, *horseman*; *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*, *cloud-gathering*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *poēta*, from *κομήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

## Contracts of the First Declension.

Some nouns of the first declension are contracted, by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations *α*, *η*, *ας*, *ης*· except *εα* not preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, which is contracted into *ῆ*· thus,

<i>μνᾶ</i> , <i>ᾶ</i> , <i>mina.</i>	<i>ἐρέα</i> , <i>ᾶ</i> , <i>wool.</i>	<i>γέα</i> , <i>γῆ</i> , <i>earth.</i>	<i>γαλέη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , <i>weasel.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. <i>μν-ᾶα</i> , <i>ᾶ</i> ,	N. <i>ἐρ-ᾶα</i> , <i>ᾶ</i> ,	N. <i>γ-ᾶα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	N. <i>γαλ-ᾶη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
G. <i>μν-ᾶας</i> , <i>ᾶς</i> ,	G. <i>ἐρ-ᾶας</i> , <i>ᾶς</i> ,	G. <i>γ-ᾶας</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	G. <i>γαλ-ᾶης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,
D. <i>μν-ᾶα</i> , <i>ᾶ</i> ,	D. <i>ἐρ-ᾶα</i> , <i>ᾶ</i> ,	D. <i>γ-ᾶα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	D. <i>γαλ-ᾶη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
A. <i>μν-ᾶαν</i> , <i>ᾶν</i> ,	A. <i>ἐρ-ᾶαν</i> , <i>ᾶν</i> ,	A. <i>γ-ᾶαν</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	A. <i>γαλ-ᾶην</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,
V. <i>μν-ᾶα</i> , <i>ᾶ</i> , &c.	V. <i>ἐρ-ᾶα</i> , <i>ᾶ</i> , &c.	V. <i>γ-ᾶα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. <i>γαλ-ᾶη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.
<i>ἀπλόη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , <i>simplicity.</i>	<i>Ἑρμῆας</i> , <i>ῆς</i> , <i>Mercury.</i>	<i>Ἀπελλῆης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> , <i>Apelles.</i>	
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	
N. <i>ἀπλ-όη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	N. <i>Ἑρμ-ῆας</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	N. <i>Ἀπελλ-ῆης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	
G. <i>ἀπλ-όης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	G. <i>Ἑρμ-ῆου</i> , <i>οῦ</i> ,	G. <i>Ἀπελλ-ῆου</i> , <i>οῦ</i> ,	
D. <i>ἀπλ-όη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	D. <i>Ἑρμ-ῆα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	D. <i>Ἀπελλ-ῆη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	
A. <i>ἀπλ-όην</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	A. <i>Ἑρμ-ῆαν</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	A. <i>Ἀπελλ-ῆην</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	
V. <i>ἀπλ-όη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. <i>Ἑρμ-ῆα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. <i>Ἀπελλ-ῆη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	

ἡ τιμή, *honor.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμή,		N. τιμή-αι,
G. τιμῆς,	N. A. V. τιμή,	G. τιμῶν,
D. τιμῇ,		D. τιμῶν,
A. τιμήν,	G. D. τιμῶν.	A. τιμῶν,
V. τιμή.		V. τιμή.

In like manner decline

ἄξιον,	<i>axe.</i>	νεφέλη,	<i>cloud.</i>
ἀρετή,	<i>virtue.</i>	νίκη,	<i>victory.</i>
ἡδονή,	<i>pleasure.</i>	νύμφη,	<i>bride.</i>
κόρη,	<i>girl.</i>	ὀδύνη,	<i>pain.</i>
κώμη,	<i>village.</i>	πύλη,	<i>gate.</i>
λύπη,	<i>grief.</i>	φωνή,	<i>voice.</i>

ὁ ταμίας, *a steward.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ταμί-ας,		N. ταμί-αι,
G. ταμί-ου,	N. A. V. ταμί-α,	G. ταμί-ων,
D. ταμί-α,		D. ταμί-αις,
A. ταμί-αν,	G. D. ταμί-ων.	A. ταμί-ας,
V. ταμί-α.		V. ταμί-αι.

In like manner decline

Αἰνέας,	<i>Ænēas.</i>	νεανίας,	<i>youth.</i>
κοχλίας,	<i>cockle.</i>	ὀρνιθοθήρας,	<i>fowler.</i>

Some nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *α* as well as *ου* as, Πυθαγόρας, gen. Πυθαγόρου and Πυθαγόρα, *Pythagōras*; πατραλός, gen. πατραλόου and πατραλόα, *parricide*. Some keep *α* exclusively, as, Θωμάς, gen. Θωμά, *Thomas*; βορρᾶς, gen. βορρᾶ, *north wind*; Σατᾶνᾶς, gen. Σατᾶνᾶ, *Satan*; πάππας, gen. πάππα, *father*. These genitives in *α* were the Doric form.

ὁ τελώνης, *publican.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,		N. τελῶν-αι,
G. τελών-ου,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	G. τελωνῶν,
D. τελών-η,		D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,	G. D. τελών-ων.	A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελῶν-αι.

In like manner decline

ἀδελφίσκος,	<i>prater.</i>	Ἀτρεΐδης,	<i>Atrides.</i>
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All nouns in *της*, poetical nouns in *πης*, national names in *ης*, and compounds of *μετρέω*, *πωλέω*, *τρίβω*, make the vocative in *α* · as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτα*, *prophet*; *κυνώπης*, *κυνῶπα*, *shameless*; *Σκύθης*, *Σκύθα*, *Scythian*; *γεωμέτρης*, *γεωμέτρα*, *geometrician*. Also *λάγνης*, *Μενάλχμης*, *Πυθαλχμης*. But *Αιήτης*, *αιναρέτης*, *καλλιλαμπέτης*, make *η*. Nouns in *στης* make *α* or *η* · as, *ληστής*, *ληστιά* and *ληστή*, *robber*.

## Words for Practice.

ἀροπώλης, <i>seller of bread.</i>	πολίτης, <i>citizen.</i>
δεσπότης, <i>master.</i>	τεχνίτης, <i>artist.</i>
κλέπτης, <i>thief.</i>	τοξότης, <i>archer.</i>
κριτής, <i>judge.</i>	ἐραστής, <i>lover.</i>
μαθητής, <i>disciple.</i>	Ὀρέστης, <i>Orestes.</i>
Πέρσης, <i>Persian.</i>	πολεμιστής, <i>warrior.</i>
ποιητής, <i>poet.</i>	

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἵπποτα* for *ἵπότης*, *horsman*; *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*, *cloud-gathering*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *poēta*, from *κομήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

## Contracts of the First Declension.

Some nouns of the first declension are contracted, by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations *α*, *η*, *ας*, *ης* · except *α* not preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, which is contracted into *ῆ* · thus,

<i>μνάα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>mina.</i>	<i>ἐρέα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>wool.</i>	<i>γέα</i> , <i>γῆ</i> , <i>earth.</i>	<i>γαλέη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , <i>weasel.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. <i>μν-άα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> ,	N. <i>ἐρ-έα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> ,	N. <i>γ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	N. <i>γαλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
G. <i>μν-άας</i> , <i>ᾱς</i> ,	G. <i>ἐρ-έας</i> , <i>ᾱς</i> ,	G. <i>γ-έας</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	G. <i>γαλ-έης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,
D. <i>μν-άα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> ,	D. <i>ἐρ-έα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> ,	D. <i>γ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	D. <i>γαλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
A. <i>μν-άαν</i> , <i>ᾱν</i> ,	A. <i>ἐρ-έαν</i> , <i>ᾱν</i> ,	A. <i>γ-έαν</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	A. <i>γαλ-έην</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,
V. <i>μν-άα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> , &c.	V. <i>ἐρ-έα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> , &c.	V. <i>γ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. <i>γαλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.

<i>ἀπλόη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , <i>simplicity.</i>	<i>Ἑρμέας</i> , <i>ῆς</i> , <i>Mercury.</i>	<i>Ἀπελλέης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> , <i>Apelles.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. <i>ἀπλ-όη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	N. <i>Ἑρμ-έας</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	N. <i>Ἀπελλ-έης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,
G. <i>ἀπλ-όης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	G. <i>Ἑρμ-έου</i> , <i>οῦ</i> ,	G. <i>Ἀπελλ-έου</i> , <i>οῦ</i> ,
D. <i>ἀπλ-όη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	D. <i>Ἑρμ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	D. <i>Ἀπελλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
A. <i>ἀπλ-όην</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	A. <i>Ἑρμ-έαν</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	A. <i>Ἀπελλ-έην</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,
V. <i>ἀπλ-όη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. <i>Ἑρμ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. <i>Ἀπελλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension end in *ος*, generally masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ον* neuter.

*ὁ λόγος, word, speech.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λόγ-ος,	N. A. V. λόγ-ω,	N. λόγ-οι,
G. λόγ-ου,	G. D. λόγ-οιν.	G. λόγ-ων,
D. λόγ-ω,		D. λόγ-οις,
A. λογ-ον,		A. λόγ-ους,
V. λογ-ε.		V. λόγ-οι.

In like manner decline

ὁ ἀνεμος,	wind.	ἡ νῆσος,	island.
ὁ ἀργύρος,	silver.	ἡ ὁδός,	way.
ἡ δοκός,	beam.	ὁ οἶκος,	house.
ἡ ἡπειρος,	continent.	ὁ σιδηρος,	iron.
ὁ κήπος,	garden.	ἡ φηγός,	beech.

*Obs.* In a few instances, the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, ὦ Θεός, whence the Latin *ὁ Deus*; and ὦ οὗτος, *heus tu*.

*τὸ ξύλον, wood.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ξύλ-ον,	N. A. V. ξύλ-ω,	N. ξύλ-α,
G. ξύλ-ου,	G. D. ξύλ-οιν.	G. ξύλ-ων,
D. ξύλ-ω,		D. ξύλ-οις,
A. ξύλ-ον,		A. ξύλ-α,
V. ξύλ-ον.		V. ξύλ-α.

In like manner decline

ἀργύριον,	silver.	μῆλον,	apple.
βιβλίον,	book.	πέδιλον,	sandal, shoe.
δένδρον,	tree.	πρόβατον,	sheep.
ζῷον,	animal.	ῥόδον,	rose.
μέτρον,	measure.	σῦκον,	fig.

*Contracts of the Second Declension.*

Some nouns of the second declension are contracted, by changing *εο*, *οο*, into *ου*, and *εα*, *οα*, into *ᾱ*, and dropping *ε* and *ο* before a long vowel or diphthong.

τὸ ὀστέον, *bone*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὀστέον, οὖν,		N. ὀστέα, α,
G. ὀστέου, οῦ,	N. A. V. ὀστέω, ῶ,	G. ὀστέων, ῶν,
D. ὀστέῳ, ῳ,		D. ὀστέοις, οῖς,
A. ὀστέον, οὖν,	G. D. ὀστέοιν, οῖν.	A. ὀστέα, ᾱ,
V. ὀστέον, οὖν.		V. ὀστέα, ᾱ.

In like manner decline *κάνεον, basket, dish*.ὁ νόος, *understanding*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νόος, οὖς,		N. νόοι, οῖ,
G. νόου, οῦ,	N. A. V. νόω, ῶ,	G. νόων, ῶν,
D. νόῳ, ῳ,		D. νόοις, οῖς,
A. νόον, οὖν,	G. D. νόοιν, οῖν.	A. νόους, οὖς,
V. νόε, οῦ.		V. νόοι, οῖ.

So its compounds *εὐνοος, ἀνοος, &c.* Also *ὁ ῥόος, stream*; *ὁ πλόος, voyage*; *ὁ χνόος, down*; *ὁ χροός, skin*; with their compounds. But the neuter plural in α of compounds remains uncontracted; as, *εὐνοα, καλλιῤῥόα, εὐπλοα*. Even in the genitive we rather say *εὐνόων, εὐπλόων*, than *εὐνων, εὐπλων, &c.*

To the contracted of this form may *ὁ Ἰησοῦς* be referred, differing in the dative only, which ends in *οῦ* and (with more propriety than to the triptots) diminutives in *ῦς* as, *ὁ Διονῦς, ὁ Καμῦς, ὁ Κλαυῦς*.

Sing.	Sing.
N. Ἰησ-οῦς,	N. Διον-ῦς,
G. Ἰησ-οῦ,	G. Διον-ῦ,
D. Ἰησ-οῦ,	D. Διον-ῦ,
A. Ἰησ-οῦν,	A. Διον-ῦν,
V. Ἰησ-οῦ.	V. Διον-ῦ.

## ATTIC FORM.

In some nouns of the second declension the Attics change the last vowel or diphthong into ω; subscribing ι, and making the vocative like the nominative; as, *ὁ λαγῶς, λαγῶ, hare*, for *λαγός, λαγοῦ*.

If the vowel preceding ως be α long, it is changed into ε as, *ὁ λεῶς* for *λαῶς, people*; *τὸ ἀνώγειον, ἀνώγειν, hall*.



ὁ νεῶς, *temple*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νε-ῶς,		N. νε-ῶ,
G. νε-ῶ,	N. A. V. νε-ῶ,	G. νε-ῶν,
D. νε-ῶ,		D. νε-ῶς,
A. νε-ῶν,	G. D. νε-ῶν.	A. νε-ῶς,
V. νε-ῶς.		V. νε-ῶ.

In like manner decline

ἡ γάλως, *brother's wife*.      ὁ Μενέλεως, *Menelæus*.  
 ὁ πάλως, *cable*.      ὁ ταῶς, *peacock*.

τὸ ἀνώγειον, *hall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀνώγε-ων,		N. ἀνώγε-ω,
G. ἀνώγε-ω,	N. A. V. ἀνώγε-ω,	G. ἀνώγε-ων,
D. ἀνώγε-ω,		D. ἀνώγε-ως,
A. ἀνώγε-ων,	G. D. ἀνώγε-ων.	A. ἀνώγε-ω,
V. ἀνώγε-ων.		V. ἀνώγε-ω.

In like manner decline the neuter adjectives

εὐγενῶν, *fertile*.      ὕλεων, *propitious*.

*Obs. 1.* There is one neuter in ῶς, viz. τὸ χρεῶς, τοῦ χρεῶ, *debt*.

*Obs. 2.* The Attics frequently omit ν in the accusative; as, τὸν λαγῶ, τὸν νεῶ, τὴν ξω. So Κῶ, Κέω, \*Αῦω. Sometimes in the nominative; as, τὸ ἀγήρω, for ἀγήρων.

*Obs. 3.* The Attics often decline after this form, words which otherwise belong to the third declension; as, Μίνω for Μίνως, from Μίνως · γέλων for γέλωτα, from γέλως · and the later Greeks decline words in ῶς, which belong to the second, according to the third declension; as, πάλως for πάλω, from πάλως.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension end in α, ι, υ, ω, ς, ξ, ρ, ζ, ψ, and increase in the genitive.

ὁ σωτήρ, *savior*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σωτ-ήρ,		N. σωτ-ήρες,
G. σωτ-ήρος,	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε,	G. σωτ-ήρων,
D. σωτ-ήρι,		D. σωτ-ήρσι,
A. σωτ-ήρα,	G. D. σωτ-ήροιιν.	A. σωτ-ήρας,
V. σωτ-ερ.		V. σωτ-ήρες.

τὸ σῶμα, <i>body</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σῶμα,	N. A. V. σῶματε,	N. σῶματα,
G. σῶματος,	G. D. σωνάτιον.	G. σωμαίων,
D. σῶματι,		D. σῶμασι,
A. σῶμα,		A. σῶματα,
V. σῶμα.		V. σῶματα.

ὁ παῖς, <i>pæan</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. παιάν,	N. A. V. παιᾶνε,	N. παιᾶνες,
G. παιᾶνος,	G. D. παιάνοιν.	G. παιάνων,
D. παιᾶνι,		D. παιᾶσι,
A. παιᾶνα,		A. παιᾶνας,
V. παιάν.		V. παιᾶνες.

ἡ λαῖλαψ, <i>storm</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαῖλαψ,	N. A. V. λαῖλαπε,	N. λαῖλαπες,
G. λαίλαπος,	G. D. λαίλαποιν.	G. λαίλαπων,
D. λαίλαπι,		D. λαίλαψι,
A. λαίλαπα,		A. λαίλαπας,
V. λαῖλαψ.		V. λαῖλαπες.

ὁ θῶς, <i>jackall</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θῶς,	N. A. V. θῶς,	N. θῶες,
G. θῶος,	G. D. θῶοιν.	G. θῶων,
D. θῶι,		D. θῶσι,
A. θῶα,		A. θῶας,
V. θῶς.		V. θῶες.

Words for practice in the third declension are given with the examples of the different formations of the genitive.

## GENDER.

Nouns of the third declension admit of no general rule for the determination of their gender; but that of a large proportion of them may be known by the following rules for some of the principal endings, in which those nouns, whose gender is determinable from their signification, are not noticed.

1. Nouns in *ην, ηρ, ες, ως, -ωτος*, and those which have *ντος* in the genitive, are masculine; as, ὁ λιμήν, *harbor*; ὁ ζωνστήρ, *girdle*; ὁ ἀμφορέυς, *amphōra*; ὁ γέλως -ωτος, *laughter*; ὁ τένων -οντος, *tendon*; ὁ ὀδούς -οντος, *tooth*; ὁ ἱμάς -άντος, *thong*.

Except ἡ φρήν, *intellect*; ὁ, ἡ χήν, *goose*; ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; ἡ κῆρ, *fate*; ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, *air, mist*; with the neuter contracts in *ηρ* and τὸ φῶς, *light*.

2. Nouns in *ας* -*αδος*, *ις*, *ω* and *ως* -*οος*, with nouns of quality in *της*, are feminine; as, *ἡ λαμπάς* -*αδος*, *torch*; *ἡ χάρις*, *grace*; *ἡ πειθὼ*, *persuasion*; *ἡ αἰδὼς* -*δος*, *modesty*; *ἡ γλυκύτης*, *sweetness*.

Except some adjectives in *ας* -*αδος* of the common gender, and the following nouns in *ις*: *ὁ ὄφις*, *serpent*; *ὁ ἄχης*, *adder*; *ὁ κόρις*, *bug*; *ὁ μᾶρις*, a certain *measure*; *ὁ κίς*, *weevil*; *ὁ λῖς*, *lion*; *ὁ δελφίς*, *dolphin*; *ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις*, *bird*; *ἡ, ὁ τιγρίς*, *tiger*; and *ἡ, ὁ θίς*, *bank, shore*.

3. Nouns in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *ος*, *ας* -*ατος* and -*αος*, *αρ*, with contracts in *εαρ* -*ηρ*, are neuter; as, *τὸ σῶμα*, *body*; *τὸ μέλι*, *honey*; *τὸ ἄστυ*, *city*; *τὸ ἥτορ*, *breast*; *τὸ ὕδωρ*, *water*; *τὸ τεῖχος*, *wall*; *τὸ τέρας* -*ατος*, *miracle*; *τὸ δέπας* -*αος*, *cup*; *τὸ ἥπαρ*, *liver*; *τὸ κέαρ*, *κῆρ*, *heart*.

Except *ὁ ψάρ*, *starling*; *ὁ, ἡ ἰχθὺρ*, *lymph*; *ὁ ἀχὼρ*, *ulcer*; *ὁ λίθς* -*αος*, *stone*; and *ὁ* or *τὸ κρᾶς*, *κρατὸς*, *head*.

There are no other neuter substantives of this declension, except *τὸ πῦρ*, *fire*; *τὸ φῶς*, *light*; *τὸ οὖς*, *ear*; and *τὸ σταις*, *dough*.

Those in *ας*, therefore, are generally masculine, when they make the genitive in *αντος*; feminine, when they make it in *αδος*; and neuter, when they make it in *ατος* and *αος*.

#### GENITIVE.

The genitive of the third declension always ends in *ος*, and admits of a great variety of formations.

From the vowels *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *ω*.

- α* —*ατος* *τὸ σῶμα*, *σώματος*, *body*; *τὸ νόημα*, *thought*; *τὸ πρᾶγμα*, *thing*; *τὸ στόμα*, *mouth*.
- ι* —*ιος* *τὸ σίνηπι*, *σινηπίος*, *mustard*; *τὸ κόμμι*, *gum*; *τὸ πέπερι*, *pepper*.
- ιτος* *τὸ μέλι*, *μέλιτος*, *honey*, the only substantive of this form; but there are several neuter adjectives, which may be said, however, to derive their genitive rather from the masculine termination in *ις*.
- υ* —*υος* *τὸ δάκρυ*, *δάκρυος*, *tear*; *τὸ ράπυ*, *mustard*. In like manner *τὸ γόνυ*, *knee*, and *τὸ δόρυ*, *spear*; but these two sometimes take *ατος* from the obsolete *γόνας* and *δόρας*.
- εος* *τὸ ἄστυ*, *ἄστιος*, *city*; *τὸ πῶν*, *flock*.
- ω* —*οος* *ἡ Λητώ*, *Λητώος*, *Latōna*; *ἡ πειθὼ*, *persuasion*; *ἡ ἠχώ*, *echo*.

From the consonants *ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ*.

*ν*

- αν* —ανος δ *παιάν, παιᾶνος, pæan*; δ *Τιτάν, Titan*.  
 —αντος τὸ *τύψαν, τύψαντος, having struck*, neuter participles, which follow their masculine.
- εν* —ενος τὸ *τέρεν, τέρενος, tender*, neuters of adjectives in *ην*.
- ην* —ηνος δ' *Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος, Greek*; δ *μήν, month*; ἡ *Σειρήν, Siren*.  
 —ενος δ *ποιμήν, ποιμένος, shepherd*; δ *λιμήν, harbor*; ἡ *φρήν, intellect*.
- ιν* —ινος δ *δελφίν, δελφίνος, dolphin*; ἡ *ἀκτίν, ray*; ἡ *ὀν, nose*. The nominative of these nouns frequently ends in *ις*, as, δ *δελφίς*.
- ον* —ονος τὸ *μεῖζον, μεῖζονος, greater*, neuters of adjectives in *ων*.  
 —οντος τὸ *τύπτον, τύπτοντος, striking*, neuters of participles in *ων*.
- υν* —υνος δ *μόσυν, μόσυνος, wooden tower*; and those ending in *υν* or *υς*, as, δ *Φόρκυν* or *Φόρκυς, Φόρκυνος, Phorcys*, the name of a sea deity.  
 —υντος τὸ *ζευγνύν, ζευγνύντος, joining*, neuter participles of verbs in *υμι*.
- ων* —ωνος, δ *Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, Plato*; δ *κλών, branch*; ἡ *μήκων, poppy*.  
 —ονος ἡ *χελιδών, χελιδόνος, swallow*; ἡ *σιαγών, cheek*; δ *ἥριων, saw*.  
 —ωντος δ *Ξενοφῶν, Ξενοφώντος, Xenophon*. In like manner the present participles of contracted verbs in *αι*, as, δ *τιμῶν, τιμῶντος, honoring*.  
 —οντος δ *δράκων, δράκοντος, dragon*; δ *λέων, lion*; δ *τένων, tendon*. So the present, first future, and second aorist active of participles, as, δ *τύπτων, τύπτοντος, striking*.  
 —ουντος δ *τυπῶν, τυποῦντος, going to strike*, the second future active of participles: also the present of contracted verbs in *εω* and *ωω*, as, δ *ποιῶν, ποιῶντος, making*.
- ουν* —οδος neuter compounds of *ποῦς*, as, τὸ *δίπουν, δίποδος, from δίπους, two-footed*.  
 —οῦντος τὸ *τυποῦν, τυποῦντος, neuter participles*.

## Q

αρ —ατος	τὸ ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, <i>the liver</i> ; τὸ δέλεαρ, <i>bait</i> ; τὸ φρέαρ, <i>the well</i> .
—αρος	ὁ ψάρ, ψαρός, <i>starling</i> ; τὸ νέκταρ, <i>nectar</i> ; ἡ θαρ, <i>wife</i> . ἡ δάμαρ, <i>wife</i> , makes δάμαρτος.
ηρ —ηρος	ὁ θῆρ, θηρός, <i>wild beast</i> ; ὁ βοτήρ, <i>shepherd</i> ; ὁ ζωστήρ, <i>girdle</i> ; ἡ κῆρ, <i>fate</i> .
—ερος	ὁ αἰθήρ, αἰθέρος, <i>sky</i> ; ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, <i>air, mist</i> ; ὁ δαήρ, <i>brother-in-law</i> .
ορ —ορος	τὸ ἥτορ, ἥτορος, <i>breast</i> ; τὸ ἄορ, <i>sword</i> .
υρ —υρος	ὁ, ἡ μάρτυρ, μάρτύρος, <i>witness</i> ; τὸ πῦρ, <i>fire</i> .
ωρ —ωρος	ὁ φῶρ, φωρός, <i>thief</i> ; ὁ ἰχῶρ, <i>lymph</i> ; τὸ ἐλωρ, <i>prey</i> . —ορος ὁ Νέστωρ, Νέστορος, <i>Nestor</i> ; ὁ ῥήτωρ, <i>orator</i> .
ειρ —ειρος	ἡ χεῖρ, χειρός, <i>hand</i> ; ὁ φθειρ, <i>louse</i> .

## Q

ας —αντος	ὁ ἀνδριάς, ἀνδριάντος, <i>statue</i> ; ὁ γίγας, <i>giant</i> ; ὁ ἱμάς, <i>thong</i> .
—ανος	ὁ μέλας, μέλανος, <i>black</i> ; ὁ τάλας, <i>wretched</i> .
—ατος	τὸ γῆρας, γήρατος, <i>old age</i> ; τὸ κρέας, <i>flesh</i> .
—αδος	ἡ λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, <i>torch</i> ; ἡ πελειάς, <i>dove</i> ; ὁ, ἡ φυγὰς, <i>fugitive</i> .
—αος	ὁ λᾶας, λάας, <i>a stone</i> .
ες —εος	τὸ ἀληθές, ἀληθείος, <i>true</i> , the neuter of adjectives in ης.
ευσ —εος	ὁ βασιλεύς, βασιλέος, Att. βασιλέως, Ion. βασιλῆος, <i>king</i> ; ὁ ἄλιος, <i>fisherman</i> ; ὁ ἱερεὺς, <i>priest</i> ; ὁ ἵππεος, <i>horseman</i> .
ης —εος	ἡ τριήρης, τριήρεος, <i>galley</i> ; ὁ Δημοσθένης, <i>De-</i> <i>mosthēnes</i> .
—ητος	ἡ φιλότης, φιλότητος, <i>love</i> ; ὁ λέβης, <i>caldron</i> , <i>kettle</i> ; ἡ ἐσθῆς, <i>clothing</i> .
—ηθος	ἡ Πάρνης, Πάρνηθος, <i>Parnes</i> , a mountain of <i>Attica</i> .
—εντος	ὁ Κλήμης, Κλήμεντος, <i>Clemens</i> ; ὁ Οὐάλης, Οὐά- λεντος, <i>Valens</i> , and other names borrowed from <i>the Latin</i> .
—ηντος	ὁ τιμῆς, τιμῆντος, <i>honored</i> , contracted from ηεις.
ις —ιος	ὁ ὄφις, ὄφιος, Att. ὄφεις, <i>serpent</i> ; ἡ πόλις, <i>city</i> ; ὁ μάντις, <i>seer</i> ; ἡ δύνᾱμις, <i>power</i> ; ἡ πράξις, <i>action</i> .

ις	—ιδος	ή ἐλπις, ἐλπίδος, <i>hope</i> ; ὁ Πάρις, <i>Paris</i> ; ἡ κηλὶς, κηλίδος, <i>spot</i> .
	—ιδος	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, <i>bird</i> ; ἡ μέρις, <i>cord</i> .
	—ιτος	ἡ χάρις, χάριτος, <i>a favor</i> .
	—ιστος	ἡ θέμις, θέμιστος, and θεμίδος, <i>right</i> .
	—ινος	ὁ, ἡ τις, τινός, <i>any</i> . So words in ις which often end in ιν, as, ὁ δελφίς, <i>dolphin</i> .
ος	—εος	τὸ τεῖχος, τείχεος, <i>wall</i> ; τὸ ἄνθος, <i>flower</i> ; τὸ μέρος, <i>part</i> ; τὸ ὄρος, <i>mountain</i> ; τὸ χεῖλος, <i>lip</i> .
	—οτος	τὸ τετυφός, τετυφότης, <i>having struck</i> , neuter participles.
υς	—υος	ὁ μῦς, μυός, <i>mouse</i> ; ὁ ἰχθύς, <i>fish</i> ; ἡ δρυς, <i>oak</i> ; ἡ πίτυς, <i>pine</i> .
	—εος	ὁ ὀξύς, ὀξέος, <i>sharp</i> ; ὁ ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i> .
	—εως Att.	ὁ πέλεκυς, πελέκειος, <i>axe</i> ; ὁ πῆχυς, <i>ell</i> .
	—υδος	ἡ χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, <i>military robe</i> ; ὁ, ἡ νέηλυς, <i>stranger</i> .
	—υθύς	ἡ κόρυς, κορυθός, <i>helmet</i> .
	—όντος	ὁ ζευγνύς, ζευγνύντος, <i>joining</i> , and the like participles of verbs in νμι.
	—υνος	ὁ Φόρκυς or Φόρκυν, Φόρκυνος, <i>Phorcys</i> .
ως	—οος	ἡ αἰδώς, αἰδόος, <i>shame</i> ; ἡ ἡώς, <i>dawn</i> .
	—ωτος	ὁ ἔρως, ἔρωτος, <i>love</i> ; ὁ γέλως, <i>laughter</i> ; ὁ φῶς, <i>man</i> ; τὸ φῶς, <i>light</i> ; and contracted participles from αως, as, ὁ ἐστῶς, ἐστῶτος, from ἐσταῶς, <i>standing</i> .
	—ωδος	ἡ φῶς, φωδός, <i>a red spot on the legs</i> , occasioned by being too near the fire, the only word of this form.
	—ωος	ὁ ἥρως, ἥρωος, <i>hero</i> ; ὁ θῶς, <i>jackall</i> ; ὁ Τρῶς, <i>Trojan</i> .
	—οτος	ὁ τετυφός, τετυφότης, <i>having struck</i> , and such like participles.
αις	—αιτος	ὁ δαίς, δαιτός, <i>meal</i> , <i>entertainment</i> ; τὸ σταίς, <i>dough</i> .
	—αιδος	ὁ, ἡ παῖς, παιδός, <i>child</i> .
αυς	—αος	ἡ γραιῦς, γραιός, <i>old woman</i> .
εις	—ειδος	ἡ κλεις, κλειδός, <i>key</i> .
	—ενος	ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός, <i>comb</i> ; εἷς, ἐνός, <i>one</i> .
	—εντος	ὁ Σιμόεις, Σιμόεντος, <i>Simōis</i> , a river of Troas; ἡ Ὀπός, Opus, a city of Greece; ὁ χαρτεῖς, <i>comely</i> . Likewise the participles, as, ὁ τυφθείς, τυφθέντος, <i>having been struck</i> .
ους	—οος	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, βουός, <i>ox or cow</i> ; ὁ χοῦς, <i>skin</i> .
	—οδος	ὁ ποῦς, ποδός, <i>foot</i> .

- ους —οντος ὁ ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, *tooth*; and participles of verbs in *μι*, as, δούς, δόντος, *having given*.  
 —οῦντος ἡ Ὀπούς, Ὀποῦντος, *Opus*, and other nouns contracted from *οεις*.  
 τὸ οὖς, ὠτός, *ear*, is contracted from οὔας, οὔατος.  
 λς —λος ἡ ἄλς, ἄλδος, *sea*.  
 νς —νθος ἡ ἔλμινς, ἔλμινθος, *earth-worm, belly-worm*; ἡ Τίρυνς, the name of a city.  
 ρς —ρτος ὁ μάκαρς, μάκαρτος, *happy*.

## Ξ

- Ξ —γος ὁ τέτιξ, τέτιγος, *grasshopper*; ὁ δορυξ, δορυγος, *quail*; ἡ φλόξ, *flame*; ἡ σάλπιγξ, *trumpet*; ὁ, ἡ φάλαγξ, *phalanx*.  
 —κος ὁ θώραξ, θωράκος, *breastplate*; ὁ κόραξ, κόρακος, *raven*; ἡ κύλιξ, κύλικος, *cup*; ὁ μύρμηξ, *ant*; ἡ ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκος, changing *η* into *ε*, *fox*.  
 —πιος ὁ ἀναξ, ἀνακτος, *king*; ἡ νύξ, *night*.  
 —χος ἡ βήξ, βηχός, *cough*; ὁ ὄνυξ, *nail, claw*; ἡ σιὶξ, *rank*.

## Ψ

- Ψ —πος ἡ ὤψ, ὠπός, *visage*; ἡ λαίλαψ, *storm*; ὁ Κύκλωψ, *Cyclops*.  
 —βος ὁ Ἄραψ, Ἀράβος, *Arab*; ἡ φλέψ, *vein*; ὁ χάλυψ, *steel*.  
 —φος ὁ Κίλυψ, Κίλυφος, *Cinyps*, a river of Africa; ἡ κατῆλιψ, *stair*.

*Obs.* Some nouns form their genitive from an obsolete nominative; as, τὸ γάλα, γάλακτος, from γάλαξ, *milk*; ἡ γυνή, γυναικός, from γύναιξ, *woman*; τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, from ὕδας, *water*; τὸ σκῶρ, σκατός, from σκάς, *filth*; ὁ Ζεὺς, Διός from Δις, and Ζηνός from Ζήν, *Jupiter*.

## ACCUSATIVE.

The accusative singular of masculine and feminine nouns generally ends in *α* · as, ὁ Τίταν, Τιτᾶνα, *Titan*.

*Exc.* 1. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, *ους*, having *ος* pure in the genitive, change *ς* of the nominative into *ν* · as, ὁ βότρυς, βότρυος, βότρυν, *bunch of grapes*; ἡ ναῦς, ναός, ναῦν, *ship*. Also ὁ λίθς, *stone*, makes λίθιν. But ὁ Δις, Διός, *Jupiter*, makes Δία, and ὁ χροῦς, χροός, *skin*, commonly χροά. The poets frequently use the regular termination in *α*, as βότρυα, εὐρέα, νέα or νῆα.

**Exc. 2.** Barytons in *ις* and *υς*, having *ος* impure in the genitive, make both *α* and *υ* as, *ἡ ἔρις*, *ἔριδος*, *ἔριδα* and *ἔριν*, *strife*; *ἡ κόρυς*, *κόρυθος*, *κόρυθα* and *κόρυν*, *helmet*. Also the compounds of *πους* as, *ὁ Οἰδίπους*, *Οἰδιποδα* and *Οἰδῖπον*, *Œdipus*; with *ἡ κλεις*, *κλειδός*, *key*. *Ἡ χάρις*, *favor*, has *χάριν*, but *Χάρις*, *Grace*, *Χάριτα*.

## VOCATIVE.

The vocative of nouns generally, and of participles universally, is like the nominative; as, *Τιτάν*, ὦ *Τιτάν*.

**Exc. 1.** Adjectives in *ην*, barytons in *ων -ονος* and *-οντος*, *ηρ*, *ωρ*, and nouns in *ης -εος*, form the vocative by shortening the long vowel of the nominative; as, *τέτην*, ὦ *τέρην*, *tender*; *ἐλεήμων*, ὦ *ἐλεῆμον*, *compassionate*; *βέλτιον*, ὦ *βέλτιον*, *better*; *ὁ λέων*, ὦ *λέον*, *lion*; *μήτηρ*, ὦ *μήτερ*, *mother*; *ὁ Ἕκτωρ*, ὦ *Ἕκτορ*, *Hector*; *ὁ Ἀημοσθένης*, ὦ *Ἀημοσθένης*, *Demosthenes*. Also *ὁ Ἀπόλλων*, ὦ *Ἀπολλων*, *Apollo*; *ὁ Ποσειδῶν*, ὦ *Πόσειδον*, *Nep-tune*; *ἀνήρ*, ὦ *ἄνερ*, *man*; *δαήρ*, ὦ *δᾶερ*, *brother-in-law*; *πατήρ*, ὦ *πάτερ*, *father*; *σωτήρ*, ὦ *σῶτερ*, *savior*, though we meet also with ὦ *σωτήρ*.

**Exc. 2.** All nouns in *εως* and *ους*, barytons in *ις*, and barytons, contracted nouns, and adjectives in *υς*, drop *ς* to form the vocative; as, *βασιλεὺς*, ὦ *βασιλεῦ*, *king*; *ὁ Σιμοῦς*, ὦ *Σιμοῦ*, *Simōis*, a river of Troas; *ὁ ὄφις*, ὦ *ὄφι*, *serpent*; *ὁ βότρυς*, ὦ *βότρυ*, *bunch of grapes*; *ὁ μῦς*, ὦ *μῦ*, *mouse*; *ὁ ξύς*, ὦ *ὄξυ*, *sharp*. Likewise *γραιῦς*, ὦ *γραιῦ*, *old woman*; *ὁ, ἡ παῖς*, ὦ *παῖ*, *child*: but *ὁ ποῦς*, ὦ *ποῦς*, *foot*; and *ὁ ὀδούς*, ὦ *ὀδούς*, *tooth*. Other words also lose *ς* among the poets; as, *Ἀμαρυλλίς*, ὦ *Ἀμαρυλλί*, *Amaryllis*, the name of a woman. *Γυνή*, *woman*, makes *γόναι*, from the obsolete *γόναις*, and *ἄναξ*, *king*, in addressing a deity, *ἄνα*.

**Exc. 3.** Barytons in *ας -ανος* and *-αντος*, and adjectives in *εις -εντος*, form the vocative by dropping *ος* or *τος* from the genitive; as, *τάλας*, *τάλανος*, ὦ *τάλαν*, *wretched*; *Αἴας*, *Αἴαντος*, ὦ *Αἴαν*, *Ajax*; *χαρτεῖς*, *χαρτεντος*, ὦ *χαρτεν*, *comely*. So *ὁ Σιμόεις*, *Σιμόεντος*, ὦ *Σιμόεν*. Some of these also form the vocative by dropping *ς* from the nominative; as, *Αἴας*, ὦ *Αἴα* · *χαρτεῖς*, ὦ *χαρτεῖ*.

**Exc. 4.** Feminines in *ω* and *ως* form the vocative in *οι* as, *ἡ Σαπφώ*, ὦ *Σαπφοῖ*, *Sappho*; *ἡ ἠώς*, ὦ *ἠοῖ*, *dawn*.

## DATIVE PLURAL.

The dative plural is formed from the dative singular by inserting *σ* before *ι* as, *ὁ σωτήρ*, *σωτήρι*, *σωτήρσι*, *savior*; *ὁ γόψ*, *γυπῖ*, *γυπῖ* (for *γυπσι*, the double consonant *ψ* being put



for  $\pi\sigma$ , by page 3), *vulture*. But  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\tau$ , are dropped for the sake of softness; as,  $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota$ ,  $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$  for  $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta\sigma\iota$ , from  $\acute{\eta}$   $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , *torch*;  $\gamma\iota\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota$ ,  $\gamma\iota\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$  for  $\gamma\iota\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\sigma\iota$ , from  $\delta$   $\gamma\iota\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ , *giant*.  $\text{ὄντι}$  is changed into  $\text{οὐσι}$  as,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ .

Words ending in  $\varsigma$  after a diphthong add  $\iota$  to the nominative singular; as,  $\iota\pi\pi\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\iota\pi\pi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$ , *horseman*;  $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ , *having been struck*. Except  $\delta$   $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota$ , *comb*;  $\delta$   $\delta\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\rho\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota$ , *runner*;  $\upsilon\iota\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon\iota\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota$ , *son*;  $\tau\omicron$   $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\sigma\iota$ , *ear*;  $\delta$   $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\omicron\sigma\iota$ , *foot*; which are regular from  $\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu\iota$ ,  $\delta\rho\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ ,  $\upsilon\iota\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ ,  $\omicron\tau\iota$   $\pi\omicron\delta\iota$ .  $\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , *three*, makes  $\tau\rho\iota\sigma\iota$ .

Syncopated nouns in  $\eta\rho$  make the dative in  $\alpha\sigma\iota$  as,  $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ , *father*,  $\pi\alpha\tau\rho\iota$ ,  $\pi\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ . Also  $\delta$   $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ , *star*;  $\delta$   $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\eta$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ , *lamb*;  $\upsilon\beta\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ , *son*. But  $\acute{\eta}$   $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ , *belly*, makes  $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\rho\sigma\iota$ .

$\acute{\eta}$   $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$ , *hand*, makes  $\chi\epsilon\rho\sigma\iota$ , from the poetic  $\chi\epsilon\rho\iota$ .

## CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Contracted nouns of the third declension are very numerous, and are divided into five forms.

I. Nouns in  $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\varsigma$ , and  $\omicron\varsigma$ , are contracted in all the cases where two vowels meet.

$\acute{\eta}$   $\tau\rho\iota\acute{\eta}\rho\eta\varsigma$ , *galley*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\tau\rho\iota\acute{\eta}\rho\text{-}\eta\varsigma$ ,		N. $\tau\rho\iota\acute{\eta}\rho\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$ , $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,
G. $\tau\rho\iota\acute{\eta}\rho\text{-}\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ,	N. A. V. $\tau\rho\iota\acute{\eta}\rho\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon$ , $\eta$ ,	G. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ , $\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,
D. $\tau\rho\iota\acute{\eta}\rho\text{-}\epsilon\iota$ , $\epsilon\iota$ ,		D. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\iota$ ,
A. $\tau\rho\iota\acute{\eta}\rho\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$ , $\eta$ ,	G. D. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\nu$ , $\omicron\iota\nu$ .	A. $\tau\rho\iota\acute{\eta}\rho\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ , $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,
V. $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\varsigma$ .		V. $\tau\rho\iota\acute{\eta}\rho\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$ , $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ .

$\tau\omicron$   $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\omicron\varsigma$ , *wall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ ,		N. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$ , $\eta$ ,
G. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ,	N. A. V. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon$ , $\eta$ ,	G. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ , $\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,
D. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\iota$ , $\epsilon\iota$ ,		D. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\iota$ ,
A. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ ,	G. D. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\nu$ , $\omicron\iota\nu$ .	A. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$ , $\eta$ ,
V. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ .		V. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$ , $\eta$ .

Obs. 1. Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first declension; as,  $\tau\omicron\nu$   $\Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\eta$ ,  $\tau\omicron\nu$   $\acute{\Lambda}\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\eta$ ,  $\acute{\omega}$   $\Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta$ ,  $\acute{\omega}$   $\acute{\Lambda}\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta$ .

**Obs. 2.** Proper names in *κλέης* are doubly contracted; thus,

1st Contraction.	2d Contraction.
N. Ἑρακλ-έης,	ῆς,
G. Ἑρακλ-έεος, έους,	έος,
D. Ἑρακλ-έει, έει,	έι, ει,
A. Ἑρακλ-έα, έα,	έα, ῆ,
V. Ἑρακλ-εες, εις,	ες.

**Obs. 3.** The termination *εα*, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into *α*, and not into *η* as, *ὄγλης, τὸν* and *τὰ ὄγια, ὄγῳ · χρέος, τὰ χρέα, χρέα*.

II. Nouns in *ις* and *ι* contract *ιι, ιε, ια*, of the singular and plural, into *ι*.

*ὁ ὄφις, serpent.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὄφ-ις,		N. ὄφ-ιες, ις,
G. ὄφ-ιος,	N. A. V. ὄφ-ιε,	G. ὄφ-ιων,
D. ὄφ-ιι, ι,		D. ὄφ-ισι,
A. ὄφ-ιν,	G. D. ὄφ-ιων.	A. ὄφ-ιας, ις,
V. ὄφ-ι.		V. ὄφ-ιες, ις.

*τὸ σίνηπι, mustard.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σίνηπι-ι,		N. σινήπι-ια, ι,
G. σινήπι-ιος,	N. A. V. σινήπι-ιε,	G. σινήπι-ων,
D. σινήπι-ιι, ι,		D. σινήπι-ισι,
A. σίνηπι-ι,	G. D. σινήπι-ιων.	A. σινήπι-ια, ι,
V. σίνηπι-ι.		V. σινήπι-ια, ι.

**Obs.** The form *ις, -ιος* is properly Ionic. Nouns in *ις* are more commonly inflected in *εος*, D. *εῖ, ει*. Dual, N. *εε*, G. *έοιν*. Plural, N. V. *εες, εις*, G. *έων*, D. *εσι*, A. *εας, εις*. But the most usual form of the genitive is the Attic, in *εως* and *εων*.

III. Nouns in *ευς, υς*, and *υ*, making *εος* in the genitive, contract *εῖ* into *ει*, *εε* into *η*, *εες, εας*, into *εις*, and *εα* of the neuter plural into *η*.

*ὁ βασιλεύς, king.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλ-εύς,		N. βασιλ-έες, εῖς,
G. βασιλ-έος,	N. A. V. βασιλ-έε, ῆ,	G. βασιλ-έων,
D. βασιλ-εῖ, εῖ,		D. βασιλ-εῦσι,
A. βασιλ-έα,	G. D. βασιλ-έοιν.	A. βασιλ-έας, εῖς,
V. βασιλ-εῦ.		V. βασιλ-έες, εῖς.

singular, and the dative plural, ἀνῆρ inserting δ, because ρ is never immediately preceded by ν.

Sing.		Sing.	
N.	θυγάτ-ηρ,	N.	ἀν-ήρ,
G.	θυγατ-έρος, θυγατ-ρός,	G.	ἀν-έρος, ἀν-δρός,
D.	θυγατ-έρι, θυγατ-ρι,	D.	ἀν-έρι, ἀν-δρι,
A.	θυγατ-έρα, θυγατ-ρα,	A.	ἀν-έρα, ἀν-δρα,
V.	θυγατ-ερ.	V.	ἀν-ερ.
Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. V.	θυγατ-έρε, θυγατ-ρε,	N. A. V.	ἀν-έρε, ἀν-δρε,
G. D.	θυγατ-έροι, θυγατ-ροῖν.	G. D.	ἀν-έροι, ἀν-δροῖν.
Plur.		Plur.	
N.	θυγατ-έρες, θυγατ-ρες,	N.	ἀν-έρες, ἀν-δρες,
G.	θυγατ-έρων, θυγατ-ρῶν,	G.	ἀν-έρων, ἀν-δρῶν,
D.	θυγατ-ράσι,	D.	ἀν-δράσι,
A.	θυγατ-έρας, θυγατ-ρας,	A.	ἀν-έρας, ἀν-δρας,
V.	θυγατ-έρες, θυγατ-ρες.	V.	ἀν-έρες, ἀν-δρες.

After this manner also ὁ ἀρῆν, ἀρένος, ἀρνός, *lamb*, and ὁ, ἡ κύνων, κύνος, κυνός, *dog*, are syncopated, the latter dropping ο in all the cases. To these may be joined πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, and ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and accusative plural, to distinguish them from ἡ πάτρα, *one's native country*, ἡ μήτρα, *matrix*, and ἡ γάστρα, *bottom of a vessel*, of the first declension. Γαστήρ differs from πατήρ and μήτηρ, by making γαστήρ-σι in the dative plural.

\* \* [The old Greek Grammarians made ten declensions, five of simple, and five of contracted nouns. Of these declensions the four first are *parisyllabic*, or have an equal number of syllables in all the cases; the rest are *imparisyllabic*, or have a greater number of syllables in the oblique cases than in the nominative.

## I. SIMPLES.

### FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of simples end in ας, ης, masculine.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N.	ταμί-ας,			N.	ταμί-αι,
G.	ταμί-ου,			G.	ταμί-ων,
D.	ταμί-ῃ,	N. A. V.	ταμί-α,	D.	ταμί-αις,
A.	ταμί-αν,			A.	ταμί-ας,
V.	ταμί-α.	G. D.	ταμί-αιν,	V.	ταμί-αι.

Some nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *α* as well as *ου*· as, *Πυθαγόρας*, gen. *Πυθαγόρου* and *Πυθαγόρα*· *πατραλοίας*, gen. *πατραλοίου* and *πατραλοία*. Some keep *α* exclusively; as, *Θωμάς*, gen. *Θωμᾶ*· *Βορέας*, gen. *Βορέα*· *Σατᾶνας*, gen. *Σατᾶνᾶ*· *πάππας*, gen. *πάππα*. These genitives in *α* were the Doric form.

ὁ τελώνης, *publican*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,		N. τελῶν-αι,
G. τελών-ου,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	G. τελών-ων,
D. τελών-η,	G. D. τελών-αιν.	D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,		A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελών-αι.

All nouns in *της*, poetical nouns in *νης*, national names in *ης*, and compounds of *μετρέω*, *πωλείω*, *τρίβω*, make the vocative in *α*· as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτα*· *κυνώπης*, *κυνώπα*· *Σκύθης*, *Σκύθα*· *γεωμέτρης*, *γεωμέτρα*. Also *λύγνης*, *Μεναίχμης*, *Πυρραίχμης*. But *Αίτης*, *αἰναρέτης*, *καλλιλαμπέτης*, make *η*. Nouns in *στης* make *α* or *η*· as, *ληστής*, *ληστὰ* and *ληστήη*.

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἱππότα* for *ἱππότης*, *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *poēta*, from *κωμήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

Some nouns of this declension are contracted; as,

Ἑρμίας, *ης*, *Mercury*.

Sing.
N. Ἑρμ-ίας, <i>ης</i> ,
G. Ἑρμ-ίου, <i>ου</i> ,
D. Ἑρμ-ία, <i>ῆ</i> ,
A. Ἑρμ-ίαν, <i>ῆν</i> ,
V. Ἑρμ-ία, <i>ῆ</i> , &c.

Ἀπελλής, *ης*, *Apelles*.

Sing.
N. Ἀπελλ-ής, <i>ης</i> ,
G. Ἀπελλ-έου, <i>ου</i> ,
D. Ἀπελλ-έη, <i>ῆ</i> ,
A. Ἀπελλ-έην, <i>ῆν</i> ,
V. Ἀπελλ-έη, <i>ῆ</i> , &c.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of simples end in *α*, *η*, feminine.

ἡ μῦσα, *mouse*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μῦσ-α,		N. μῦσ-αι,
G. μῦσ-ης,	N. A. V. μῦσ-α,	G. μῦσ-ων,
D. μῦσ-η,	G. D. μῦσ-αιν,	D. μῦσ-αις,
A. μῦσ-αν,		A. μῦσ-ας,
V. μῦσ-α.		V. μῦσ-αι.

Nouns in *ρα*, *α* pure, and *ᾶ* contracted, with some proper names, as *Ἀθήα*, *Ἀνδρομέδα*, *Μάρθα*, *Φιλομήλα*, *Γίλα*, make the genitive in *ας*, and the dative in *α*· thus,

ἡ φίλα, *friendship*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. φίλ-ι-α,		N. φίλ-ι-αι,
G. φίλ-ι-ας,	N. A. V. φίλ-ι-α,	G. φίλ-ι-ων,
D. φίλ-ι-α,	G. D. φίλ-ι-αιν.	D. φίλ-ι-αις,
A. φίλ-ι-αν,		A. φίλ-ι-ας,
V. φίλ-ι-α.		V. φίλ-ι-αι.

**Obs. 1** A vowel is called *pure*, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not *mixed* or united in sound.

**Obs. 2** The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in *as*; as, *terras, escas, Latōnas*, for *terræ, escæ, Latōnæ*. *Pater-familias* continued always in use.

ἡ τιμῇ, *honor.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμ-ῇ,		N. τιμ-αι,
G. τιμ-ῆς,	N. A. V. τιμ-ᾶ.	G. τιμ-ῶν,
D. τιμ-ῆ,		D. τιμ-αῖς,
A. τιμ-ῆν,	G. D. τιμ-αῖν.	A. τιμ-ᾶς,
V. τιμ-ῆ.		V. τιμ-αι.

Some nouns of the second declension are contracted, by dropping the vowel preceding the termination α, η· except αα not preceded by a vowel or ρ, which is contracted into ῃ· thus,

μυδα, ᾶ, <i>mina.</i>	ἑρτα, ᾶ, <i>wool.</i>	γῆτα, γῆ, <i>earth.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μυ-δα, ᾶ,	N. ἑρ-τα, ᾶ,	N. γ-ῆτα, ῆ,
G. μυ-δας, ᾶς,	G. ἑρ-τας, ᾶς,	G. γ-ῆτας, ῆς,
D. μυ-δα, ῆ,	D. ἑρ-τε, ῆ,	D. γ-ῆτα, ῆ,
A. μυ-δαν, ᾶν,	A. ἑρ-ταν, ᾶν,	A. γ-ῆταν, ῆν,
V. μυ-δα, ᾶ, &c.	V. ἑρ-τα, ᾶ, &c.	V. γ-ῆτα, ῆ, &c.
γαλέη, ῆ, <i>weasel.</i>	ἀπλόη, ῆ, <i>simplicity.</i>	
Sing.	Sing.	
N. γαλ-ῆη, ῆ,	N. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ,	
G. γαλ-ῆης, ῆς,	G. ἀπλ-όης, ῆς,	
D. γαλ-ῆη, ῆ,	D. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ,	
A. γαλ-ῆην, ῆν,	A. ἀπλ-όην, ῆν,	
V. γαλ-ῆη, ῆ, &c.	V. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ, &c.	

### THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension of simples end in *ος*, generally masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ον* neuter.

ὁ λόγος, *word, speech.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λόγ-ος,		N. λόγ-οι,
G. λόγ-ου,	N. A. V. λόγ-ω,	G. λόγ-ων,
D. λόγ-οι,		D. λόγ-οις,
A. λόγ-ον,	G. D. λόγ-οιν.	A. λόγ-ους,
V. λόγ-ε.		V. λόγ-οι.

**Obs.** In a few instances the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, ὦ Θεός, whence the Latin *o Deus*; and ὦ οὗτος, *heus tu*.

τὸ ξύλον, *wood.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ξύλ-ον,		N. ξύλ-α,
G. ξύλ-ου,	N. A. V. ξύλ-ω,	G. ξύλ-ων,
D. ξύλ-οι,		D. ξύλ-οις,
A. ξύλ-ον,	G. D. ξύλ-οιν.	A. ξύλ-α,
V. ξύλ-ον.		V. ξύλ-α.

- Some nouns of the third declension are contracted, by changing *eo, oo*, into *ou*, and *ea, oa*, into *ā*, and dropping *s* and *o* before a long vowel or diphthong.

*τὸ ὀστέον, bone.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὀστέον, ὀν,	N. A. V. ὀστέω, ὦ,	N. ὀστέα, ἄ,
G. ὀστέου, ὄ,	G. D. ὀστέων, οῖν.	G. ὀστέων, ὤν,
D. ὀστέφ, φ̃,		D. ὀστέοις, οῖς,
A. ὀστέον, ὀν,		A. ὀστέα, ἄ,
V. ὀστέον, ὀν.		V. ὀστέα, ἄ.

*ὁ νοός, understanding.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νοός, οὓς,	N. A. V. νοέω, ὦ,	N. νοοί, οῖ,
G. νοού, οῦ,	G. D. νοοίν, οῖν.	G. νοέων, ὤν,
D. νοφ, φ̃,		D. νοοίς, οῖς,
A. νοόν, ὀν,		A. νοούς, οὓς,
V. νοέ, οῦ.		V. νοοί, οῖ.

So its compounds *εὐνοός, ἄνοός, &c.* Also *ὁ ῥόος, stream*; *ὁ πλόος, voyage*; *ὁ χνόος, down*; *ὁ χροός, skin*; with their compounds. But the neuter plural in *α* of compounds remains uncontracted; as, *εὐνοα, καλλιτέχρα, εὐπλοα*. Even in the genitive we rather say *εὐνόων, εὐπλόων*, than *εὐνων, εὐπλων, &c.*

To the contracted of this form may *ὁ Ἰησοῦς* be referred, differing in the dative only, which ends in *οῦ* and (with more propriety than to the triptots) diminutives in *ύς* as, *ὁ Διονύς, ὁ Καμύς, ὁ Κλαυσύς*.

Sing.	Sing.
N. Ἰησ-οὓς,	N. Διον-ύς,
G. Ἰησ-οῦ,	G. Διον-ῦ,
D. Ἰησ-οφ,	D. Διον-ῦ,
A. Ἰησ-οῦν,	A. Διον-ῦν,
V. Ἰησ-οῦ.	V. Διον-ῦ.

#### FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension of simples end in *ως*, mostly masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ων* neuter.

This declension is, in reality, nothing but the Attic dialect of the third, from which it is formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong into *ω*, subscribing *ι*, and making the vocative like the nominative; as, *ὁ λαγώς, λαγῶ, hare*, for *λαγός, λαγοῦ*. If the vowel preceding *ως* be *α* long, it is changed into *ι* as, *ὁ λαῶς, for λαός, people*; *ἀνώγειον, ἀνώγεων, hall*.

*ὁ ναός, temple.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νε-ός,	N. A. V. νε-ᾶ,	N. νε-φ̃,
G. νε-ᾶ,	G. D. νε-φ̃ν.	G. νε-ᾶν,
D. νε-φ̃,		D. νε-φ̃ς,
A. νε-ᾶν,		A. νε-ᾶς,
V. νε-ᾶς,		V. νε-φ̃.

τὸ ἀνῶγειν, *hall.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀνῶγε-ων,		N. ἀνῶγε-ω,
G. ἀνῶγε-ω,	N. A. V. ἀνῶγε-ω,	G. ἀνῶγε-ων,
D. ἀνῶγε-φ,		D. ἀνῶγε-φς,
A. ἀνῶγε-ων,	G. D. ἀνῶγε-φν,	A. ἀνῶγε-ω,
V. ἀνῶγε-ων.		V. ἀνῶγε-ω.

Obs. 1. There is one neuter in *ως*, viz. τὸ χρεῖως, τοῦ χρεῖω, *debt*.

Obs. 2. The Attics frequently omit *ν* in the accusative; as, τὸν λαγῶ, τὸν νεῶ, τὴν ἰω. So Κῶ, Κίω, Ἄθω. Sometimes in the nominative; as, τὸ ἀγίρω, for ἀγίρων.

Obs. 3. The Attics often decline after this form words which otherwise belong to the fifth declension; as, Μῖνω for Μίνως, from Μίνως· γέλων for γέλωσα, from γέλως· and the later Greeks decline words in *ως*, which belong to the fourth, according to the fifth declension; as, κάλωες for κάλω, from κάλως.

## FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns belonging to the fifth declension of simples end in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, neuter, and *ν*, *ε*, *ς*, *ξ*, *ψ*, of all genders, and increase in the genitive.

ὁ σωτήρ, *savior.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σωτ-ήρ,		N. σωτ-ήρες,
G. σωτ-ήρος,	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε,	G. σωτ-ήρων,
D. σωτ-ήρι,		D. σωτ-ήρσι,
A. σωτ-ήρα,	G. D. σωτ-ήροιν.	A. σωτ-ήρας,
V. σωτ-ερ.		V. σωτ-ήρες.

τὸ σῶμα, *body.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σῶμ-α,		N. σῶμ-ατα,
G. σῶμ-ατος,	N. A. V. σῶμ-ατε,	G. σῶμ-άτων,
D. σῶμ-ατι,		D. σῶμ-ασι,
A. σῶμ-α,	G. D. σῶμ-άτοιιν.	A. σῶμ-ατα,
V. σῶμ-α.		V. σῶμ-ατα.

ὁ παιδν, *progen.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. παι-άν,		N. παι-άνες,
G. παι-άνος,	N. A. V. παι-άνε,	G. παι-άνων,
D. παι-άνι,		D. παι-άσι,
A. παι-άνα,	G. D. παι-άνοιν.	A. παι-άνας,
V. παι-άν.		V. παι-άνες.

ἡ λαίλαψ, *storm.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαίλα-ψ,		N. λαίλα-πες,
G. λαίλα-πες,	N. A. V. λαίλα-πε,	G. λαίλα-πων,
D. λαίλα-πι,		D. λαίλα-ψι,
A. λαίλα-πα,	G. D. λαίλα-ποιιν.	A. λαίλα-πυς,
V. λαίλα-ψ.		V. λαίλα-πες.

ὁ θῶς, *jackall.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θ-ῶς,	N. A. V. θ-ῶς,	N. θ-ῶες,
G. θ-ῶος,	G. D. θ-ῶοιν.	G. θ-ῶων,
D. θ-ῶι,		D. θ-ῶει,
A. θ-ῶα,		A. θ-ῶας,
V. θ-ῶς.		V. θ-ῶες.

Some nouns of this declension are contracted in every case; as,

τὸ ἔαρ, <i>spring.</i>	ὁ λίᾱς, <i>stone.</i>	ὁ δαίς, <i>torch.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἔαρ, ἦρ,	N. λίᾱς, λίᾱς,	N. δαίς, δᾱίς,
G. ἔαρως, ἦρος, &c.	G. λίᾱος, λίᾱος, &c.	G. δαίδορ, δᾱδῶρ, &c.

Some are contracted only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as,

ἡ γράς, <i>old woman.</i>	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, <i>ox or cow.</i>
Sing.	Sing.
N. γράς,	N. βοῦς,
G. γράος.	G. βοός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. γρ-ᾱς,	N. β-ῶες,
A. γρ-ᾱς,	A. β-ῶας,
V. γρ-ᾱς,	V. β-ῶες,
	αῶς.
ὁ βότρυς, <i>bunch of grapes.</i>	ὁ κλεῖς, <i>key.</i>
Sing.	Sing.
N. βότρυς,	N. κλεῖς,
G. βότρυος.	G. κλειδός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. βότρ-υες,	N. κλ-εῖδες,
A. βότρ-υας,	A. κλ-εῖδας,
V. βότρ-υες,	V. κλ-εῖδες,
	εῖς.

Θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, ἀνὴρ, *man*, and ἡ Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, are syncopated in all cases, except the nominative and vocative singular, and the dative plural, ἀνὴρ inserting δ, because ρ is never immediately preceded by ν.

Sing.	Sing.
N. θυγάτηρ,	N. ἀν-ήρ,
G. θυγατ-έρος,	G. ἀν-έρος,
D. θυγατ-έρι,	D. ἀν-έρι,
A. θυγατ-έρα,	A. ἀν-έρα,
V. θύγατ-ερ.	V. ἀν-ερ.
Dual.	Dual.
N. A. V. θυγατ-έρε,	N. A. V. ἀν-έρε,
G. D. θυγατ-έροιν,	G. D. ἀν-έροιν,
	δν-ῶρε,
	δν-ῶροιν.
Plur.	Plur.
N. θυγατ-έρες,	N. ἀν-έρες,
G. θυγατ-έρων,	G. ἀν-έρων,
D. θυγατ-εῶσι,	D. ἀν-εῶσι,
A. θυγατ-έρας,	A. ἀν-έρας,
V. θυγατ-έρες,	V. ἀν-έρες,
	δν-ῶρες,
	δν-ῶρων,
	δν-ῶρα,
	δν-ῶρα,

After this manner also ὁ ἄρῖν, ἄρῖνος, ἄρνος, *lamb*, and δ, ἡ κύων, κύωνος, *dog*, are syncopated, the latter dropping ο in all the cases. To these may be joined πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, and ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and



accusative plural, to distinguish them from *ἡ πάτρα*, *one's native country*, *ἡ μήτρα*, *matrix*, and *ἡ γάστρα*, *bottom of a vessel*, of the second declension. *Γαστήρ* differs from *πατήρ* and *μήτηρ*, by making *γαστήραι* in the dative plural.

For the formation of the genitive, accusative, and vocative singular, and dative plural, of this declension, see pages 16—22.

## II. CONTRACTS.

### FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of contracts end in *ης* masculine and feminine, and *ος, ος*, neuter.

*ἡ τριήρης*, *galley*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τριήρ-ης</i> ,		N. <i>τριήρ-ες</i> , <i>εις</i> ,
G. <i>τριήρ-ος</i> , <i>ους</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>τριήρ-ε</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. <i>τριήρ-ων</i> , <i>ων</i> ,
D. <i>τριήρ-ει</i> , <i>ει</i> ,		D. <i>τριήρ-εσι</i> ,
A. <i>τριήρ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. D. <i>τριήρ-οιν</i> , <i>οῖν</i> .	A. <i>τριήρ-εας</i> , <i>εις</i> ,
V. <i>τριήρ-ος</i> .		V. <i>τριήρ-εες</i> , <i>εις</i> .

*τὸ τεῖχος*, *wall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> ,		N. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,
G. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> , <i>ους</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>τεῖχ-ε</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. <i>τεῖχ-ων</i> , <i>ων</i> ,
D. <i>τεῖχ-ει</i> , <i>ει</i> ,		D. <i>τεῖχ-εσι</i> ,
A. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> ,	G. D. <i>τεῖχ-οιν</i> , <i>οῖν</i> .	A. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,
V. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> .		V. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> .

*Obs. 1.* Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first of the simples; as, *τὸν Σωκράτην*, *τὸν Ἀντισθένην*, *τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην*, *ὦ Σωκράτη*, *ὦ Ἀριστοφάνη*.

*Obs. 2.* Proper names in *κλίης* are doubly contracted; thus,

1st Contraction.	2d Contraction.
N. <i>Ῥακλ-ίης</i> ,	<i>ῆς</i> ,
G. <i>Ῥακλ-ίως</i> , <i>τους</i> ,	<i>ίος</i> ,
D. <i>Ῥακλ-ίει</i> , <i>ει</i> ,	<i>ίϊ</i> , <i>εῖ</i> ,
A. <i>Ῥακλ-ίεα</i> , <i>εα</i> ,	<i>εα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
V. <i>Ῥακλ-ίεις</i> , <i>εις</i> ,	<i>ες</i> .

*Obs. 3.* The termination *εα*, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into *α*, and not into *η*: as, *ὕγχις*, *τὸν* and *τὰ ὑγία*, *ὕγχα*: *χρῆς*, *τὰ χρῆα*, *χρῆα*.

### SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of contracts end in *ς* masculine and feminine, and *ς* neuter.

*ὁ ὄφις*, *serpent*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> ,		N. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> , <i>ις</i> ,
G. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> ,	G. <i>ὄφ-ιν</i> ,
D. <i>ὄφ-ι</i> , <i>ι</i> ,		D. <i>ὄφ-ισι</i> ,
A. <i>ὄφ-ιν</i> ,	G. D. <i>ὄφ-οιν</i> .	A. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> , <i>ις</i> ,
V. <i>ὄφ-ι</i> .		V. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> , <i>ις</i> .

τὸ σίγητι, <i>mustard</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σίγητι,		N. σιγήπ-ια, ι,
G. σιγήπ-ιος,	N. A. V. σιγήπ-ια,	G. σιγήπ-ίων,
D. σιγήπ-ι, ι,		D. σιγήπ-ισι,
A. σιγήπ-ι,	G. D. σιγήπ-οιν.	A. σιγήπ-ια, ι,
V. σίγηπ-ι.		V. σιγήπ-ια, ι.

*Obs.* The form in ις -ιος is properly Ionic. Nouns in ις are more commonly inflected in εος, D. εῖ, εἰ. Dual, N. εἰ, G. εἰοιν. Plural, N. V. εἰς, εἰς, G. εἰων, D. εἰσι, A. εἰας, εἰς. But the most usual form of the genitives is the Attic, in εως and ωων.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension of contracts end in εως masculine, υς masculine and feminine, and υ neuter.

ὁ βασιλεύς, <i>king</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλ-εύς,		N. βασιλ-εες, εἰς,
G. βασιλ-εος,	N. A. V. βασιλ-εε, η,	G. βασιλ-έων,
D. βασιλ-εῖ, εἷ,		D. βασιλ-εῶσι,
A. βασιλ-εα,	G. D. βασιλ-εοιν.	A. βασιλ-εας, εἰς,
V. βασιλ-εῶ.		V. βασιλ-εες, εἰς.

ὁ πῆλες, <i>axe</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. πῆλες,		N. πῆλες-ες, εἰς,
G. πῆλες-εος,	N. A. V. πῆλες-εε, η,	G. πῆλες-έων,
D. πῆλες-εῖ, εἷ,		D. πῆλες-εῶσι,
A. πῆλες-εα,	G. D. πῆλες-εοιν.	A. πῆλες-εας, εἰς,
V. πῆλες-εῶ.		V. πῆλες-εες, εἰς.

τὸ δασυ, <i>city</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. δασυ,		N. δασυ-α, η,
G. δασυ-εος,	N. A. V. δασυ-εε, η,	G. δασυ-έων,
D. δασυ-εῖ, εἷ,		D. δασυ-εῶσι,
A. δασυ-εα,	G. D. δασυ-εοιν.	A. δασυ-εας, η,
V. δασυ-εῶ.		V. δασυ-εα, η.

*Obs.* The Attic genitive in -εως is most in use, particularly from masculines in εως. Nouns in εως pure contract εως in the genitive into ως, and εα in the accusative singular and plural into α· as, χοεύς, a certain *measure*, χοῶς for χοείως, χοῶ for χοεία, and χοῶς for χοείας.

## FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension of contracts end in ω, ως, feminine.

ἡ αἰδώς, <i>modesty</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. αἰδ-ώς,		N. αἰδ-οῖ,
G. αἰδ-ώος, οὖς,	N. A. V. αἰδ-ῶ,	G. αἰδ-ῶν,
D. αἰδ-οῖ, οἷ,		D. αἰδ-οῖς,
A. αἰδ-ῶα, ῶ,	G. D. αἰδ-οῖν.	A. αἰδ-ῶς,
V. αἰδ-οῖ.		V. αἰδ-οῖ.

*Obs. 1.* The dual and plural are formed like nouns in *ος* of the third of the simples.

*Obs. 2.* The only nouns in *ως* of this form are *αἰδώς* and *ἡώς*, and the use of these scarcely extends beyond the singular.

*Obs. 3.* In the same manner are declined the Attic forms in *ων* for *ων -ονος*: *ασ*, *Γοργών*, *Γοργονύς*, for *Γοργώνων*, *Γοργόνονος*.

### FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension of contracts end in *ας* pure and *ρας*, and are of the neuter gender.

τὸ κέρας, *horn*.

Sing.

N. κέρ-ας,		
G. κέρ-αρος, (by syncope)	κέρ-δος, (by crasis)	κέρ-ως,
D. κέρ-αρι,	κέρ-δι,	κέρ-φ,
A. κέρ-ας,		
V. κέρ-ας.		

Dual.

N. A. V. κέρ-ατε,	κέρ-δε,	κέρ-α,
G. D. κέρ-αροιν,	κέρ-δοιν,	κέρ-φιν.

Plur.

N. κέρ-ατα,	κέρ-δα,	κέρ-α,
G. κέρ-ατων,	κέρ-δων,	κέρ-ων,
D. κέρ-ασι,		
A. κέρ-ατα,	κέρ-δα,	κέρ-α,
V. κέρ-ατα,	κέρ-δα,	κέρ-α. ] * * *

### IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Irregular nouns may be divided into two classes, *defective* and *redundant*

#### I. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

The following are indeclinable; the names of the letters of the alphabet; nouns shortened by apocope, as τὸ δῶ for δῶμα, τὸ κᾶρα or κᾶρη for τὸ κᾶρηνον and some foreign names, as Ἀβραάμ.

Some have only one case, as ἡ δῶς, *gift*; αἱ κατακλῶδες, *fates*; ὧ πόποι, *O gods*.

Some are used in two cases only, as ὁ λῆς, τὸν λῆν, *lion*; οἱ φθοῖς from φθίδες, τοὺς φθοῖς from φθίδας, *a sort of cake*.

The following neuters have the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular only; βρέτας, δέμας, ἦδος, λέπας, ὄναρ, ὄφελος, σίλας, θπαρ.

Some have no plural, as  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$  ἀήρ,  $\eta$  ἄλς,  $\eta$  γῆ, τὸ ἔλαιον, τὸ πῦρ, and others known by the sense.

The following have no singular; τὰ ἐγκύατα, *entrails*; οἱ ἐπιούαι, *trade winds*; the names of festivals, as, τὰ Διονύσια, *feast of Bacchus*; and some names of cities, as, αἱ Ἀθήναι, τὰ Μέγαρα.

## II. REDUNDANT NOUNS.

1. Some nouns have different terminations in the nominative; as,  $\delta$  Μωσῆς and Μωσεύς, τὸ δάκρυ and δάκρυον, τὸ δένδρεος and δένδρον,  $\delta$  χρῶς and χροῦς,  $\delta$  ταὼν and ταῶς,  $\delta$  στρατὸς and  $\eta$  στρατιά,  $\delta$  φθόγγος and  $\eta$  φθογγή,  $\delta$  πλαστήρ and πλαστής,  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$  μάκαρ,  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$  μάκαρς, and  $\delta$  μακάριος, &c. Nouns in ὦν, ὄνος, in particular, are declined by the Attics in ὦ, οῦς; as,  $\eta$  χελιδὼ, χελιδοῦς, for χελιδὼν, χελιδόνος. So  $\eta$  ἀηδὼ for ἀηδὼν,  $\eta$  Γοργῶ for Γοργῶν.

Frequently a new form of the nominative arises from an oblique case of the old form; as,  $\delta$  φύλαξ, φύλακος, and  $\delta$  φύλακος, φυλάκου.  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$  μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος, and  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$  μάρτυρος, μαρτύρου.  $\delta$  διάκτωρ, διάκτορος, and  $\delta$  διάκτορος, διακτόρου.  $\delta$  ψίθυρ, ψίθυρος, and  $\delta$  ψιθύρος, ψιθύρου. In like manner  $\delta$  γέρον, γέροντος, whence the dative plural γερόντοις. τὸ πάθημα, παθιμάτιος, dative plural παθημάτοις. So from the accusative τὴν Δημητέρα, Δήμητρα, a new nominative  $\eta$  Δήμητρα -ας, has arisen.

2. Some admit different inflections from the same nominative; as,  $\delta$  μύκης, μύκου and μύκητος.  $\delta$  Θαλῆς, Θαλοῦ and Θάλητος.  $\delta$  Ἄρης, Ἄρου, Ἄρεος and Ἄρητος.  $\delta$  ἔλεος, ἔλεου, and τὸ ἔλεος, ἐλέος.  $\delta$  ὄσσος, ὄσσου, and τὸ ὄσσος, ὄσσεος.  $\delta$  ὄχος, ὄχου, and τὸ ὄχος, ὄχεος.  $\delta$  σκότιος, σκότιον, and τὸ σκότιος, σκότειος.  $\delta$  σκύφος, σκύφου, and τὸ σκύφος, σκύφειος.  $\delta$  τάρτεχος, ταρτίχου, and τὸ τάρτεχος, ταρτίχειος.  $\delta$  νοῦς, νοῦ and νοός.  $\delta$  χοῦς, χοῦ and χοός.  $\delta$  κάλως, κάλωος and κάλω.  $\delta$  ἔρως, ἔρωτος and ἔρω.  $\eta$ ,  $\delta$  τίγρις, τίγριος and τίγριδος.  $\eta$  μῆνις, μῆνιός and μῆνιδος.  $\eta$  θέμις, θέμιστος, θέμιτιος, and θέμιδος. Ὁ Οἰδιπoύς and all compounds of πους make ποδος and που. Some nouns in ης are declined after the first and third declension in the accusative and vocative; thus,  $\delta$  Σωκράτης of the third declension makes τὸν Σωκράτη, ὦ Σώκρατες, after the third, and τὸν Σωκράτην, ὦ Σωκράτη, after the first.

3. Some are regularly declined, and have besides, in the oblique cases, other forms, which descend from obsolete nominatives; as,  $\delta$  νίδς, νιοῦ, νίῳ, and νιέος, νιέϊ, from νιεύς, also νιός, νιῖ, from νις. τὸ δνειφόν, δνειφου, and δνειφάτος from δνειρας.

## III. AMPLIFICATIVES.

Amplificatives increase the signification of their primitives, and generally import something contemptible in the person.

They end in *ων*, *γαστρων*, *κεφαλων*, *having a large belly, head*, from *γαστηρ*, *κεφαλή* · *αξ*, *πλούτιαξ*, *over-rich*, from *πλούτος* · *ῥόαξ*, *current*, especially of lava, from *ῥόος*.

## IV. VERBALS

Are generally formed by casting off the augment of their primitives, and changing the termination,

in the *first person* of the perfect passive,

into	{	<i>μα,</i>	as <i>τὸ γράμμα</i>	}	from <i>γέγραμμαι</i> .
		<i>μη,</i>	— <i>ἡ γραμμή</i>		
		<i>μος,</i>	— <i>ὁ δεσμός</i>		— <i>δέδεσμαι</i> .
		<i>μων,</i>	— <i>ὁ, ἡ νοήμων</i>		— <i>νερόημαι</i> .

in the *second person* of the perfect passive,

into	{	<i>ια,</i>	as <i>ἡ δοκιμασία</i>	}	from <i>δεδοκιμάσαι</i> .
		<i>ις,</i>	— <i>ἡ πολισις</i>		— <i>πεποίησαι</i> .
		<i>αιος,</i>	— <i>ὁ θαυμάσιος</i>		— <i>τεθαύμασαι</i> .
		<i>ιμος,</i>	— <i>ὁ χρήσιμος</i>		— <i>πέχρησαι</i> .

in the *third person* of the perfect passive,

Masc.

into	{	<i>τηρ,</i>	as <i>ὁ χαρακτήρ</i>	}	from <i>κεχάρηται</i> .
		<i>της,</i>	— <i>ὁ ποιητής</i>		— <i>πεποίηται</i> .
		<i>τικός,</i>	— <i>ὁ κριτικός</i>		— <i>κέκρίται</i> .
		<i>τος,</i>	— <i>ὁ ἀκουστός</i>		— <i>ἠκουσται</i> .
		<i>τωρ,</i>	— <i>ὁ κοσμήτωρ</i>		— <i>κεκόσμηται</i> .

Femin.

into	{	<i>τις,</i>	as <i>ἡ πλίστις</i>	}	from <i>πέπεισται</i> .
		<i>τρα,</i>	— <i>ἡ ὀρχήστρα</i>		
		<i>τρις,</i>	— <i>ἡ ὀρχηστρίς</i>		
		<i>τις,</i>	— <i>ἡ ὀρχηστὶς</i>		— <i>ὠρχησται</i> .

Neut.

into	{	<i>τηριον,</i>	as <i>τὸ ποτήριον</i>	}	from <i>πέποται</i> .
		<i>τρον,</i>	— <i>τὸ διδασκτρον</i>		— <i>δεδίδακται</i> .
		<i>τέος, ἐα, τον,</i>	— <i>ὁ γραπτός</i>		— <i>γέγραπται</i> .

in the *first person* of the perfect middle,

into	{	εως,	as	ὁ τομευς	from	τέτομα.
		η,	—	ἡ ἐπιστολή	—	ἐπέστολα.
		ιον,	—	τὸ λόγιον	—	λέλογα.
		ος,	—	ὁ τόνος	—	τέτονα.

A few are formed from other tenses; as,

ὁ λευκός, from the present λεύσσω.  
 ἡ ταρᾶχή, from the perfect τετάραχα.  
 ἡ θήκη, from the first aorist ἔθηκα.  
 ἡ φυγή, from the second aorist ἔφυγον.

## ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are declined like substantives.

Some adjectives have different terminations for all the three genders; some have one for the masculine and feminine, and another for the neuter; others have only one for all the genders.

### I. Adjectives of three terminations end in

M.	F.	N.
ος,	η,	ον •
υς,	εια,	υ •
εις,	εσσα,	εν •
ας,	αινα,	αν •
ας,	ᾶσα,	αν •
ων,	ουσα,	ον •
ην,	εινα,	εν •
εις,	εισα,	εν •
ους,	ουσα,	ον •
υς,	ῦσα,	υν •
ων,	ουσα,	ουν •
ων,	ωσα,	ων •
ως,	υια,	ος •
ως,	ωσα,	ως •

Among these terminations are included those of participles, the last seven being peculiar to them.

In adjectives of three terminations, all feminines are of the first declension; all masculines in *ος*, with their neuters in *ον*, of the second; and all other masculines and neuters, of the third.

*καλός, beautiful.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>καλ-ός, ἡ, ὄν,</i>	N. A. V.	N. <i>καλ-οι, αι, ἄ,</i>
G. <i>καλ-ού, ῆς, οῦ,</i>	<i>καλ-ῶ, ἄ, ῶ,</i>	G. <i>καλ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,</i>
D. <i>καλ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,</i>	G. D.	D. <i>καλ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,</i>
A. <i>καλ-όν, ῆν, ὄν,</i>		A. <i>καλ-οὺς, ἄς, ἄ,</i>
V. <i>καλ-έ, ἦ, ὄν.</i>	<i>καλ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν.</i>	V. <i>καλ-οι, αι, ἄ.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἀγαθός, good.</i>	<i>λευκός, white.</i>
<i>ἀπαλός, soft, tender.</i>	<i>μαλᾶκός, soft.</i>
<i>δῆλος, plain.</i>	<i>ξύλινος, wooden.</i>
<i>θωροητῆς, contemplative.</i>	<i>σοφός, wise.</i>
<i>κακός, bad.</i>	<i>τερπνός, delightful.</i>
<i>κοῦφος, light.</i>	<i>φίλος, dear.</i>

Adjectives in *ος* pure and *ρος* make the feminine in *α* as, *φίλιος, φίλια, φίλιον, friendly*; *μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, long*; except those in *εος* and *οος* not preceded by *ρ* or a vowel; as, *χάλκεος, χαλκή, χάλκεον, brazen*; *ὄγδοος, ὄγδοη, ὄγδοον, eighth*.

*μακρός, long.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>μακρ-ός, ἄ, ὄν,</i>	N. A. V.	N. <i>μακρ-οι, αι, ἄ,</i>
G. <i>μακρ-ού, ἄς, οῦ,</i>	<i>μακρ-ῶ, ἄ, ῶ,</i>	G. <i>μακρ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,</i>
D. <i>μακρ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,</i>	G. D.	D. <i>μακρ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,</i>
A. <i>μακρ-όν, ἄν, ὄν,</i>		A. <i>μακρ-οὺς, ἄς, ἄ,</i>
V. <i>μακρ-έ, ἄ, ὄν.</i>	<i>μακρ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν,</i>	V. <i>μακρ-οι, αι, ἄ.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἅγιος, holy.</i>	<i>ἀριστερός, left.</i>
<i>ἄγριος, wild.</i>	<i>ἐλευθερός, free.</i>
<i>ἄγιος, worthy.</i>	<i>ἐχθρός, hostile.</i>
<i>δεξιός, right.</i>	<i>ιερός, sacred.</i>
<i>δικαίος, just.</i>	<i>ισχυρός, strong.</i>

λεῖος, *smooth.*ὁμοιος, *like.*ῥᾶδιος, *easy.*μικρὸς, *small.*σκληρὸς, *hard.*φανερός, *manifest.*

Some adjectives in εος, ἐη, εον, and οος, ὅη, οον, are contracted into οὗς, ῆ, οῦν · as, χρύσ-εος, ἐη, εον, *golden*, into χρυσ-οὗς, ῆ, οῦν · likewise some in εος, ἔα, εον, into οὗς, ᾶ, οῦν · as, ἀργύρ-εος, ἔα, εον, *of silver*, into ἀργύρ-οὗς, ᾶ, οῦν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. χρύσ-εος, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-οὗς, ῆ, οῦν,	N. A. V. χρυσ-έω, ἔα, ἔω, χρυσ-ῶ, ᾶ, ῶ,	A. χρύσ-εοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οἱ, αἱ, ᾶ,
G. χρυσ-έου, ἐης, έου, χρυσ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,	G. D. χρυσ-έοιν, ἔαιν, έοιν,	G. χρυσ-έων, έων, έων, χρυσ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D. χρυσ-έῳ, ἐῆ, έῳ, χρυσ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,		D. χρυσ-έοις, έαις, έοις, χρυσ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A. χρύσ-εον, ἐην, εον, χρυσ-οῦν, ῆν, οῦν,		A. χρυσ-έουσ, έας, εα, χρυσ-οῦς, ᾶς, ᾶ,
V. χρύσ-εε, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-ῆ, ῆ, οῦν.		V. χρύσ-εοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οἱ, αἱ, ᾶ.

Adjectives in οος, ὅη, οον, have the same form after contraction as the above, except in the voc. sing. masc., in which they contract *os* into *ou*.

## Words for practice.

λίνεος, *flaxen, linen.*ἀπλός, *simple.*χάλκεος, *brazen.*διπλός, *double, or two-fold.*

Adjectives in εος, ἔα, εον, differ in contraction from those in εος, ἐη, εον, only in the sing. fem., through all the cases of which they are contracted into ᾶ · thus, ἐρέ-εος, ἔα, εον, *woollen*, and ἀργύρ-εος, ἔα, εον, are contracted, in the nom., into οὗς, ᾶ, οῦν · in the gen., into οῦ, ᾶς, οῦ, &c.

The adjectives ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοιούτος, and τοσοῦτος, make the neuter in ο, though the neuters τοιούτιον and τοσοῦτιον are sometimes found.

Many adjectives in ος, especially compounds and derivatives, have but one termination for the masculine and feminine; as, ὁ, ἡ ἵνδοξος · also adjectives of three terminations are often used as common in Homer and the Attic writers; as, κλυτὸς Ἴπποδάμεια, II. β. 742; ἀναγκαῖος τροφή, Thucyd. i. 2.

ἡδύς, *sweet.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἡδ-ύς, εῖα, ύ,	N. A. V. ἡδ-έε, εἰα, έε,	N. ἡδ-έες, εῖς, εἵται, έα,
G. ἡδ-έος, εἰας, έος,		G. ἡδ-έων, εἰῶν, έων,
D. ἡδ-εῖ, εῖ, εἰα, εῖ, εῖ,		D. ἡδ-έσι, εἰαις, έσι,
A. ἡδ-όν, εἶαν, ύ,	G. D. ἡδ-έοιν, εἵαιν, έοιν.	A. ἡδ-έας, εῖς, εἰας, έα,
V. ἡδ-ύ, εῖα, ύ.		V. ἡδ-έες, εῖς, εἵται, έα.



Among these terminations are included those of participles, the last seven being peculiar to them.

In adjectives of three terminations, all feminines are of the first declension; all masculines in *ος*, with their neuters in *ον*, of the second; and all other masculines and neuters, of the third.

*καλός, beautiful.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>καλός, ἡ, ὄν,</i>	N. A. V.	N. <i>καλοί, αἱ, ἄ,</i>
G. <i>καλῶ, ῆς, οῦ,</i>	<i>καλῶ, ἄ, ὦ,</i>	G. <i>καλῶν, ῶν, ῶν,</i>
D. <i>καλῷ, ῆ, ῷ,</i>	G. D.	D. <i>καλοῖς, αῖς, οῖς,</i>
A. <i>καλόν, ἦν, ὄν,</i>	<i>καλῶν, αῖν, οῖν.</i>	A. <i>καλούς, ἄς, ἄ,</i>
V. <i>καλᾷ, ἡ, ὄν.</i>		V. <i>καλοί, αἱ, ἄ.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἀγαθός, good.</i>	<i>λευκός, white.</i>
<i>ἀπαλός, soft, tender.</i>	<i>μαλᾶκός, soft.</i>
<i>δῆλος, plain.</i>	<i>ξύλινός, wooden.</i>
<i>θεωρητικός, contemplative.</i>	<i>σοφός, wise.</i>
<i>κακός, bad.</i>	<i>τερπνός, delightful.</i>
<i>κοῦφος, light.</i>	<i>φίλος, dear.</i>

Adjectives in *ος* pure and *ρος* make the feminine in *α* : *ας*, *φίλιος, φίλη, φίλιον, friendly*; *μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, long* : except those in *εος* and *οος* not preceded by *ρ* or a vowel; *ας*, *χάλκεος, χαλκή, χάλκεον, brazen*; *ὄγδοος, ὄγδοη, ὄγδοον, eighth*.

*μακρός, long.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>μακρός, ἄ, ὄν,</i>	N. A. V.	N. <i>μακροί, αἱ, ἄ,</i>
G. <i>μακρῶ, ἄς, οῦ,</i>	<i>μακρῶ, ἄ, ὦ,</i>	G. <i>μακρῶν, ῶν, ῶν,</i>
D. <i>μακρῷ, ᾶ, ῷ,</i>	G. D.	D. <i>μακροῖς, αῖς, οῖς,</i>
A. <i>μακρόν, ᾶν, ὄν,</i>	<i>μακρῶν, αῖν, οῖν,</i>	A. <i>μακρούς, ἄς, ἄ,</i>
V. <i>μακρᾷ, ἄ, ὄν.</i>		V. <i>μακροί, αἱ, ἄ.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἅγιος, holy.</i>	<i>ἀριστερός, left.</i>
<i>ἄγριος, wild.</i>	<i>ἐλευθερός, free.</i>
<i>ἄξιος, worthy.</i>	<i>ἐχθρός, hostile.</i>
<i>δεξιός, right.</i>	<i>ιερός, sacred.</i>
<i>δίκαιος, just.</i>	<i>ισχυρός, strong.</i>

λείος, *smooth.*ὁμοίος, *like.*ῥαδίος, *easy.*μικρός, *small.*σκληρός, *hard.*φανερός, *manifest.*

Some adjectives in εος, ἐη, εον, and οος, ὅη, οον, are contracted into οῦς, ῆ, οῦν · as, χρύσ-εος, ἐη, εον, *golden*, into χρυσ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν · likewise some in εος, ἑα, εον, into οῦς, ᾱ, οῦν · as, ἀργύρ-εος, ἑα, εον, *of silver*, into ἀργῦρ-οῦς, ᾱ, οῦν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. χρύσ-εος, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν,	N. A. V. χρυσ-έω, ἑα, ἑω, χρυσ-ῶ, ᾱ, ῶ,	A. χρύσ-εοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οῖ, αῖ, ᾱ,
G. χρυσ-έου, ἐης, έου, χρυσ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,	χρυσ-έω, ἑα, ἑω, χρυσ-ῶ, ᾱ, ῶ,	G. χρυσ-έων, έων, έων, χρυσ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D. χρυσ-έω, ἐη, έω, χρυσ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,	G. D. χρυσ-έωιν, έαιν, έοιν,	D. χρυσ-έοις, έαις, έοις, χρυσ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A. χρύσ-εον, ἐην, εον, χρυσ-οῦν, ῆν, οῦν,	χρυσ-έωιν, έαιν, έοιν,	A. χρυσ-έους, έας, εα, χρυσ-οῦς, ᾱς, ᾱ,
V. χρύσ-εε, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-ῆ, ῆ, οῦν.	χρυσ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν.	V. χρύσ-εοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οῖ, αῖ, ᾱ.

Adjectives in οος, ὅη, οον, have the same form after contraction as the above, except in the voc. sing. masc., in which they contract *os* into *ou*.

## Words for practice.

λίνεος, *flaxen, linen.*ἀπλός, *simple.*χάλκεος, *brazen.*διπλός, *double, or two-fold.*

Adjectives in εος, ἑα, εον, differ in contraction from those in εος, ἐη, εον, only in the sing. fem., through all the cases of which they are contracted into ᾱ · thus, ἐρέ-εος, ἑα, εον, *woollen*, and ἀργύρ-εος, ἑα, εον, are contracted, in the nom., into οῦς, ᾱ, οῦν · in the gen., into οῦ, ᾱς, οῦ, &c.

The adjectives ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοιούτος, and τοσούτος, make the neuter in ο, though the neutrals τοιούτιον and τοσούτιον are sometimes found.

Many adjectives in ος, especially compounds and derivatives, have but one termination for the masculine and feminine; as, δ, ἡ Ἰνδοξος · also adjectives of three terminations are often used as common in Homer and the Attic writers; as, κλυτός Ἰκποδάμεια, Π. β. 742; ἀναγκαῖος τροφή, Thucyd. i. 2.

ἡδύς, *sweet.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἡδ-ύς, εῖα, ύ,	N. A. V. ἡδ-έε, εῖα, έε,	N. ἡδ-έες, εῖς, εῖαι, έα,
G. ἡδ-έος, εῖας, έος,	ἡδ-έε, εῖα, έε,	G. ἡδ-έων, εῖῶν, έων,
D. ἡδ-εῖ, εἶ, εἰα, εἶ, εἶ,	G. D. ἡδ-έοιν, εἰαιν, έοιν.	D. ἡδ-έσι, εἰαῖς, έσι,
A. ἡδ-ύν, εἰαν, ύ,	ἡδ-έοιν, εἰαιν, έοιν.	A. ἡδ-έας, εῖς, εῖας, έα,
V. ἡδ-ύ, εῖα, ύ.	ἡδ-έοιν, εἰαιν, έοιν.	V. ἡδ-έες, εῖς, εῖαι, έα.

In like manner decline

βαθὺς, <i>deep.</i>	εὐρύς, <i>broad.</i>
βαρὺς, <i>heavy.</i>	ἡμισὺς, <i>half.</i>
βραδὺς, <i>slow.</i>	ὀξύς, <i>sharp.</i>
γλυκὺς, <i>sweet.</i>	ταχύς, <i>swift.</i>

Adjectives of this termination, in the poets, often make the accusative singular in *ea* instead of *υν* · as, *εὐρία πόρτον*, Π. ἕ'. 291.

Sometimes they are used as common ; as, *ἰθύς αὐτμή*, *Odys.* μ'. 369.

*χαρὶς*, graceful.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>χαρῖ-εις</i> , <i>εσσα, εν</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>χαρῖ-εντε</i> ,	N. <i>χαρῖ-εντες</i> , <i>εσσαί, εντα</i> ,
G. <i>χαρῖ-εντος</i> , <i>έσσης, εντος</i> ,	<i>έσσαι, εντε</i> ,	G. <i>χαρῖ-έντων</i> , <i>εσσῶν, έντων</i> ,
D. <i>χαρῖ-εντι</i> , <i>έσση, εντι</i> ,	<i>έσσαι, εντε</i> ,	D. <i>χαρῖ-εισι</i> , <i>έσσαις, εισι</i> ,
A. <i>χαρῖ-εντα</i> , <i>εσσαν, εν</i> ,	G.D. <i>χαρῖ-έν-</i>	A. <i>χαρῖ-εντας</i> , <i>έσσας, εντα</i> ,
V. <i>χαρῖ-εν οἱ ει, εσσα, εν</i> .	<i>τοι, έσσαι, εντοι.</i>	V. <i>χαρῖ-εντες</i> , <i>εσσαί, εντα</i> .

In like manner decline

<i>λαχνῆεις</i> , <i>hairy.</i>	<i>νιρόεις</i> , <i>spowey.</i>
<i>πετρῆεις</i> , <i>rocky.</i>	<i>σκιόεις</i> , <i>shady.</i>
<i>ἀνθεμόεις</i> , <i>flowery.</i>	<i>εὐρώεις</i> , <i>mouldy.</i>

From adjectives declined after this form arise several contracts, *ῆεις*, *ῆεσσα*, *ῆεν*, being contracted into *ῆς*, *ῆσσα*, *ῆν*, and *όεις*, *όεσσα*, *όεν*, into *οὺς*, *οὔσσα*, *οὖν* · thus,

*τιμῆς*, honored.

Sing.

N. <i>τιμ-ῆς</i> , <i>ῆσσα, ῆν</i> ,
G. <i>τιμ-ῆντος</i> , <i>ῆσσης, ῆντος</i> ;
D. <i>τιμ-ῆντι</i> , <i>ῆσση, ῆντι</i> ,
A. <i>τιμ-ῆντα</i> , <i>ῆσσαν, ῆν</i> ,
V. <i>τιμ-ῆν οἱ ῆ, ῆσσα, ῆν</i> .

Dual.

N.A.V. <i>τιμ-ῆντε</i> , <i>ῆσσα, ῆντε</i> ,
G.D. <i>τιμ-ῆντοι</i> , <i>ῆσαι, ῆντοι</i> .

Plur.

N. <i>τιμ-ῆντες</i> , <i>ῆσαι, ῆντα</i> ,
G. <i>τιμ-ῆντων</i> , <i>ῆσῶν, ῆντων</i> ,
D. <i>τιμ-ῆσι</i> , <i>ῆσαις, ῆσι</i> ,
A. <i>τιμ-ῆντας</i> , <i>ῆσας, ῆντα</i> ,
V. <i>τιμ-ῆντες</i> , <i>ῆσαι, ῆντα</i> .

*μελιτοῦς*, full of honey.

Sing.

N. <i>μελιτ-οὺς</i> , <i>οὔσσα, οὖν</i> ,
G. <i>μελιτ-οὔντος</i> , <i>οὔσσης, οὔντος</i> ,
D. <i>μελιτ-οὔντι</i> , <i>οὔσση, οὔντι</i> ,
A. <i>μελιτ-οὔντα</i> , <i>οὔσσαν, οὖν</i> ,
V. <i>μελιτ-οὖν οἱ οὔ, οὔσσα, οὖν</i> .

Dual.

N.A.V. <i>μελιτ-οὔντε</i> , <i>οὔσσα, οὔντε</i> ,
G.D. <i>μελιτ-έντοι</i> , <i>έσσαι, έντοι</i> .

Plur.

N. <i>μελιτ-οὔντες</i> , <i>οὔσαι, οὔντα</i> ,
G. <i>μελιτ-οὔντων</i> , <i>οὔσῶν, οὔντων</i> ,
D. <i>μελιτ-οὔσι</i> , <i>οὔσαις, οὔσι</i> ,
A. <i>μελιτ-οὔντας</i> , <i>οὔσας, οὔντα</i> ,
V. <i>μελιτ-οὔντες</i> , <i>οὔσαι, οὔντα</i> .

*μέλας, black.*

Sing.

N.	μέλ-ας,	αινα,	αν,
G.	μέλ-ατος,	αίνης,	ατος,
D.	μέλ-ανι,	αίνη,	ανι,
A.	μέλ-ανα,	αιναν,	αν,
V.	μέλ-αν,	αινα,	αν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	μέλ-αντε,	αιναι,	αντε,
G. D.	μέλ-άντοι,	αίναιν,	άντοι.

Plur.

N.	μέλ-αντες,	αιναι,	ανα,
G.	μέλ-άντων,	αινῶν,	άντων,
D.	μέλ-ασι,	αίναίς,	ασι,
A.	μέλ-ανας,	αινας,	ανα,
V.	μέλ-αντες,	αιναι,	ανα.

In like manner decline *τάλας*, *wretched*, and some compounds, as *παμμέλας*, *all black*, *δυστάλας*, *very miserable*, the only other examples of this form.

*πᾶς, all.*

Sing.

N.	π-ᾶς,	ᾶσα,	ᾶν,
G.	π-αντός,	άσης,	αντός,
D.	π-αντι,	άση,	αντι,
A.	π-άντα,	ᾶσαν,	ᾶν,
V.	π-ᾶς,	ᾶσα,	ᾶν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	π-άντε,	άσα,	άντε,
G. D.	π-άντοι,	άσαι,	άντοι.

Plur.

N.	π-άντες,	ᾶσαι,	άντα,
G.	π-άντων,	ασῶν,	άντων,
D.	π-ᾶσι,	άσαις,	ᾶσι,
A.	π-άντας,	άσας,	άντα,
V.	π-άντες,	ᾶσαι,	άντα.

In like manner decline several compounds, as, *ἅπας*, *πρόπας*, and participles in *ας*, *ασα*, *αν*, the only other words declined after this form.

*ἐκὼν, willing.*

Sing.

N.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα,	ὄν,
G.	ἐκ-όντος,	ούσης,	όντος,
D.	ἐκ-όντι,	ούση,	όντι,
A.	ἐκ-όντα,	οὔσαν,	ὄν,
V.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα,	ὄν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἐκ-όντε,	ούσα,	όντε,
G. D.	ἐκ-όντοι,	ούσαι,	όντοι.

Plur.

N.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι,	όντα,
G.	ἐκ-όντων,	ουσῶν,	όντων,
D.	ἐκ-οῦσι,	ούσαις,	οῦσι,
A.	ἐκ-όντας,	ούσας,	όντα.
V.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι,	όντα.

So decline *ἀκὼν*, or *ἄκων*, *unwilling*, and participles of the present, first future, and second aorist active.

*τέρην, tender.*

Sing.

N.	τέρ-ην,	εινα,	εν,
G.	τέρ-ενος,	εινης,	ενος,
D.	τέρ-ενι,	εινη,	ενι,
A.	τέρ-ενα,	ειναν,	εν,
V.	τέρ-εν,	εινα,	εν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	τέρ-εντε,	εινα,	εντε,
G. D.	τέρ-έντοι,	ειναι,	έντοι.

Plur.

N.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα,
G.	τέρ-έντων,	εινῶν,	έντων,
D.	τέρ-εσι,	ειναις,	εσι,
A.	τέρ-ενας,	εινας,	ενα,
V.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα.

There is no other example of this form.

*τυφθεῖς, having been struck.*

**Sing.**

N.	τυφθ-εῖς,	εἷσα,	ἐν,
G.	τυφθ-έντιος,	εἰσης,	έντιος,
D.	τυφθ-έντι,	εἰση,	έντι,
A.	τυφθ-έντα,	εἷσαν,	ἐν,
V.	τυφθ-εῖς,	εἷσα,	ἐν.

**Dual.**

N.A.V.	τυφθ-έντε,	εἷσα,	έντε,
G.D.	τυφθ-έντιον,	εἷσαιν,	έντιον.

**Plur.**

N.	τυφθ-έντες,	εἷσαι,	έντα,
G.	τυφθ-έντων,	εἰσῶν,	έντων,
D.	τυφθ-εἰσι,	εἷσαις,	εἷσι,
A.	τυφθ-έντας,	εἷσας,	έντα,
V.	τυφθ-έντες,	εἷσαι,	έντα.

In this manner are declined participles of the first and second aorist passive, and of verbs in μι from primitives in ἔω.

*δοῦς, having given.*

**Sing.**

N.	δοῦς,	δοῦσα,	δόν,
G.	δόντος,	δοῦσης,	δόντος,
D.	δόντι,	δοῦση,	δόντι,
A.	δόντα,	δοῦσαν,	δόν,
V.	δοῦς,	δοῦσα,	δόν.

**Dual.**

N.A.V.	δόντε,	δοῦσα,	δόντε,
G.D.	δόντιον,	δοῦσαιν,	δόντιον.

**Plur.**

N.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι,	δόντα,
G.	δόντων,	δουσῶν,	δόντων,
D.	δοῦσι,	δοῦσαις,	δοῦσι,
A.	δόντας,	δοῦσας,	δόντα,
V.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι,	δόντα.

In this manner are declined participles of verbs in μι from primitives in οω.

*ζευγν-ὺς, joining.*

**Sing.**

N.	ζευγν-ὺς,	ῦσα,	ὺν,
G.	ζευγν-ύντος,	ύσης,	ύντος,
D.	ζευγν-ύντι,	ύση,	ύντι,
A.	ζευγν-ύντα,	ῦσαν,	ὺν.
V.	ζευγν-ὺς,	ῦσα,	ὺν.

**Dual.**

N.A.V.	ζευγν-ύντε,	ῦσα,	ύντε,
G.D.	ζευγν-ύντιον,	ύσαιν,	ύντιον.

**Plur.**

N.	ζευγν-ύντες,	ῦσαι,	ύντα,
G.	ζευγν-ύντων,	ῦσῶν,	ύντων,
D.	ζευγν-ῦσι,	ύσαις,	ῦσι,
A.	ζευγν-ύντας,	ύσας,	ύντα,
V.	ζευγν-ύντες,	ῦσαι,	ύντα.

In this manner are declined participles of verbs in μι from primitives in υω.

*τυπῶν, going to strike.*

**Sing.**

N.	τυπ-ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῦν,
G.	τυπ-οὔντος,	οὔσης,	οὔντος,
D.	τυπ-οὔντι,	οὔση,	οὔντι,
A.	τυπ-οὔντα,	οῦσαν,	οῦν,
V.	τυπ-ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῦν.

**Dual.**

N.A.V.	τυπ-οὔντε,	οῦσα,	οὔντε,
G.D.	τυπ-οὔντιον,	οῦσαιν,	οὔντιον.

**Plur.**

N.	τυπ-οὔντες,	οῦσαι,	οὔντα,
G.	τυπ-οὔντων,	ουσῶν,	οὔντων,
D.	τυπ-οῦσι,	οὔσαις,	οῦσι,
A.	τυπ-οὔντας,	οὔσας,	οὔντα,
V.	τυπ-οὔντες,	οῦσαι,	οὔντα.

In this manner are declined participles of the second future active, and of the present of contracted verbs in ἔω and ὥω.

*τιμῶν, honoring.*

Sing.

N.	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν,
G.	τιμ-ῶντος,	ῶσης,	ῶντος,
D.	τιμ-ῶντι,	ῶσῃ,	ῶντι,
A.	τιμ-ῶντα,	ῶσαν,	ῶν,
V.	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τιμ-ῶντε,	ῶσα,	ῶντε,
G.D.	τιμ-ῶντοιιν,	ῶσαιιν,	ῶντοιιν.

Plur.

N.	τιμ-ῶντες,	ῶσαι,	ῶντα,
G.	τιμ-ῶντων,	ῶσῶν,	ῶντων,
D.	τιμ-ῶσι,	ῶσαις,	ῶσι,
A.	τιμ-ῶντας,	ῶσας,	ῶντα,
V.	τιμ-ῶντες,	ῶσαι,	ῶντα,

In this manner are declined the present participles of contracted verbs in *αιω*.

*τετυφῶς, having struck.*

Sing.

N.	τετυφ-ῶς,	νῖα,	ὀς,
G.	τετυφ-ότος,	νλας,	ότος,
D.	τετυφ-ότι,	νλα,	ότι,
A.	τετυφ-ότα,	νῖαν,	ὀς,
V.	τετυφ-ῶς,	νῖα,	ὀς.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τετυφ-ότε,	νλα,	ότε,
G.D.	τετυφ-ότοιιν,	νλαιν,	ότοιιν.

Plur.

N.	τετυφ-ότες,	νῖαι,	ότα,
G.	τετυφ-ότων,	νῖῶν,	ότων,
D.	τετυφ-όσι,	νλαις,	όσι,
A.	τετυφ-ότας,	νλας,	ότα,
V.	τετυφ-ότες,	νῖαι,	ότα.

In this manner are declined participles of the perfect active and middle.

*ἑστῶς, standing.*

Sing.

N.	ἑστ-ῶς,	ῶσα,	ῶς,
G.	ἑστ-ῶτος,	ῶσης,	ῶτος,
D.	ἑστ-ῶτι,	ῶσῃ,	ῶτι,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτα,	ῶσαν,	ῶς,
V.	ἑστ-ῶς,	ῶσα,	ῶς.

Dual.

N. A. V.

ἑστ-ῶτε, ῶσα, ῶτε,

G. D.

ἑστ-ῶτοιιν, ῶσαιιν,

ῶτοιιν.

Plur.

N.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ῶσαι,	ῶτα,
G.	ἑστ-ῶτων,	ῶσῶν,	ῶτων,
D.	ἑστ-ῶσι,	ῶσαις,	ῶσι,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτας,	ῶσας,	ῶτα,
V.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ῶσαι,	ῶτα.

This word, and several others declined in the same manner, as *βεβῶς*, *γεγῶς*, are participles of the perfect active, from which the Ionics drop *κ*, generally shortening the penultima, and which are afterwards contracted; thus, *ἑστηκῶς*, *ἑσταῶς*, *ἑστῶς*.

## II. Adjectives of two terminations end in

M. F.

ος,  
ως,  
ης,  
ων,  
ις,  
ους,

N.

ον ·  
ων ·  
ες ·  
ον ·  
ι ·  
ουν ·

υς,	υ·
ην,	εν·
ωρ,	ορ·
ας,	αν·

All adjectives of two terminations are of the third declension ; except those in ος and ως, which are of the second.

*Ἰνδοξος, glorious.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. Ἰνδοξ-ος,	ον,			N. Ἰνδοξ-οι,	α,
G. Ἰνδόξ-ου,		N. A. V. Ἰνδόξ-ω,		G. Ἰνδόξ-ων,	
D. Ἰνδόξ-ω,				D. Ἰνδόξ-οις,	
A. Ἰνδοξ-ον,		G. D. Ἰνδόξ-οιν.		A. Ἰνδόξ-ους,	α,
V Ἰνδοξ-ε,	ον.			V. Ἰνδοξ-οι,	α.

In like manner decline

ἀθάνατος, <i>immortal.</i>	εὐκαρπος, <i>fruitful.</i>
ἄλκιμος, <i>strong, brave.</i>	δμορος, <i>bordering upon.</i>
ἀοιδίμος, <i>celebrated.</i>	σωτήριος, <i>saving, salutary.</i>
βασιλῆως, <i>royal.</i>	ταλαίπωρος, <i>wretched.</i>

Several adjectives which are properly common sometimes take a distinct feminine ; as, ἀθανάτη μήτηρ, Hom. ; πολυμήτηρ Δημήτηρ, Aristoph.

*εὐγεως, fertile.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. εὐγε-ως,	ων,			N. εὐγε-ω,	ω,
G. εὐγε-ω,		N. A. V. εὐγε-ω,		G. εὐγε-ων,	
D. εὐγε-ω,				D. εὐγε-ως,	
A. εὐγε-ων,		G. D. εὐγε-ων.		A. εὐγε-ως,	ω,
V. εὐγε-ως,	ων.			V. εὐγε-ω,	ω,

In like manner decline

πλεως, <i>propitious.</i>	πλέως, <i>full.</i>
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Compounds of γίλως, *laughter*, ἔρως, *love*, and κίρας, *horn*, follow the third declension ; as, φιλόγελ-ως, *ων*, *fond of laughter*, G. -ωτος, D. -ωτι, A. -ωτα, *ων*· but the Attic form of the second declension is also used.

*ἀληθής, true.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. ἀληθ-ής,	ές,	N. A. V.		N. ἀληθ-έες, εἷς,	έα, ἦ,
G. ἀληθ-εος, οὖς,		ἀληθ-έε,	ῆ,	G. ἀληθ-έων, ὧν,	
D. ἀληθ-εῖ, εἷ,		G. D.		D. ἀληθ-έσσι,	
A. ἀληθ-έα, ῆ, ές,		ἀληθ-έοιν, οἷν.		A. ἀληθ-έας, εἷς,	έα, ῆ,
V. ἀληθ-ές.				V. ἀληθ-έες, εἷς,	έα, ῆ.

In like manner decline

ἀκριβής, <i>exact.</i>	πενταέτης, <i>for five years.</i>
ἀκραιφνής, <i>pure.</i>	ἀκανθώδης, <i>thorny.</i>
ἀσφαλής, <i>safe, secure.</i>	λιθώδης, <i>stony, stone-like,</i>
ἐδγενής, <i>of noble birth.</i>	θεοειδής, <i>godlike.</i>

εὐδαίμων, *happy.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὐδαίμων, <i>ον,</i>	N. A. V. εὐδαίμ-ονε,	N. εὐδαίμ-ονες, <i>ονα,</i>
G. εὐδαίμ-ονος,		G. εὐδαίμ-όνων,
D. εὐδαίμ-ονι,		D. εὐδαίμ-οσι,
A. εὐδαίμ-ονα, <i>ον,</i>	G. D. εὐδαίμ-όνοι.	A. εὐδαίμ-ονας, <i>ονα,</i>
V. εὐδαίμ-ον.		V. εὐδαίμ-ονες, <i>ονα.</i>

In like manner decline

ἀναιμῶν, <i>bloodless.</i>	ἐλεήμων, <i>compassionate.</i>
γείτων, <i>neighboring.</i>	εὐσχήμων, <i>comely.</i>

Comparatives in *ων* are declined like *εὐδαίμων*, but they syncopate and contract the accusative singular of the common gender, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural of all genders; thus,

μελίων, *greater.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μελίων, <i>ον,</i>	N. A. V. μελίωνε,	N. μελίωνες, <i>οες, ους, ονα, οα, ω,</i>
G. μελίωνος,		G. μελίωνων,
D. μελίωνι,		D. μελίωνοσι,
A. μελίωνα, <i>οα, ω, ον,</i>	G. D. μελίωνοι.	A. μελίωνας, <i>οας, ους, ονα, οα, ω,</i>
V. μελίων.		V. μελίωνες, <i>οες, ους, ονα, οα, ω.</i>

In like manner decline

ἀμεινων, <i>better.</i>	καλλίων, <i>more beautiful.</i>
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εὐχάρις, *agreeable.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὐχάρις,		N. εὐχάρ-ιτες, <i>ιτα,</i>
G. εὐχάρ-ιτος,	N. A. V. εὐχάρ-ιτε,	G. εὐχάρ-ιτων,
D. εὐχάρ-ιτι,		D. εὐχάρ-ισι,
A. εὐχάρ-ιτα & <i>ιν, ι,</i>	G. D. εὐχάρ-ιτοι.	A. εὐχάρ-ιτας, <i>ιτα,</i>
V. εὐχάρ-ι.		V. εὐχάρ-ιτες, <i>ιτα.</i>

Adjectives of this termination, with the exception of *ἵδρις, ι, skilful*, *Γ-ιος, νηστis, fasting*, and a few others, are compounded of substantives, like which they are for the most part declined; but some compounds of *πέλις* make *ιδος* in the genitive; as, *ἄπολ-ις, ι, without a city*, *Γ-ιδος*.



*δίπους, two-footed.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>δίπ-ους</i> ,	<i>ουν</i> ,			N. <i>δίπ-οδες</i> ,	<i>οδα</i> ,
G. <i>δίπ-οδος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>δίπ-οδε</i> ,		G. <i>διπ-όδων</i> ,	
D. <i>δίπ-οδι</i> ,				D. <i>δίπ-οσι</i> ,	
A. <i>δίπ-οδα &amp; ουν</i> ,	<i>ουν</i> ,	G. D. <i>διπ-όδοιν</i> ,		A. <i>δίπ-οδας</i> ,	<i>οδα</i> ,
V. <i>δίπ-ους &amp; ου</i> ,	<i>ουν</i> .			V. <i>δίπ-οδες</i> ,	<i>οδα</i> .

Adjectives in *ους* are declined after the substantives of which they are compounded. Thus, *ἀνόδ-ους*, *ουν*, *toothless*, G. *-οντος*, D. *-οντι*, A. *-οντα*, *ουν*. Contracted compounds of nouns of the second declension, thus; *εὖν-ους*, *ουν*, *favorably disposed*, G. *-ου*, D. *-α*, A. *-ουν*, V. *-ου*, *ουν*. In the same manner those of *μῦν*, as *διμῦνους*, &c.

*ἄδακρυς, tearless.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>ἄδακρ-υς</i> ,	<i>υ</i> ,			N. <i>ἄδάκρ-υες</i> ,	<i>υς</i> , <i>υα</i> ,
G. <i>ἄδάκρ-υος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>ἄδάκρ-υε</i> ,		G. <i>ἄδακρ-ύων</i> ,	
D. <i>ἄδάκρ-υϊ</i> ,				D. <i>ἄδάκρ-υσι</i> ,	
A. <i>ἄδακρ-υν</i> ,	<i>υ</i> ,	G. D. <i>ἄδακρ-ύοιν</i> .		A. <i>ἄδάκρ-υας</i> ,	<i>υς</i> , <i>υα</i> ,
V. <i>ἄδακρ-υ</i> .				V. <i>ἄδάκρ-υες</i> ,	<i>υς</i> , <i>υα</i> .

Adjectives of this termination follow the substantives of which they are compounded; as, *τρίπυχ-υς*, *υ*, *three cubits long*, G. *-ιος*.

*ἄρσῆν, male.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>ἄρσῆ-ν</i> ,	<i>εν</i> ,			N. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενες</i> ,	<i>ενα</i> ,
G. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενε</i> ,		G. <i>ἄρσῆ-έπων</i> ,	
D. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενι</i> ,				D. <i>ἄρσῆ-εσι</i> ,	
A. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενα</i> ,	<i>εν</i> ,	G. D. <i>ἄρσῆ-ένοιν</i> .		A. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενας</i> ,	<i>ενα</i> ,
V. <i>ἄρσῆ-εν</i> .				V. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενες</i> ,	<i>ενα</i> .

There is no other adjective declined after this form.

*μεγαλήτωρ, magnanimous.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>μεγαλήτ-ωρ</i> ,	<i>ορ</i> ,			N. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορες</i> ,	<i>ορα</i> ,
G. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορε</i> ,		G. <i>μεγαλήτ-όρων</i> ,	
D. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορι</i> ,				D. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορσι</i> ,	
A. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορα</i> ,	<i>ορ</i> ,	G. D. <i>μεγαλήτ-όροιιν</i> .		A. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορας</i> ,	<i>ορα</i> ,
V. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορ</i> .				V. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορες</i> ,	<i>ορα</i> .

In like manner decline *ἀγήνωρ*, *brave*.

*ἀεινας, everflowing.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N.	ἀειν-ας, αν,	N. A. V. ἀειν-αντε,	G. D. ἀειν-αντων.	N.	ἀειν-αντες, αντα,
G.	ἀειν-αντος,			G.	ἀειν-αντων,
D.	ἀειν-αντι,			D.	ἀειν-ασι,
A.	ἀειν-αντα, αν,			A.	ἀειν-αντας, αντα,
V.	ἀειν-αν.			V.	ἀειν-αντες, αντα.

In like manner decline *ἀκῆμας, unwearied.*

### III. Adjectives of one termination are the cardinal numbers above *τέσσερες, four.*

Other adjectives of one termination are masculine and feminine only. Such are, 1. Adjectives compounded with substantives, which remain unchanged; as, *μακρόχειρ, long-handed; εὐδριν, quick-scented.* 2. Those derived from *πατήρ* and *μήτηρ* as, *ἄπατωρ, fatherless; ὁμομήτωρ, of the same mother.* 3. Adjectives in *ης -ητος* and *ως -ωτος* as, *ἄδμης, unsubdued; ἄγνως, unknown, also that does not know; except πένης, poor, which is always masculine.* 4. Adjectives in *ξ* and *ψ* as, *ἡλιξ, of the same age; αἰγίψ, lofty.* 5. Adjectives in *ας -αδος* and *ις -ιδος* as, *φυγὰς, fugitive; ἀναλκις, weak, cowardly, most of which, however, are feminine only.*

Some are also neuter, except in the nominative and accusative; as, *φοιτᾶσι πτεροῖς, Eurip.* Some are masculine only; as, *γέρον, old, and adjectives in ας and ης of the first declension, γενναῖας, noble; ἐθελοντής, voluntary.*

The neuter, which is deficient, is expressed by another adjective; thus, for the neuter of *ἄγνως, ἄγνωστων* is used.

#### IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

*Μέγας* and *πολὺς* have only the nominative, accusative, and vocative, masculine and neuter, of the singular, and borrow the other cases from the obsolete *μεγάλ-ος, η, ον, and πολλ-ε, η, όν* thus,

*μέγας, great.*

Sing.	
N.	μέγας, μεγάλῃ, μέγα,
G.	μεγάλ-ου, ης, ου,
D.	μεγάλ-ω, η, ω,
A.	μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγα,
V.	μέγα, μεγάλη, μέγα.

*πολὺς, much.*

Sing.	
N.	πολὺς, πολλῇ, πολὺ,
G.	πολλ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,
D.	πολλ-ῶ, ῇ, ῶ,
A.	πολὺν, πολλήν, πολὺ,
V.	πολλί, πολλή, πολὺ.

καλὸς, <i>fair</i> ,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρὸς, <i>long</i> ,	{ μακρότερος.	μακρότατος.
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μᾶσων,	μήκιστος.
μικρὸς, <i>small</i> ,	{ μείζων,	μέγιστος.
ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	{ μικρότερος,	μείστος.
πολὺς, <i>many</i> ,	{ μείων,	ὀλίγιστος.
ὀφείδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	{ ὀλίγων,	πλεῖστος.
τερπνὸς, <i>agreeable</i> ,	{ πλείων,	ὀφείστος.
πῖλος, <i>friendly</i> .	{ πλείων,	τερπνότατος.
	{ ὀφείων,	τερπνίστος.
	{ τερπνότερος,	φίλτατος.
	{ τερπνίων,	φίλιστος.
	{ φίλτερος,	
	{ φίλων,	

### Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.

ἀρείων,	ἀρειότερος.	μείζων,	μειζότερος.
καλλίων,	καλλιότερος.	πρότερος,	προτεράτερος.
λῶτων,	λῶτερος.	χείρων,	χειρότερος.
κείων,	κειότερος.	χρείων,	χρευότερος.

### From the Superlative.

ἐλάχιστος,	ἐλαχιστότερος.	κτίσις,	κτιστάτος.
ἐσχατός,	ἐσχατώτατος.	πρώτος,	πρωτίστος.

### From Substantives.

ὀλγος,	ὀλγίων,	ὀλγιστος.	κλεπτής,	κλεπτίστας.
ἄρης,	ἀρείων,	ἀριστος.	πλεονέκτης,	πλεονεκτίστας.
βασιλεὺς,	βασιλεύτερος,	βασιλεύτατος.	πλήκτης,	πληκτίστας.
ἑταῖρος,		ἑταιρότατος.	πότης,	ποτίστας.
Θεός,	θειότερος.		ῥίγος,	ῥιγίως,
κέρδος,	κερδίων,	κερδιστος.	ὑβριστής,	ὑβριστότερος,
κῆδος,		κῆδιστος.	φῶρ,	φωρότατος.

### From a Pronoun.

αὐτός, ἴσσε, αὐτότατος, ἰσσιςσισμυς.

### From Verbs.

δέχομαι,	δέκτερος,	δέκτατος.	φέρω,	φέρτερος,	{ φέρτατος.
λῶ,	{ λῶων,	λῶιστος.			{ φέριστος.
	{ λήφων,	λήψιστος.			{ φέρτιστος.

### From a Participle.

ἐρῶμενος, ἐρῶμενίστερος, ἐρῶμενίστατος

*From Adverbs.*

ἀνω,	ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος.	κάτω,	κατώτερος,	κατώτατος.
ἄφαρ,	ἄφάστερος.		ὀπίσω,	ὀπίστερος,	ὀπίστατος.
ἐγγύς,	{ ἐγγύτερος,	ἐγγύτατος.	πῶρος,	παρότερος,	παρότατος.
	{ ἐγγύων,	ἐγγύιστος.	πρόβω,	προβύτερος,	προβύτατος.
ἐνδον,	ἐνδότερος,	ἐνδότατος.	πρόσω,	προσώτερος,	προσώτατος.
ἐξω,	ἐξώτερος,	ἐξώτατος.	πρωτῶ,	πρωϊαίτερος,	πρωϊαίτατος.
ἔσω,	ἑσώτερος,	ἑσώτατος.	ὑψι,	ὑψίτερος,	ὑψίστος.

*From Prepositions.*

πρὸ,	πρότερος,	πρότατος,	(by syncope and contraction)	πρῶτος.
ἐπὶ,	ἐπείτερος,	ἐπείτατος,	(by syncope)	ἐπίτατος.
ὑπὸ,	ὑστέρος,	ὑσάτατος.		

## NUMERALS.

## CARDINAL NUMBERS.

The four first cardinal numbers are declined; the rest, as far as *ten*, and the decimals, as far as a *hundred*, are indeclinable. The round numbers above a *hundred* are again declinable, like the adjectives; as, διακόσσι-οι, αι, α, *two hundred*, &c.

εἷς, <i>one</i> , sing.	δύο, <i>two</i> , dual.	δύο, <i>two</i> , plur.
N. εἷς, μιᾶ, ἑν,		
G. ἑνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός,	N. A. δύο or δύω,	G. δυνῶν,
D. ἐνι, μιᾶ, ἐνι,		D. δυσσι.
A. ἑνα, μιαν, ἑν.	G. D. δυοῖν or δυεῖν.	

τρεις, <i>three</i> , plur.	τέσσαρες, <i>four</i> , plur.
N. τρεις, τρια,	N. τέσσαρ-ες, α,
G. τριῶν,	G. τέσσαρ-ων,
D. τρισι,	D. τέσσαρ-σι,
A. τρεις, τρια.	A. τέσσαρ-ας, α.

Obs. 1. Like εἷς are declined its compounds οὐδεις, μηδεις; as, οὐδεις, οὐδεμια, οὐδεν, &c.; μηδεις, μηδεμια, μηδεν, &c. Aristotle uses οὐθεις and μηθεις. Οὐδὲ εἷς and μηδὲ εἷς are often used for the sake of increasing the negative signification. Εἷς, from its nature, can have no plural, but οὐδεις and μηδεις have οὐδινες and μηδινες.

Obs. 2. Δύο is the Attic mode of writing; in Homer and Herodotus it is indeclinable. Δυοῖν is the form for the genitive and dative. Δυσιν is hardly found except in the genitive. Ἄμφω accords with δύω.

The cardinal numbers are :

ἓς,	one.
δύο,	two.
τρῆς,	three.
τέσσαρες,	four.
πέντε,	five.
ἕξ,	six.
ἑπτὰ,	seven.
ὀκτὼ,	eight.
ἐννέα,	nine.
δέκα,	ten.
ἑνδεκά,	eleven.
δώδεκα,	twelve.
τρίκαίδεκα,	thirteen.
τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα,	fourteen.
πεντεκαίδεκα,	fifteen.
ἑκκαίδεκα,	sixteen.
ἑπτακαίδεκα,	seventeen.
ὀκτωκαίδεκα,	eighteen.
ἐννεακαίδεκα,	nineteen.
εἴκοσι,	twenty.
εἰκοσὶν ἓς, &c.	twenty-one, &c.
τριάκοντα,	thirty.

τεσσαράκοντα,	forty.
πεντήκοντα,	fifty.
ἑξήκοντα,	sixty.
ἑβδομήκοντα,	seventy.
ὀγδοήκοντα,	eighty.
ἐννενήκοντα,	ninety.
ἑκατὸν,	a hundred.
διακοσί-οι, αἱ, α,	two hundred.
τριακοσί-οι, αἱ, α,	three hundred.
τεσσαρακοσί-οι, αἱ, α,	four hundred.
πεντακοσί-οι, αἱ, α,	five hundred.
ἑξακοσί-οι, αἱ, α,	six hundred.
ἑπτακοσί-οι, αἱ, α,	seven hundred.
ὀκτακοσί-οι, αἱ, α,	eight hundred.
ἐννακοσί-οι, αἱ, α,	nine hundred.
χίλι-οι, αἱ, α,	a thousand.
δισχίλι-οι, αἱ, α,	two thousand.
μύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	ten thousand.
δισμύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	twenty thousand.
δεκακισμύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	a hundred thousand.
ἐκατοντακισμύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	a thousand thousand.

Obs. 1. From *ten* to *twenty*, the numbers are usually expressed as above; less commonly *δεκάτριες*, *δεκαπέντε*, &c. The remaining compound numbers are usually written separately; and when the smaller number precedes, they are connected by *καί*, when it follows, commonly not; as, *πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι*, or *εἴκοσι πέντε*.

Obs. 2. The numbers compounded with *eight* and *nine* are more frequently expressed by a circumlocution with the participle of *δύω*, as, *ἔτη εἴκοσι, ἐνὸς δαιοντος*, or *ἐνὸς δαιοντα*, *twenty years, wanting one*, that is, *nineteen years*.

#### ORDINAL AND OTHER DERIVATIVE NUMBERS.

1. The ordinal numbers end always in *ος*, and are declined like *καλὸς* or *μακρὸς*.

πρῶτος,	first.
δεύτερος,	second.
τρίτος,	third.
τέταρτος,	fourth.
πέμπτος,	fifth.
ἕκτος,	sixth.
ἑβδομος,	seventh.
ὀγδοος,	eighth.
ἐννῆτος,	ninth.
δέκατος,	tenth.
ἑνδέκατος,	eleventh.
δωδέκατος,	twelfth.
τρίκαιδέκατος,	thirteenth.
τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, &c.	fourteenth, &c.
εἰκοστὸς,	twentieth.

εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, &c.	twenty-first, &c.
τριακοστὸς,	thirtieth.
τεσσαρακοστὸς,	fortieth.
πεντηκοστὸς,	fiftieth.
ἑξηκοστὸς,	sixtieth.
ἑβδομηκοστὸς,	seventieth.
ὀγδοηκοστὸς,	eightieth.
ἐννεμηκοστὸς,	ninetieth.
ἑκατοστὸς,	hundredth.
διακοσιοστὸς,	two hundredth.
τριακοσιοστὸς, &c.	three hundredth, &c.
χίλιοστὸς,	thousandth.
δισχίλιοστὸς, &c.	two thousandth, &c.
μυριοστὸς,	ten thousandth.
δισμυριοστὸς,	twenty thousandth.

*Obs.* Here also in compound numbers the smaller number usually precedes with *καί*, or follows without it, as, *τριακοστός πρώτος*, or *πρώτος καί τριακοστός*.

2. The numeral adverbs, which answer to the question *How many times?* are *ἅπαξ*, *once*; *δύς*, *twice*; *τρίς*, *thrice*; *τετράκις*, *four times*, &c.

3. The multiplicative numbers are *ἁπλοῦς*, *simple*; *διπλοῦς*, *double*, or *two-fold*; *τριπλοῦς*, *triple*, or *three-fold*, &c.

4. The proportionals, or those which express how many times more one thing is than another, are *διπλάσιος*, *twice as much*; *τριπλάσιος*, *thrice as much*, &c.

5. The numerals which answer to the question *On what day?* are *δευτεράσιος*, *on the second day*; *τριταῖος*, *on the third day*, &c.

6. The numbers as substantives are all formed in *ας*, gen. *-αδος*, as *ἡ μονάς*, *unity*; *δύας*, *τριάς*, *τετράς*, &c.

#### METHODS OF REPRESENTING NUMBERS.

1. The Greeks represented numbers by the letters of the alphabet, which for this purpose were divided into three classes, the first expressing the class of units, the second that of tens, and the third that of hundreds. But as each class contained only eight letters, 9 was denoted by *ς*, called *ἐπίσημον*. 90 by *η*, called *κόππα*. and 900 by *Ϟ*, called *σάνπι*. A mark was placed over the numeral letters in order to distinguish them.

Units.		Tens.		Hundreds.	
α'	1.	ι'	10.	ϛ'	100.
β'	2.	κ'	20.	ϝ'	200.
γ'	3.	λ'	30.	τ'	300.
δ'	4.	μ'	40.	υ'	400.
ε'	5.	ν'	50.	φ'	500.
ς'	6.	ξ'	60.	χ'	600.
ζ'	7.	ο'	70.	ψ'	700.
η'	8.	π'	80.	ω'	800.
θ'	9.	η'	90.	Ϟ'	900.

Thousands were expressed by writing the mark under the letters; thus, *α'* is 1,000; *μ'*, 40,000; *ψ'*, 700,000; *αωλ'* 1830.

2. Another method consisted in denoting 1 by *I*, 5 by *II*, 10 by *Δ*, 100 by *H*, 1,000 by *X*, and 10,000 by *M*, these letters being respectively the initials of *Ἰα* for *Μία*, *Πέντε*, *Δέκα*, *Ἑκατὸν*, *Χίλιοι*, and *Μύριοι*. Each of these letters, with the exception of *II*, may be repeated four times; thus, *IIII*, 4; *ΔΔΔ*, 30; *ΜΜ*, 20,000; *ΔΔII*, 22. When they are enclosed in a *II*, their value is five times greater; thus, *IIΔ*, 50; *IIX*, 5,000; *IIII*, 55; *IIΔ*, 60.

3. Sometimes numbers were represented by the letters according to their alphabetical order; so that *α* denoted 1; *β*, 2; and *ω*, 24.

## PRONOUNS.

## PERSONAL.

ἐγώ, *I*;  
 σὺ, *thou*;  
 οὗ, *of him*.

## POSSESSIVE.

ἐμ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, *my*;  
 σός, σή, σόν, *thy*;  
 ὅς or ἐ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, *his*;  
 ἡμετέρ-ος, α, ον, *our, of us two*;  
 σφωτέρ-ος, α, ον, *your, of you two*;  
 ἡμέτε-ος, α, ον, *our*;  
 ὑμέτε-ος, α, ον, *your*;  
 σφ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, } *their*.  
 σφάτε-ος, α, ον, }

## RELATIVE.

ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, *who*.

## DEMONSTRATIVE.

αὐτ-ός, ἡ, ὅ, *he, she, it*;  
 ἐκεῖν-ος, ἡ, ο, *that*;  
 ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε, } *this*.  
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, }

## INDEFINITE

τις, τι, *any*;  
 δεῖνα, *some one*.

## RECIPROCAL.

ἀλλήλων, *of one another*.

ἐγώ, <i>I</i> . Sing.	σὺ, <i>thou</i> . Sing.	οὗ, <i>of him</i> . Sing.	ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, <i>who</i> . Sing.
N. ἐγώ,	N. σὺ,	N. —	N. ὅς, ἡ, ὅ,
G. ἐμοῦ or μοῦ,	G. σοῦ,	G. οὗ,	G. οὗ, ἡς, οὗ,
D. ἐμοί or μοί,	D. σοί,	D. οἱ,	D. οἱ, ἡ, οἱ,
A. ἐμέ or μέ.	A. σέ.	A. ἑ.	A. ὅν, ἡν, ὅ.
Dual.	Dual.	Dual.	Dual.
N. A. ἡμεῖς, ὑμεῖς,	N. A. σφῶν, σφῶν,	N. A. σφωὲ, σφῶν,	N. A. ὅ, ὅ, ὅ,
G. D. ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν.	G. D. σφῶν, σφῶν.	G. D. σφῶν, σφῶν.	G. D. οἶν, αἶν, οἶν.
Plur.	Plur.	Plur.	Plur.
N. ἡμεῖς,	N. ὑμεῖς,	N. σφεῖς,	N. οἱ, αἱ, ὅ,
G. ἡμῶν,	G. ὑμῶν,	G. σφῶν,	G. ὧν, ὧν, ὧν,
D. ἡμῖν,	D. ὑμῖν,	D. σφίσι,	D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A. ἡμᾶς.	A. ὑμᾶς.	A. σφᾶς.	A. οὓς, ὅς, ὅ.

*Αὐτός* and *ἐκεῖνος* are declined like the relative *ὅς*, and *ὅδε* like the article *ὁ*.

*Obs.* *Αὐτός* has the signification of the English *self*; or else, in the oblique cases, after other words in the clause, it is used for the simple pronoun of the third person; but when it is immediately preceded by the article, it signifies *the same*. In this last sense it is often compounded with the article, as *ταυτοῦ* for *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *ταύτῃ* for *τῇ αὐτῇ* · and then the neuter ends in *ον* as well as in *ο*, as *ταῦτόν* and *ταῦτόν* for *τὸ αὐτό*.

ὅτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*, is declined, and prefixes τ, like the article; thus,

Sing.		
N. οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,
G. τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,
D. τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,
A. τοῦτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.
Dual.		
N. A. τούτω,	ταύτα,	τούτω,
G. D. τούτοιιν,	ταύταιιν,	τούτοιιν.
Plur.		
N. οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
G. τούτων,	τούτων,	τούτων,
D. τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
A. τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

*Obs.* The Attics add ι to the demonstratives, to give a stronger emphasis, in which case it is long, receives the accent, and absorbs the short vowel at the end of the word to which it is affixed; as, οὔτοιςι, *this here*, *hicce*, αὐτῇι from αὕτη, ταυτί from ταῦτα, ὅδι from ὅδε, *εκείνοισι*, *that there*. For the same purpose γι and δι, instead of ι, are annexed to the cases which end with a short vowel; as, ταυτᾶγι, τουτοδι.

From the accusative singular of the personal pronouns and αὐτός are compounded the reflective pronouns ἐμᾶντοῦ, *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself*; ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*.

Sing.	Plur.
G. ἑαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,	G. ἑαυτ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D. ἑαυτ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,	D. ἑαυτ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A. ἑαυτ-όν, ῆν, ό.	A. ἑαυτ-οῦς, άς, ά.

In like manner are declined ἐμᾶντοῦ and σεαυτοῦ in the singular number only.

*Obs.* 1. Homer never uses these reflectives, but ἐμὲ αὐτόν, σὲ αὐτόν, ἢ αὐτόν, or αὐτόν, &c.

*Obs.* 2. Σαυτοῦ is often found, by crasis, for σεαυτοῦ, and αὐτοῦ for ἑαυτοῦ. The latter is used by the Attics in the three persons.

τις, *any*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τις, τι,	N. A. τινά,	N. τινές, τινά,
G. τινός,	G. D. τινού.	G. τινῶν,
D. τινί,		D. τισί,
A. τινά, τι.		A. τινάς, τινά.



*Obs. 1.* *Τίς, τί, who, what?* is marked with an acute accent, and always on the first syllable.

*Obs. 2.* *Του* and *τα* are often used for *τινός* and *τινί*, also *τοῦ* and *τῷ* for *τινός* and *τινί*, and in the neuter plural *ἅττα*, Ion. *ἄσσα*, instead of *τινά*.

*Obs. 3.* \**Ος* and *τις* are often joined, and signify *whosoever*; thus, *δοτις, ἥτις, οτι, &c.* In the neuter *ς* is often separated from *τι*, with or without a comma, to be distinguished from the conjunction *ετι*. Also *δτου, δτα*, are used for *οδτινός, ὅτινι*, and *ἅττα*, Ion. *ἄσσα*, for *ἅτινα*.

*Obs. 4.* *Οδν*, with the signification of the Latin *cunque*, is added to compound relatives, and takes the accent, as *ὅστισοῦν, whosoever*.

*δεῖνα, some one.*

Sing.

N. *δεῖνα*, or *δεις*,  
G. *δελνάτος*, or *δεῖνος*,  
D. *δελνατι*, or *δεῖνι*,  
A. *δεῖνα*.

Plur.

N. *δεῖνες*, G. *δελνων*.

*ἀλλήλων, of one another.*

Plur.

G. *ἀλλήλ-ων*, *ων, ων*,  
D. *ἀλλήλ-οις*, *αις, οῖς*,  
A. *ἀλλήλ-ους*, *ας, α*.

Dual.

G. D. *ἀλλήλ-οιν*, *αιν, οιν*,  
A. *ἀλλήλ-ω*, *α, ω*.

*Obs.* *Δεῖνα* is sometimes indeclinable; as, *τὸν δεῖνα, τὸν τοῦ δεῖνα, &c. υἱόν*.

## VERB.

Verbs are of two kinds, *transitive* and *intransitive* or *neuter*.

A transitive verb expresses an action which is exerted by the agent upon some object; as, *φιλῶ σε, I love you; ἐγραψεν ἐπιστολήν, he wrote a letter*.

An intransitive verb expresses an action or state, which is not communicated to any other object; as, *τρέχω, I run; εὕδει, he sleeps*.

Transitive verbs have three voices, *active, passive, and middle*; intransitive verbs have properly an active voice only.

The active voice signifies action or condition; as, *τύπτω σε, I strike you; βαδίζει, he goes; εὕδουσι, they sleep*.

The passive voice signifies passion, suffering, or the receiving of an action; as, *τύπτομαι, I am struck*.

The middle voice expresses an action that is reflected upon the agent; as, *τύπτομαι, I strike myself*. But more particularly,

1. The middle voice signifies what we do to ourselves, and is equivalent to the active joined with the corresponding reflective pronoun; as, *λούω, I wash another*, but *λούομαι*, the same as *λούω ἐμαυτὸν, I wash myself*; *ἠλείψαν αὐτὸν, they anointed him*, but *ἠλείψαντο*, the same as *ἠλείψαν ἑαυτοὺς, they anointed themselves*; *ἀπέχειν, ἀπόσχειν, to restrain*, *ἀπέχεσθαι, ἀποσχεσθαι, to restrain one's self, to refrain*.

In many verbs the middle receives a simple intransitive signification; as, *στίλλω, I send*, *στίλλομαι, I send myself*, i. e. *I travel*; *παύειν, to put to rest*, *παύεσθαι, to put one's self to rest*, i. e. *to cease*.

2. But more frequently the middle signifies what we do for ourselves, and is equivalent to the active with the dative of the reflective pronoun; as, *τὴν νῆσον ἐδοῦλόωσεν, he subjected the island*, without its being defined to whom, *τοῖς Μήδοις ἐδοῦλόωσάτο, he subjected the Medes to himself*; *θώρακα ἐνδύειν, to put a breastplate on another*, *θώρακα ἐνδύεσθαι, to put a breastplate on one's self*; *φυλάττειν, to watch any one, to observe*, *φυλάττεσθαι, to observe any thing to one's advantage in order to avoid it*.

Hence the middle is used to signify what we do to any thing that belongs or relates to us; as, *περιρρέξαι χιτῶνα, to tear the garment of another*, *περιρρέξασθαι χιτῶνα, to tear one's own garment*; *λύσαι, to return any thing to any one for a ransom*, *λύσασθαι, to receive back any thing that belongs to one*.

3. The middle often signifies what we cause to be done; as, *ἡ Πάνθεια θώρακα ἐποίησάτο, Panthēu caused a breastplate to be made*; *διδάσκονται τοὺς υἱεῖς, they cause their sons to be taught*; *τράπεζαν παρτίθητο, he caused a table to be set*. Hence *ἐμὲ ἐγράψάτο, he accused me*, properly *he caused my name, as that of an accused person, to be taken down in writing by the magistrate before whom the process is carried*.

Obs. 1. The passive has frequently the signification of the middle; as, *ἡμᾶς τοῦτω τῷ ἔργῳ φίλους πεποίησαι, by this deed you have made us your friends*; *τίνα γραφὴν σε γίγνεται; what accusation has he brought against you?* *ἔκλινους τὰ δπλα ἀφηρήμεθα, we have deprived them of their arms*; *τὰ ἐπιτίθια ἐν τοῖς ὀχυροῖς ἀνακεκομισμένοι ἦσαν, they had conveyed their provisions into their strong holds*; *ὥς βαθύν κοιμήθης! how profoundly you slept!* *κατεκλῖθη ὑπτιος, he lay down on his back*; *ἡμᾶς φοβηθήσονται, they will fear us*.

Obs. 2. The middle is often used passively; as, *ἡ πατρις αὐτοῦ ἀντροπέτο, his country was subverted*; especially the future middle; as, *ὅτι ἐμοὶ τιμίσεται, he shall be honored by me*; *ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάψονται, whence they will not be hurt by the cavalry*.

Many verbs, called *-deponent*, have a passive or middle form, and an active (some transitive, some intransitive) signification; as, *δέχομαι*, *to receive*; *έρχομαι*, *to come*.

Some verbs are deponent in the future, and active in the present; as, *ἀκούω*, *ἀκούσομαι*, *to hear*; *σιωπάω*, *σιωπήσομαι*, *to be silent*.

*Obs.* Some deponents are also used passively; as, *ἐμοί ἐστιν εἰργασμένον τοιοῦτον ἔργον*, *such a deed has been done by me*; *ὕπ' οὐδενὸς ὤφθη*, *he was seen by no one*.

### MODES.

The modes are five; *indicative*, *optative*, *subjunctive*, *imperative*, and *infinitive*.

The indicative is used when any thing is to be represented as actually existing or happening, and as any thing independent of the thought and ideas of the speaker. Hence it is put in many cases where in Latin the subjunctive is used; as, *σκόπει εἰ γινώσκεις τίς ἐστι*, *see if you know who he is*, *an scias quis sit*.

The optative and subjunctive represent an action not in its actual relation, but rather in its reference to the ideas of the speaker, the subjunctive only expressing this more determinately and certainly than the optative.

The optative is used alone to express a wish; as, *αὐτίκα τεθνατήν*, *may I instantly die*; *γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος*, *may you be more fortunate than your father*. The subjunctive is used alone only in exhortations in the first person; as, *ἔωμεν*, *let us go*; *ὀκᾶδς νεώμεθα*, *let us return home*: and in dubious questions, partly with and partly without *βούλει* or *θέλεις* preceding; as, *ποῖ βῶ*; *whither shall I go*? *εἰπω οὖν σοι τὸ αἴτιον*; *shall I tell you the cause*? *πόθεν βούλει ἀρξωμαι*; *whence will you that I begin*? *θέλεις μελνωμεν αὐτοῦ*; *will you that we remain here*?

In dependent members of sentences, the optative is commonly used when the verb in the preceding member denotes past time, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future; as, *οὐκ εἶχον*, or *οὐκ ἤδειν*, *ὅποι τραπολήν*, *I knew not whither I should turn myself*; *οὐκ ἔχω*, or *οὐκ οἶδα*, *ὅποι τραπώμαι*, *I know not whither I shall turn myself*.

The optative is frequently used in relating the words or sentiments of another, without representing him as speaking in the first person; as, *ἔλεξέ μοι, ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς φέροι εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἣν περ ὁρῶν*, *he told me that the way led to the city which I saw.*

*Obs.* When any one relates the words, or describes the sentiments of another, not representing him as speaking in the first person, the relator is said to use the *oratio obliqua*.

The imperative is sometimes used by the Attic poets in a dependent member of a sentence after *οἶσθα* · as, *οἶσθ' ὥς ποιήσῃς*; *do you know what you have to do?* Soph. Also the future is often put for the imperative; as, *προμηνῦσαι τοῦτο μηδενί*, *divulge this to no one.*

### TENSES.

The tenses are nine; the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, the *first and second aorists*, the *first and second futures*, and, in the passive, the *paulo-post-future*.

Time in general is divided into three parts, the present, the past, and the future.

The present tense, besides its proper use, is put for the imperfect and aorists in an animated narration, which represents what took place as present; as, *ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρὶ, ὥς ᾤετο · ὁ δὲ λαβὼν, Κύρῳ δεικνῦσι*, *this letter he gives to a trusty person, as he thought, who, having received it, shows it to Cyrus.*

Past time is expressed in different ways by the imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and aorists.

The imperfect expresses an action which was going on, but not completed, at some former time; as, *ἔγραφον*, *I was writing*. Hence it often has the signification of an action frequently repeated; as, *Μίλων ὁ Κροτωνιάτης ἡσθιε μῆας κρεῶν εἴκοσι*, *Milo the Crotonian was accustomed to eat twenty minas of flesh.*

The perfect expresses an action which has taken place at a previous time, but which is connected, either in itself, or its consequences, or its accompanying circumstances, with the present; as, *γέγραφα*, which signifies not only *I have written*, but it shows also the continued existence of the writing.

The pluperfect shows an action which is past, but which still continued, either by itself or in its following and accom-

panying circumstances, during another action which is past ; as, *ἔγγραφειν*, *I had written*. The perfect is often put for the present, in which case the pluperfect has the sense of the imperfect ; as, *δέδοικα*, *ἔδεδοικειν*, *I fear, I feared*.

The aorists express simply a past action, without any reference to the present, or any other past time ; as, *ἔγραψα*, which signifies *I wrote*, but it does not determine whether the writing be still existing or not. Hence they often denote the customary performance of an action ; as, *τὰς τῶν φαύλων συνηθείας ὀλίγος χρόνος διέλυσε*, *a short time commonly dissolves the connections of the wicked*.

Future time is expressed in different ways by the futures and paulo-post-future.

The futures express an action that is to take place hereafter ; as, *γράψω*, *I shall write*.

The paulo-post-future shows that an action will be completed at some future time ; as, *ἡ πολιτεία τελῶς κεκοσμήσεται*, *the state will be perfectly organized*.

There is also a periphrastic future, made up of *μέλλω* and the infinitive of the present, future, or aorists, corresponding to the Latin participle in *rus* joined with the verb *sum*, and denoting that one *is about to do* something, or *intends to do* it ; as, *μέλλει ἀναιρεῖσθαι*, *he is about to be put to death* ; *τοῦτο ἐμελλον λέξειν*, *I intended to say this* ; *ὅπερ μέλλω παθεῖν*, *which I am to suffer*. The infinitive is often understood ; as, *σεαυτὸν ἐφόνευσας, ἐμέλλησας δὲ καὶ ἡμᾶς*, sc. *φονεύειν*, *you slew yourself, and meant to slay us also*.

*Obs.* The first and second aorist differ not in signification. Few verbs have them both, and the first is found much oftener than the second. The same may be observed of the first and second futures.

#### CONJUGATION.

There are four conjugations of baryton verbs, distinguished by their *characteristics*.

The characteristic is the letter which immediately precedes *ω* or *ομαι* in the present tense. In *πτ*, *κτ*, *μν*, the former letter is the characteristic.

The letter before *ω* in the future, and before *α* in the perfect, is also the characteristic of each of these tenses respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

*First Conjugation.*

Pres.	Fut.	Perf.	
π, τέρω,	ψ { τέρω,	φ { τέτρεφα,	to delight.
β, λείβω,	λ { λείψω,	λ { λελειφα,	to pour out
φ, γράφω,	γ { γράψω,	φ { γέγραφα,	to write.
πτ, τύπτω,	τ { τύψω,	φ { τέτρεφα,	to strike.

*Second Conjugation.*

Pres.	Fut.	Perf.	
κ, πλέκω,	ξ { πλέξω,	χ { πέπλεκα,	to plait.
γ, λέγω,	λ { λέξω,	λ { λελειχα,	to say.
χ, βρέχω,	β { βρέξω,	χ { βέβρεχα,	to moisten.
σσ, ἀρόσσω,	δ { ἀρόξω,	δ { ἀρόρυχα,	to dig.
or			
ττ, ἀρόττω,			

*Third Conjugation.*

Pres.	Fut.	Perf.	
τ, ἀνύτω,	σ { ἀνύσω,	κ { ἤνυκα,	to finish.
δ, ᾄδω,	σ { ᾄσω,	κ { ᾄκα,	to sing.
θ, κείθω,	κ { κείσω,	κ { πέπεικα,	to persuade.
ζ, φράζω,	φ { φράσω,	κ { πέφρακα,	to say.
ω pure, as	τ { τίσω,	κ { τέτικα,	to honor.
τίω,			

*Fourth Conjugation.*

Pres.	Fut.	Perf.	
λ, ψάλλω,	λ { ψαλή,	κ { ἔψαλκα,	to play.
μ, νέμω,	μ { νεμιή,	κ { ενετέμηκα,	to distribute.
ν, φαίνομαι,	ν { φανή,	κ { ἐφαγκα,	to show.
ρ, σπείρω,	ρ { σπειρή,	κ { ἐσπαρκα,	to sow.
μν, τέμνω,	μ { τεμιή,	κ { τετέμηκα,	to cut.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

*First Conjugation.*

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infim.	Part.
Present	τύκτω	τύκτε	τύκτοιμι	τύκτω	τύκταιν	τύκτων
Imperf.	ἔτυκτον					
1st Fut.	τύκψω		τύκψοιμι		τύκψαιν	τύκψων
1st Aor.	ἔτυψα	τύψον	τύψαιμι	τύψω	τύψαι	τύψας
Perfect	τέτυφα	τέτυφε	τετύφοιμι	τετύφω	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Pluperf.	ἔτετύφειν					
2d Aor.	ἔτυπον	τόπε	τύποιμι	τύκω	τυκείν	τυκῶν
2d Fut.	τυκῶ		τυκοῖμι		τυκείν	τυκῶν

*Second Conjugation.*

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Present	πλέκω	πλέκε	πλέκοιμι	πλέκω	πλέκειν	πλέκων
Imperf.	ἔπλεκον					
1st Fut.	πλέξω		πλέξοιμι		πλέξειν	πλέξων
1st Aor.	ἔπλεξα	πλέξον	πλέξαιμι	πλέξω	πλέξαι	πλέξας
Perfect	πέπλεχα,	πέπλεχε	πεπλέχοιμι	πεπλέχω	πεπλεχέναι	πεπλεχώς
Pluperf.	ἐπεπλέχουν					
2d Aor.	ἐπλεκον	πλάκε	πλάκοιμι	πλάκω	πλακεῖν	πλακῶν
2d Fut.	πλάκῃ		πλακοίμι		πλακεῖν	πλακῶν

*Third Conjugation.*

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Present	κείθω	κείθε	κείθοιμι	κείθω	κείθειν	κείθων
Imperf.	ἔκειθον					
1st Fut.	κείσω		κείσοιμι		κείσειν	κείσων
1st Aor.	ἔκεισα	κείσον	κείσαιμι	κείσω	κείσαι	κείσας
Perfect	κέκεικα	κέκεικε	κεκείκοιμι	κεκείκω	κεκεικέναι	κεκεικώς
Pluperf.	ἐκεκεικουν					
2d Aor.	ἐκειθον	κίθε	κίθοιμι	κίθω	κίθειν	κίθων
2d Fut.	κίθῃ		κίθοιμι		κίθειν	κίθων

*Fourth Conjugation.*

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Present	σπείρω	σπείρε	σπείροιμι	σπείρω	σπείρειν	σπείρων
Imperf.	ἔσπειρον					
1st Fut.	σπερῶ		σπεροῖμι		σπερεῖν	σπερῶν
1st Aor.	ἔσπειρα	σπεῖρον	σπείραιμι	σπείρω	σπείραι	σπείρας
Perfect	ἔσπαρκα	ἔσπαρκε	ἐσπάρκοιμι	ἐσπάρκω	ἐσπαρκέναι	ἐσπαρκώς
Pluperf.	ἐσπάρκειν					
2d Aor.	ἐσπαρον	σπάρε	σπάροιμι	σπάρω	σπαρεῖν	σπαρῶν
2d Fut.	σπαρῇ		σπαροῖμι		σπαρεῖν	σπαρῶν

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, *I strike.*

S.	τύπτω,	τύπτεις,	τύπτει,
	<i>I strike,</i>	<i>thou strikest,</i>	<i>he strikes,</i>
D.		τύπτετον,	τύπτετον,
		<i>you two strike,</i>	<i>they two strike,</i>
P.	τύπτομεν,	τύπτετε,	τύπτουσι,
	<i>we strike,</i>	<i>you strike,</i>	<i>they strike.</i>

Imperfect, *I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτον,	ἔτυπτες,	ἔτυπτε,
D.		ἐτύπτετον,	ἐτυπτέτην,
P.	ἐτύπτομεν,	ἐτύπτετε,	ἔτυπτον.

**First Future, *I shall strike.***

S.	τύψω,	τύψεις,	τύψει,
D.		τύψετον,	τύψετον,
P.	τύψομεν,	τύψετε,	τύψουσι.

**First Aorist, *I struck.***

S.	ἔτυψα,	ἔτυπας,	ἔτυψε,
D.		ἐτύψατον,	ἐτυπάτην,
P.	ἐτύψαμεν,	ἐτύπατε,	ἔτυπαν.

**Perfect, *I have struck.***

S.	τέτυφα,	τέτυπας,	τέτυψε,
D.		τετύφατον,	τετύφατον,
P.	τετύψαμεν,	τετύπατε,	τετύψασι.

**Pluperfect, *I had struck.***

S.	ἐτετύφειν,	ἐτετύφεις,	ἐτετύφει,
D.		ἐτετύφειτον,	ἐτετυφείτην,
P.	ἐτετύφειμεν,	ἐτετύφετε,	ἐτετύφεισαν.

**Second Aorist, *I struck.***

S.	ἔτυπον,	ἔτυπες,	ἔτυπε,
D.		ἐτύπετον,	ἐτυπέτην,
P.	ἐτύπομεν,	ἐτύπετε,	ἔτυπον.

**Second Future, *I shall strike.***

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπείς,	τυπεῖ,
D.		τυπεῖτον,	τυπεῖτον,
P.	τυποῦμεν,	τυπεῖτε,	τυποῦσι.

**IMPERATIVE MODE.**

**Present, *strike.***

S.	τύπτε,	τυπτέτω,
D.	τύπτετον,	τυπτέτων,
P.	τύπτετε,	τυπτέτωσαν.

**First Aorist, *strike.***

S.	τύψον,	τυψάτω,
D.	τύψατον,	τυψάτων,
P.	τύψατε,	τυψάτωσαν.



Perfect. *have struck.*

S.	τέτυψε,	τετυφέντω,
D.	τετύφειτον,	τετυφέντων,
P.	τετύφετε,	τετυφέντωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύπε,	τυπέτω,
D.	τύπετον,	τυπέτων,
P.	τύπετε,	τυπέτωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

Present, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύπτοιμι,	τύπτοις,	τύπτοι,
D.	τύπτοιτον,	τύπτοις,	τυπτοίτην,
P.	τύπτοιμεν,	τύπτοιτε,	τύπτοιεν.

First Future, *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τύψοιμι,	τύψοις,	τύψοι,
D.	τύψοιτον,	τύψοις,	τυψοίτην,
P.	τύψοιμεν,	τύψοιτε,	τύψοιεν.

First Aorist, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύψαιμι,	τύψαις,	τύψαι,
D.	τύψαιτον,	τύψαις,	τυψαίτην,
P.	τύψαιμεν,	τύψαιτε,	τύψαιεν.

Perfect, *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύφοιμι,	τετύφοις,	τετύφοι,
D.	τετύφοιτον,	τετύφοις,	τετυφοίτην,
P.	τετύφοιμεν,	τετύφοιτε,	τετύφοιεν.

Second Aorist, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύποιμι,	τύποις,	τύποι,
D.	τύποιτον,	τύποις,	τυποίτην,
P.	τύποιμεν,	τύποιτε,	τύποιεν.

Second Future, *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τυποῖμι,	τυποῖς,	τυποί,
D.	τυποῖτον,	τυποῖς,	τυποίτην,
P.	τυποῖμεν,	τυποῖτε,	τυποῖεν.

**SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.**

*Present, I may strike.*

S.	τύπτω,	τύπτης,	τύπτη,
D.		τύπτητον,	τύπτητον,
P.	τύπτωμεν,	τύπτητε,	τύπτωσι.

*First Aorist, I may strike.*

S.	τύψω,	τύψης,	τύψη,
D.		τύψητον,	τύψητον,
P.	τύψωμεν,	τύψητε,	τύψωσι.

*Perfect, I may have struck.*

S.	τετύφω,	τετύφης,	τετύφη,
D.		τετύφητον,	τετύφητον,
P.	τετύφωμεν,	τετύφητε,	τετύφωσι.

*Second Aorist, I may strike.*

S.	τύπω,	τύπης,	τύπη,
D.		τύπητον,	τύπητον,
P.	τύπωμεν,	τύπητε,	τύπωσι.

**INFINITIVE MODE.**

Present,	τύπτειν,	to strike.
First Future,	τύψειν,	to be going to strike.
First Aorist,	τύψαι,	to have struck.
Perfect,	τετυφέναι,	to have struck.
Second Aorist,	τυπεῖν,	to have struck.
Second Future,	τυπεῖν,	to be going to strike.

**PARTICIPLES.**

*Present, striking.*

N.	τύπτων,	τύπτουσα,	τύπτον,
G.	τύπτοντος,	τυπτούσης,	τύπτοντος, &c.

*First Future, going to strike.*

N.	τύψων,	τύψουσα,	τύψον,
G.	τύψοντος,	τυψούσης,	τύψοντος.

First Aorist, *having struck*.

N.	τύπας,	τύπᾱσα,	τύπαν,
G.	τύπαντος,	τυπάσης,	τύπαντος.

Perfect, *having struck*.

N.	τετύφῳς,	τετυφύῃα,	τετυφός,
G.	τετυφότιος,	τετυφύλας,	τετυφότης.

Second Aorist, *having struck*.

N.	τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυπὸν,
G.	τυπόντιος,	τυποόσης,	τυπόντιος.

Second Future, *going to strike*.

N.	τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυποῦν,
G.	τυποῦντιος,	τυποόσης,	τυποῦντιος.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	πλέκ-	ω,	αἶ,	α,	εἶτον,	εἶτον,	οἶμεν,
Imp.	ἐκλέκ-	ου,	εἶ,	ε,	εἶτον,	εἶτην,	οἶμεν,
1st F.	πλέξ-	ω,	αἶ,	αἶ,	εἶτον,	εἶτον,	οἶμεν,
1st A.	ἐκλέξ-	α,	αἶ,	ε,	ἔτουν,	εἶτην,	ἔμεν,
Perf.	πέπλεχ-	α,	αἶ,	ε,	ἔτουν,	αἶτον,	ἔμεν,
Plup.	ἐπέπλεχ-	αιν,	αἶ,	αἶ,	αἶτουν,	εἶτην,	αἶμεν,
2d A.	ἐκλέκ-	ον,	εἶ,	ε,	εἶτον,	εἶτην,	οἶμεν,
2d F.	πλέκ-	θ,	αἶ,	αἶ,	εἶτον,	εἶτην,	οἶμεν,

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	πλέκ-	ε,	εἴτω,	εἶτον,	εἴτων,	εἴτε,	εἴτωσαν.
1st A.	πλέξ-	ου,	ἔτω,	ἔτουν,	εἴτων,	ἔτε,	εἴτωσαν.
Perf.	πέπλεχ-	ε,	εἴτω,	εἶτον,	εἴτων,	εἴτε,	εἴτωσαν.
2d A.	πλέκ-	ε,	εἴτω,	εἶτον,	εἴτων,	εἴτε,	εἴτωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	πλέκ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,
1st F.	πλέξ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,
1st A.	πλέξ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,
Perf.	πέπλεχ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,
2d A.	πλέκ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,
2d F.	πλέκ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πλέκ-	ω,	ῃς, ῃ,	ῃτον,	ῃτον,	ωμεν,	ῃτε,	ωσι
1st A.	πλέξ-	ω,	ῃς, ῃ,	ῃτον,	ῃτον,	ωμεν,	ῃτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	πεπλέχ-	ω,	ῃς, ῃ,	ῃτον,	ῃτον,	ωμεν,	ῃτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	πλάκ-	ω,	ῃς, ῃ,	ῃτον,	ῃτον,	ωμεν,	ῃτε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πλέκειν.
1st F.	πλέξαι.
1st A.	πλέξαι.
Perf.	πεπλεγέναι.
2d A.	πλακεῖν.
2d F.	πλακεῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πλέκ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	πλέξ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	πλέξ-	ας,	ασα,	αν.
Perf.	πεπλεγχ-	ως,	υια,	ος.
2d A.	πλακ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
2d F.	πλακ-	ων,	ουσα,	ων.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πίθ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
Imp.	ἱκισθ-	ον,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
1st F.	πίθ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι
1st A.	ἱκισ-	α,	ας, ει,	ἄτον,	ἀτην,	ἄμεν,	ἀτε,	αν.
Perf.	πέπεικ-	α,	ας, ει,	ἄτον,	ἀτον,	ἄμεν,	ἀτε,	ἄσι.
Plup.	ἱκεπεικ-	ειν,	εις, ει,	ειτον,	ετην,	ειμεν,	ειτε,	εισαα
2d A.	ἱκισθ-	ον,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
2d F.	πιθ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	πίθ-	ε, έτω,	ετον,	ετων,	ετε,	ετωσαν.
1st A.	κείσ-	ον, ἄτω,	ἄτον,	ἀτων,	ἄτε,	ἀτωσαν.
Perf.	πέπεικ-	ε, έτω,	ετον,	ετων,	ετε,	ετωσαν.
2d A.	πίθ-	ε, έτω,	ετον,	ετων,	ετε,	ετωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πίθ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οις
1st F.	κείσ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οις
1st A.	κείσ-	αιμι,	αις, αι,	αιτον,	αίτην,	αιμεν,	αιτε,	αις
Perf.	πέπεικ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οις
2d A.	πίθ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οις
2d F.	πίθ-	οῖμι,	οῖς, οῖ,	οῖτον,	οῖτην,	οῖμεν,	οῖτε,	οῖς

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	κῑθ-	ω,	ῥε, ῥ,	ῥτον,	ῥτον,	ωμεν,	ῥτε,	ωσι.
1st A.	κῑσ-	ω,	ῥε, ῥ,	ῥτον,	ῥτον,	ωμεν,	ῥτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	κῑκῑ-	ω,	ῥε, ῥ,	ῥτον,	ῥτον,	ωμεν,	ῥτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	κῑθ-	ω,	ῥε, ῥ,	ῥτον,	ῥτον,	ωμεν,	ῥτε,	ωσι.

## INFINITIVE.

Pres.	κῑθῑν.
1st F.	κῑσῑν.
1st A.	κῑσῑσι.
Perf.	κῑκῑσῑναι.
2d A.	κῑθῑν.
2d F.	κῑθῑν.

## PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	κῑθ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	κῑσ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	κῑσ-	ας,	δσα,	αν.
Perf.	κῑκῑκ-	δς,	υια,	δς.
2d A.	κῑθ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
2d F.	κῑθ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	εῑδῑ-	ω,	αις, ι,	εῑτον,	εῑτον,	ομεν,	εῑτε,	ουσι.
Imp.	ῑσῑ-	ον,	εις, ε,	εῑτον,	εῑτην,	ομεν,	εῑτε,	ον.
1st F.	εῑ-	δ,	αις, ει,	εῑτον,	εῑτον,	ομεν,	εῑτε,	ουσι.
1st A.	ῑσῑ-	α,	αις, ε,	εῑτον,	εῑτην,	ομεν,	εῑτε,	αν.
Perf.	ῑσῑ-	α,	αις, ε,	εῑτον,	εῑτον,	ομεν,	εῑτε,	δσι.
Plup.	ῑσῑ-	ων,	αις, ι,	εῑτον,	εῑτην,	ομεν,	εῑτε,	ουσι.
2d A.	ῑσῑ-	ον,	εις, ε,	εῑτον,	εῑτην,	ομεν,	εῑτε,	ον.
2d F.	εῑ-	δ,	αις, ει,	εῑτον,	εῑτον,	ομεν,	εῑτε,	ουσι.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	εῑ-	ε,	εῑω,	εῑτον,	εῑτων,	εῑτε,	εῑτωσαν.
1st A.	εῑ-	ον,	εῑω,	εῑτον,	εῑτων,	εῑτε,	εῑτωσαν.
Perf.	ῑσῑ-	ε,	εῑω,	εῑτον,	εῑτων,	εῑτε,	εῑτωσαν.
2d A.	εῑ-	ε,	εῑω,	εῑτον,	εῑτων,	εῑτε,	εῑτωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	εῑ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οιτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
1st F.	εῑ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οιτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
1st A.	εῑ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οιτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
Perf.	ῑσῑ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οιτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
2d A.	εῑ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οιτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
2d F.	εῑ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οιτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	σύνδρ-	ω,	ῥς, ῥ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
1st A.	σύνδρ-	ω,	ῥς, ῥ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	ἐσύνδρκ-	ω,	ῥς, ῥ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	ἐσύνδρ-	ω,	ῥς, ῥ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.

## INFINITIVE.

Pres.	σύνδραιν.
1st F.	σύνδραιν.
1st A.	σύνδραιναι.
Perf.	ἐσύνδραιναι.
2d A.	σύνδραιν.
2d F.	σύνδραιν.

## PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	σύνδρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	σύνδρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	σύνδρ-	ας,	αισα,	αν.
Perf.	ἐσύνδρκ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
2d A.	σύνδρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
2d F.	σύνδρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. Those tenses whose first person plural ends in *μεν*, viz. all tenses of the active, the aorists of the passive, and the perfect and pluperfect of the middle voices, have no first person dual.

2. The imperfect, pluperfect, and aorists of the indicative, and all the tenses of the optative, in all the voices, form the second person dual in *ον*, and the third in *ην*. The remaining tenses of the indicative, and all those of the subjunctive, form the third person dual like the second, and the third person plural in *σι* or *ται*.

3. In verbs of the fourth conjugation, and in the Attic and Doric dialects, the first future is the same as the second, when there is no change in the penultima.

4. In the ancient Greek writers, the more common form of the pluperfect is *ἐτετύφασαν* instead of *ἐτετύφεισαν*.

5. The Attics frequently use the Æolic form of the first aorist, but only in the second and third person singular, and the third plural.

S.	τύφαια,	τύφαιας,	τύφαιε,
D.	τύφαιάν,	τύφαιάν,	τύφαιάν,
P.	τύφαιμεν,	τύφαιετε,	τύφαιαν.

6. The Greek tenses cannot be expressed with much precision in English, their use and signification depending on the particles joined with them.

## AUGMENT.

Verbs are augmented in the imperfect and aorists of the indicative, and in the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future of all the modes.

The augment is of two kinds; the *syllabic*, when the verb begins with a consonant; the *temporal*, when it begins with a vowel.

*Obs.* The syllabic is so called because it adds a *syllable* to the word; the temporal, because it increases the *time* or quantity of the syllable.

I. The syllabic augment is  $\epsilon$  prefixed to the imperfect and aorists; as,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\ddot{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\nu$ . If the verb begin with  $\rho$ , this letter is doubled after the augment; as,  $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omicron\nu$ , *to throw*: except among the poets, where it sometimes remains single; as,  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\tau\omicron\nu$ , *to sew*.

In the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, the first consonant of the verb is repeated before the syllabic augment, which is called the *reduplication*; as,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\ddot{\upsilon}\phi\alpha$  · and the pluperfect also prefixes the syllabic augment to the reduplication; as,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\ddot{\upsilon}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ . If the verb begin with a rough mute, in the reduplication the corresponding smooth is used; as,  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$ , *to love*.

*Exc. 1.* Verbs beginning with a double consonant, with  $\sigma$  joined to a mute, or with  $\gamma\nu$ , do not receive the reduplication, but the syllabic augment only; as,  $\zeta\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\zeta\eta\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ , *to seek*;  $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ , *to play*;  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\kappa\alpha$ , *to sow*;  $\gamma\nu\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$ , *to know*. So verbs beginning with  $\rho$ , when  $\rho$  is doubled after the augment; as,  $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha$ , *to throw*. So also  $\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\gamma\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\kappa\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ,  $\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\omega$ ,  $\pi\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\omega$ ,  $\pi\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$ ,  $\pi\tau\acute{\omicron}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\pi\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$ ,  $\phi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ .

*Exc. 2.* The following verbs sometimes take the reduplication, and sometimes neglect it:  $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ,  $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ,  $\gamma\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omega$ ,  $\gamma\lambda\omega\tau\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\theta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\pi\alpha\tau\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}$ . Also  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$  and  $\epsilon\kappa\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ .

II. In verbs beginning with  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\omicron$ ,  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ , the temporal augment changes  $\alpha$  and  $\epsilon$  into  $\eta$ , and  $\omicron$  into  $\omega$ , subscribing the  $\iota$  of the diphthongs; as,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omicron\nu$ , *to hear*;  $\epsilon\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omicron\nu$ , *to hope*;  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omicron\nu$ , *to name*;  $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\rho\omicron\nu$ , *to lift up*;  $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\eta\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omicron\nu$ , *to increase*;  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\omicron\nu$ , *to dwell*.

The temporal augment remains the same in all the augmented tenses.

**Exc. 1.** The compounds of οἶνος, *wine*, οἰωνός, *bird*, and οὐαξ, *rudder*, omit the augment; as, οἰνίζω, οἰνοποιάζω, οἰνώω, οἰνοχοέω, (though the two last sometimes change οἰ into ω) · οἰωνίζομαι, οἰωνοσκοπέω, οἰωνοπολέω · οἰακίζω, οἰακονομέω, οἰακοσιροφείω. To these add ἄω, ἄτω, ἀηθίσσω, ἀηθίζομαι. Also ἐρμηνεύω, οἶδομαι, οἰκουρέω, οἰμάω, οἰστράω, οἰμῶζω, οἰδᾶνω, which are sometimes augmented, particularly οἰμῶζω.

**Exc. 2.** The following verbs change ε into ει · ἐάω, ἔζω, ἐθίζω, ἔθω, ἐλίσσω, ἐλκέω, ἐκκίζω, ἐκλύω, ἐλπω, ἐλω, ἐπομαι, ἔπω (which retains the augment through all the modes), ἐργάζομαι, ἐρέω, ἐρπίζω, ἐρπύζω, ἐρπω, ἐρώω, ἐστήκω, ἐστιάω, ἔχω, ἔω, ἔω, to go; as, ἔχω, εἶχον, to have.

**Exc. 3.** Verbs beginning with εο change ο into ω · as, ἐορτάζω, ἐόρτιαζον, to feast. In the same manner the pluperfects ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν, ἐώκειν, are formed from the Attic perfects ἔολπα, ἔοργα, ἔοικα.

**Obs.** H, ω, ι, υ, ει, ευ, ου, remain unchanged at the beginning of a word, ι and υ short becoming long in the tenses susceptible of augmentation; as, ἡχέω, ἡχεον, to echo, sound; ὕκετεύω, ὕκετεύσα, to supplicate. But ὠθέω, to push, ὠνέομαι, to buy, and οὐρέω, take the syllabic augment; thus, ἐώθηον, ἐωνέομην, ἐούρεον.

### *Exceptions by the Attic Dialect.*

1. The diphthongs ει and ευ are changed into η and ηυ respectively, and the syllabic augment ε into η · as, εἰκάζω, ἡκαζον, to conjecture; εἰδέω, εἰδήκειν, by sync. εἶδειν, Att. ἡδειν, to know; εἴχομαι, ἡρόχόμην, to pray; μέλλω, ἡμελλον, to be about to do any thing.

2. The syllabic augment is used for the temporal, or prefixed to it, and takes the breathing of the present; as, ἄγω, ἔαξα for ἡξα, to break; ἀλώω, to take; ἐάλωκα for ἡλωκα, to be taken; ἔπω, ἔειπον for εἶπον, to say; ὁράω, ἐώρηκα for ὠρηκα, to see; εἶπω, ἔοικα for οἶκα, to be like.

3. In verbs beginning with α short, ε, or ο, the two first letters of the present are prefixed to the perfect; as, ἀγείρω, ἡγερεκα, ἀγήγερεκα, to collect; ἐμέω, ἡμεκα, ἐμήμεκα, to vomit; ὀρύττω, ὠρύχα, ὠρόρυχα, to dig; ὀζω, ὠδα, ὠδωδα, to smell. Also in one beginning with η, which is changed into ε, because this reduplication is always short; as, ἡμύω, ἡμῦκα, ἐμήμυκε, to bend, incline, fall.

If the perfect thus augmented have more than three syllables, the long vowel of the third is changed into the corresponding



short one ; as, ἀλήθω, ἤληκα, ἀλήλεκα, *to grind* ; ἀλείφω, ἤλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, *to anoint* ; ἐλεύθω, ἤλευθα, ἐλήλυθα, *to come* ; ἐτοιμάζω, ἡτιμίμακα, ἐτιτόμακα, *to make ready* ; ἀκούω, ἤκουα, ἀκήκοα, *to hear*. But ἐρσιδω, *to prop*, makes ἡρσεικα, ἐρῆρσεικα, *to distinguish it from ἐρῆρξικα, of the verb ἐρρίζω, to contend*.

*Obs.* The pluperfect of these forms admits a temporal augment ; as, ἀκήκοα, ἡκηκόειν. Except βλήῦθαι, from ἐλήλυθα.

4. The reduplications of the perfect λε and με are changed into ει· as, λήβω, εἴληφα, *to take* ; μείρομαι, *to receive for one's share*, εἰμαρται, *it is fated*.

### *Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect.*

1. The reduplication of the perfect is used in the second aorist and other tenses, and continues through all the modes ; as, πείθω, πέπιθον for ἐπίθον, πεπίθειν for πιθεῖν, *to persuade* ; κλύμι, κέκλυθι for κλύθι, *to hear* ; πιθέω, πεπιθήσω for πιθήσω, *to persuade, to trust, to obey*.

2. The augment is omitted, as is also the reduplication of the perfect ; as, λάβε for ἔλαβε, from λήβω, *to take* ; βεβρώκει for ἐβεβρώκει, from βρώω, *to eat* ; ἔδεκτο for ἰδέδεκτο, from δέχομαι, *to receive* ; λύτο for ἐλέλυτο, from λύω, *to loose*.

3. The two first letters of the present are sometimes prefixed to the aorists, after the augment has been removed ; as, ἄραρον, formed from ἄρον for ἤρον, from ἄρω, *to fit*.

### THE AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

I. Verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment between the preposition and the verb ; as, προσφέρω, προσέφερον, *to bring to*.

*Exc.* 1. The following verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment at the beginning. 1. Such as have the signification of their simples ; as, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐναντιόδομαι, ἐνέπω, καθέζομαι, κάθημαι, &c. 2. Some whose simples are not in use ; as, ἀμφισβητέω, ἀντιδικέω, &c. ; but many of these receive it in the middle ; as, ἀπολαύω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἐγχειρέω, ἐπικουρέω, ἐπιτηδεύω, προφητεύω, &c. 3. Ἀμπέχομαι and ἀμπίσχομαι.

*Exc.* 2. Some compounds take the augment at the beginning or in the middle ; as, καθεύδω, προθύμιομαι, ἐγγυάω, ἐμπολάω, &c. Others take it at the beginning and in the middle ; as, ἀνέχομαι, ἀνορθόω, ἐνοχλέω, παροινέω, διακονέω, διαιτάω, &c. Several in the beginning, middle, or both ; as, ἀνοίγω, ἀντιβολέω.

**Obs. 1.** A preposition in composition before a vowel loses the final vowel; as, *ἐπέχω*, *to restrain*, for *ἐπιέχω*. Except *περι* and *πρό*, and sometimes *ἀμφι* · as, *περιέθηκα*, not *περέθηκα*, from *περιτίθημι*, *to place around*. In *πρό* the *ο* is often contracted with the syllabic augment into *ου* · as, *προέλεγε* for *προέλεγε*, from *προλέγω*, *to foretell*. If the initial vowel of the verb have a rough breathing, the smooth *π* and *τ* of the preposition are changed into *φ* and *θ* · as, *ἀφαιρέω*, *to take away*, from *ἀπό* and *αἰρέω*.

**Obs. 2.** *Ἐν* and *σύν*, which change *ν* before a consonant, resume it before a vowel; as, *ἐγγράφω*, *ἐνέγραφον*, *to inscribe*.

*Σύν* always drops the *ν* before *ζ*, and sometimes before *σ* · as, *συζητέω*, *to discuss*, *to examine*.

**Obs. 3.** If the verb begin with *ρ*, and the preposition end with a vowel, *ρ* is doubled; as, *ἐπιρρέω*, *to flow upon*.

**II.** Verbs compounded with any other part of speech take the augment at the beginning; as, *αὐτομολέω*, *ἡτομόλεον*, *to desert*; *φιλοσοφέω*, *ἐφιλοσόφειον*, *to philosophize*; *δυστυχέω*, *ἐδυστύχησε*, *to be unfortunate*.

**Exc.** Compounds of *εν* and *δυσ* take the augment in the middle, when these particles are followed by a vowel or diphthong susceptible of augmentation; as, *εδεργετέω*, *ἐδηργέτησε*, *to benefit*.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

### *Imperfect.*

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπτον*.

### *First Future.*

The first future is formed from the present, by changing the last syllable,

in the 1st conjugation, into *ψω* · as, *τύπτω*, *τύψω* ·

in the 2d — into *ξω* · as, *λέγω*, *λέξω* ·

in the 3d — into *σω* · as, *τίω*, *τίσω* · and,

in the 4th conjugation, by circumflexing the last syllable, and shortening the penultima; as, *ψάλλω*, *ψᾶλῶ*.

*Obs. 1.* The penultima is shortened by dropping the second consonant, and the second vowel of the diphthong, and shortening the doubtful vowel; as, στείρω, σπερῶ · κρίνω, κρίνῶ, *to judge*.

*Obs. 2.* Some verbs in σσω or τιω are of the third conjugation, making the future in σω · as, ἰμάσσω, πάσσω, πλάσσω, &c.

*Obs. 3.* Some verbs in ζω are of the second conjugation, making the future in ξω · as, αιάζω, ἀλαλάζω, ἀλαπάζω, γρύζω, δατζω, ἐναρίζω, κράζω, οἰμῶζω, ὀλολύζω, πελεμιζω, στάζω, στενάζω, στήριζω, στίζω, στυφελίζω, σφύζω, τρίζω, &c. A few in γξω · as, κλάζω, πλάζω.

Some make the future in ξω and σω · as, ἀρπάζω, βάζω, βρίζω, ἐγγυαλλίζω, παίζω, &c. One in γξω and σω · as, σαλπίζω.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, change α and ε into η, and ο into ω · as, τιμάω, τιμήσω, *to honor*; φιλέω, φιλήσω, *to love*; χρυσόω, χρυσώσω, *to gild*.

*Exc. 1.* Verbs in λω and ρω pure, with those in αω preceded by ε or ι, retain α. To these add ἀκροάομαι, δικάω, διαφάω, θλάω, κλάω, μάω, μαιμάω, νάω, πάω, σπάω, φθάω, φλάω, with verbs from which others in αννῶ, αννυμι, and ασκω are formed; as, πετάω, whence πεταννῶ, πετάννυμι · δράω, whence διδράσκω.

The following have α and η · ἀράομαι, ἀλοάω, ἀνιαω, ἀφάω, ἰλάω, κνάω, κρεμάω, μηκάω, μοιράομαι, πελάω, πεινάω, πειράω, περάω.

*Exc. 2.* Some verbs in σω retain ε · as, αἰσχέω, ἄλέω, ἀρκέω, ἐμέω, ξέω, κέω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὀλέω, τελέω, τρέω, with verbs from which others in εννῶ, εννυμι, and εσκω are formed; as, ἀμφιέω, ἀμφιεννῶ, ἀμφιέννυμι · ἀρέω, ἀρέσκω.

The following have ε and η · αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, ἀκίεομαι, ἀχθέομαι, βδέω, γαμέω, κηδέω, κορέω, κοτέω, μαχέομαι, ὀξέω, ποθέω, πονέω, σβέω, στερέω, φορέω. Ἄέω makes δήσω, δέδεκα, and καλέω, καλέσω, κακάληκα, by syncope κέκληκα.

The following make the future in ευσω · θέω, πλέω, πνέω, νέω, ῥέω, χέω. Καίω and κλαίω make αυσω.

*Exc. 3.* Verbs in οω not derived from nouns retain the ο · as, ἀρόω, ὀμώω, ὀνόω, &c.

The Attics drop σ from the futures in ασω, εσω, οσω, and ισω, making a contraction in the three former, but only circumflexing the ω in the latter;

as, σκεδῶ for σκεδᾶσω, καλῶ for καλέσω, ὁμῶ for ὁμόσω, νομῶ for νομῖσω.

Many baryton verbs frequently have their futures in ησω, by the Attic and Ionic dialects; as, νεμήσω from νέμω, τυπτήσω from τύπτω.

The Æolics form the futures in λω and ρω of the fourth conjugation by inserting σ before ω · as, κέλλω, κέλσω, *to land*; ὄρω, ὄρσω, *to excite*.

The futures of ἔχω, τρέφω, τρέχω, and τύφω, change the smooth of the first syllable into a rough breathing; thus, ἔξω, θρέψω, θρέξω, θύψω.

### First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing ω into α, and prefixing the augment; as, τύψω, ἔτυψα.

The first aorist of the fourth conjugation lengthens the short penultima of the first future; α is changed into η, and ε into ει · as, κρῖνῶ, ἔκρῖνα · ψᾶλῶ, ἔψηλα · σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα. Some verbs, however, which have αι in the present, take a long α in the first aorist; as, περαίνω, περᾶνῶ, ἐπέρᾶνα, *to finish*.

Εἶπα and ἤνεγκα are formed from the present; ἦκα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, from the perfect. The use of the last three is rarely extended beyond the indicative.

Some drop the σ of the future; as,

ἀκέω or ἀκείω,	ἦκεια ·	κέω or κείω,	ἔκεια ·
ἀλεύω,	ἦλενα ·	σεύω,	ἔσενα ·
καίω or κάω,	ἔκηα ·	χέω,	ἔχεα and ἔχενα.

*Perfect.*

The perfect is formed from the first future, by prefixing the reduplication, and changing,

in the 1st conjugation,  $\psi\omega$  into  $\varphi\alpha$  · as,  $\tau\psi\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\psi\alpha$  ·  
 in the 2d —  $\xi\omega$  into  $\chi\alpha$  · as,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$  ·  
 in the 3d —  $\sigma\omega$  into  $\kappa\alpha$  · as,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\kappa\alpha$  ·  
 in the 4th —  $\tilde{\omega}$  into  $\kappa\alpha$ , and  $\mu\tilde{\omega}$  into  $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$  ·  
 as,  $\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$  ·  $\tau\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ .

*Obs. 1.* The perfect in  $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$  presupposes a verb in  $\mu\omega$ , formed from the future in  $\mu\tilde{\omega}$  · as,  $\tau\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , whence  $\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ .

*Obs. 2.* In some perfects a syncope takes place; as,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$  for  $\delta\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ , from  $\delta\acute{\iota}\mu\omega$ , *to build*.

Dissyllables in  $\lambda\omega$ ,  $\nu\omega$ ,  $\rho\omega$ , change the  $\epsilon$  of the future into  $\alpha$  · as,  $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ , *to send*;  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tilde{\alpha}\chi\alpha$ , *to stretch*.

Dissyllables in  $\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\iota\omega$ , and  $\upsilon\omega$ , drop the  $\nu$  · as,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\rho\iota\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$  ·  $\pi\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\upsilon\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$ , *to wash*. Other verbs in  $\nu\omega$  change  $\nu$  into  $\gamma$  · as,  $\varphi\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\varphi\alpha\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$  ·  $\mu\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$ ,  $\mu\omicron\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha$ , *to pollute*.

In dissyllables of the first and second conjugation the Attics change  $\epsilon$  into  $ο$  · as,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\omicron\varphi\alpha$ , *to turn*. So  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\gamma\omicron\chi\alpha$ , *to bear*.

In some verbs of the third conjugation the Ionians drop  $\kappa$ , and shorten the preceding vowel, when it happens to be long; as,  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\alpha}$ , *to go*;  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\alpha}$ , *to be born*. In the participle the long vowel often remains; as,  $\theta\upsilon\acute{\nu}\alpha\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\eta\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$ , *to die*.

*Pluperfect.*

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , and prefixing the augment, if there be a reduplication; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\psi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\psi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$  ·

ὁμώμοκα, ὠμωμόκειν. If there be no reduplication, the augment of the perfect suffers no change ; as, ἔψαλκα, ἐψάλκειν.

### Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the present, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\omicron\nu$ , prefixing the augment, and shortening the penultima ; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπον.

The penultima is shortened :

I. In consonants, by the omission of  $\tau$ , and of the last of two liquids ; as, πάλλω, ἔψαλλον.

Some verbs change  $\pi\tau$  of the present into  $\beta$  · as, βλάπτω, ἔβλαβον, *to hurt* ; καλύπτω, ἐκάλυβον, *to cover* ; κρύπτω, ἔκρυβον, *to hide*. Others into  $\varphi$  · as, ἄπτω, ἤφον, *to connect* ; βάπτω, ἔβαψον, *to dip* ; θάπτω, ἔταψον, *to bury* ; ράπτω, ἔρραψον, *to sew* ; σκάπτω, ἔσκαψον, *to dig* ; ρίπτω, ἔρριψον, *to throw* ; δρύπτω, ἔδρυψον, *to tear*.

Verbs in  $\zeta\omega$  and  $\sigma\sigma\omega$  change these terminations into  $\gamma\omicron\nu$ , if of the second conjugation ; into  $\delta\omicron\nu$ , if of the third ; as, τάσσω, τάξω, ἔταγον, *to arrange* ; φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον, *to say*. Likewise σμύχω, *to consume*, and ψύχω, *to cool*, make ἔσμυγον and ἔψυγον · but φρίσσω, *to shudder*, makes ἔφρικον.

2. In vowels, by the change of  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon$ , into  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$  into  $\iota$ , and  $\epsilon\upsilon$  into  $\upsilon$  · as, λήβω, ἔλαβον, *to take* ; τρώγω, ἔτραγον, *to eat* ; καίω, ἔκαον, *to burn* ; παύω, ἔπαον, *to cause to cease* ; λείπω, ἔλιπον, *to leave* ; φεύγω, ἔφυγον, *to fly*. But πλῆσσω, *to strike*, makes ἐπλάγον and ἐπληγον.

Dissyllables of the fourth conjugation change  $\epsilon\iota$  into  $\alpha$  · polysyllables, into  $\epsilon$  · as, σπείρω, ἔσπαρον · ἀγείρω, ἤγερον, *to assemble*.

In dissyllables, *ε* preceded or followed by a liquid is changed into *α* · as, *πλέκω*, *ἐπλάκον* · *δέρω*, *ἔδᾱρον*, *to flay*. But *βλέπω*, *to see*, *λέγω*, *to say*, and *φλέγω*, *to burn*, retain the *ε*. *Τέμνω*, *to cut*, makes *ἐτάμνον* and *ἔτεμον*.

Verbs in *αω* and *εω* change these terminations into *ον* · as, *μυκάω*, *ἐμύκον*, *to bellow*; *κτυπέω*, *ἐκτύπον*, *to sound, to roar*.

*Obs. 1.* In some verbs the penultima of the second aorist necessarily remains long, particularly in dissyllables which take the temporal augment; as, *ᾄδω*, *ᾄδον*, *to sing*. So also where the penultima is long by position; as, *μάρπτω*, *ἔμαρπον*, *to seize*. But in many of these a transposition takes place to preserve the analogy; thus, *πέρθω*, *to destroy*, makes *ἔπραθον* in poetry; *δέρκω*, *to see, to regard*, *ἔδρακον*.

*Obs. 2.* The following verbs have no second aorist: polysyllables in *ζω* and *σσω* · verbs in *αω* and *εω* after a vowel; verbs in *οω* · polysyllables in *αινω*, *υνω*, *αυω*; *ευω*, *ουω*, *υω*, *υιω*, and many others; *ἔκκοον* from *ἀκούω* being poetical.

### Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second aorist by changing *ον* into *ω* circumflexed, and dropping the augment; as, *ἐτύπον*, *τυπῶ*.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

#### First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτο	τυπτοίμην	τύπτομαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imp.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perf.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος εἶην	τετυμμένος ᾧ	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Plup.	ἔτετύμην					
P. p. F.	τετύψομαι		τετυψοίμην		τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
1st A.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθείην	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
1st F.	τυφθήσομαι		τυφθησοίμην		τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος
2d A.	ἐτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπείην	τυπῶ	τυπήναι	τυπείς
2d F.	τυπήσομαι		τυπησοίμην		τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος

*Second Conjugation.*

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infim.	Part.
Pres.	πλέκομαι	πλέκου	πλέκοιμην	πλέκωμαι	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
Imp.	ἐπλέκομην					
Perf.	πέπλεγμαι	πέπλεξο	πεπλεγμένος εἴην	πεπλεγμένος ᾧ	πεπλέχθαι	πεπλεγμένος
Plup.	ἐπεπλέγμην					
P. p. F.	πεπλέζομαι		πεπλεζοίμην		πεπλέζεσθαι	πεπλεζόμενος
1st A.	πλέχθην	πλέχθητι	πλεχθείην	πλεχθῶ	πλεχθῆναι	πλεχθείς
1st F.	πλεχθήσομαι		πλεχθούμην		πλεχθήσεσθαι	πλεχθόμενος
2d A.	ἐπλάκην	πλάκῃτι	πλακείην	πλακῶ	πλακῆναι	πλακείς
2d F.	πλακῆσομαι		πλακησοίμην		πλακῆσεσθαι	πλακησόμενος

*Third Conjugation.*

Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι
Imp.	ἐπειθόμην				
Perf.	πέπεισμαι	πέπεισο	πεπεισμένος εἴην	πεπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπείσθαι
Plup.	ἐπεπείσμην				
P. p. F.	πεπείσομαι		πεπεισοίμην		πεπείσεσθαι
1st A.	ἐπείσθην	πείσῃτι	πεισθείην	πεισθῶ	πεισθῆναι
1st F.	πεισθήσομαι		πεισθούμην		πεισθήσεσθαι
2d A.	ἐπίθην	πίθῃτι	πιθείην	πιθῶ	πιθῆναι
2d F.	πιθήσομαι	•	πιθούμην		πιθήσεσθαι

*Fourth Conjugation.*

Pres.	σπείρομαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι
Imp.	ἐσπειρόμην				
Perf.	ἔσπαρμαι	ἔσπαρσο	ἐσπαρμένος εἴην	ἐσπαρμένος ᾧ	ἐσπάρθαι
Plup.	ἐσπάρμην				
1st A.	ἐσπάρθην	σπάρῃτι	σπαρθείην	σπαρθῶ	σπαρθῆναι
1st F.	σπαρθήσομαι		σπαρθούμην		σπαρθῆναι
2d A.	ἐσπάρην	σπάρῃτι	σπαρείην	σπαρῶ	σπαρῆναι
2d F.	σπαρῆσομαι		σπαρησοίμην		σπαρῆσεσθαι

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, *I am struck.*

S	τύπτομαι,	τύπη,	τύπτεται,
D.	τυπτόμεθον,	τύπτεσθον,	τύπτεσθον,
P.	τυπτόμεθα,	τύπτεσθε,	τύπτονται.

Imperfect, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτυπτόμην,	ἐτύπτου,	ἐτύπτετο,
D.	ἐτυπτόμεθον,	ἐτύπτεσθον,	ἐτυπτέσθην,
P.	ἐτυπτόμεθα,	ἐτύπτεσθε,	ἐτύπτοντο.



Perfect, *I have been struck.*

S.	τέτυμμαι,	τέτυπαι,	τέτυπται,
D.	τετύμμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον,
P.	τετύμμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εἰσι.

Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

S.	ἐτέτυμην,	ἐτέτυπο,	ἐτέτυπτο,
D.	ἐτετύμμεθον,	ἐτέτυφθον,	ἐτετύφθην,
P.	ἐτετύμμεθα,	ἐτέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τετύσομαι,	τετύσῃ,	τετύσεται,
D.	τετυσόμεθον,	τετύσεσθον,	τετύσεσθον,
P.	τετυσόμεθα,	τετύσεσθε,	τετύσονται.

First Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύφθην,	ἐτύφθης,	ἐτύφθη,
D.		ἐτύφθητον,	ἐτυφθήτην,
P.	ἐτύφθημεν,	ἐτύφθητε,	ἐτύφθησαν.

First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσομαι,	τυφθήσῃ,	τυφθήσεται,
D.	τυφθήσόμεθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,
P.	τυφθήσόμεθα,	τυφθήσεσθε,	τυφθήσονται.

Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπην,	ἐτύπης,	ἐτύπη,
D.		ἐτύπητον,	ἐτυπήτην,
P.	ἐτύπημεν,	ἐτύπητε,	ἐτύπησαν.

Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσομαι,	τυπήσῃ,	τυπήσεται,
D.	τυπησόμεθον,	τυπήσεσθον,	τυπήσεσθον,
P.	τυπησόμεθα,	τυπήσεσθε,	τυπήσονται.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, *be struck.*

S.	τύπτου,	τυπτέσθω,
D.	τύπτεσθον,	τυπτέσθων,
P.	τύπτεσθε,	τυπτέσθωσαν.

Perfect, *have been struck.*

S.	τέτυπο,	τετύφθω,
D.	τέτυφθον,	τετύφθων,
P.	τέτυφθε,	τετύφθωσαν.

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύφθητι,	τυφθήτω,
D.	τύφθητον,	τυφθήτων,
P.	τύφθητε,	τυφθήτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύπηθι,	τυπήτω,
D.	τύπητον,	τυπήτων,
P.	τύπητε,	τυπήτωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

Present, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυπτοίμην,	τύπτοιο,	τύπτοιτο,
D.	τυπτοίμεθον,	τύπτοισθον,	τυπτοίσθην,
P.	τυπτοίμεθα,	τύπτοισθε,	τύπτοιεντο.

Perfect, *I might, &c. have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος	εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη,
D.	τετυμμένοι	εἴητον,	εἴητην,	
P.	τετυμμένοι	εἴημεν,	εἴητε,	εἴησαν.

Paulo-post-Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τετυποίμην,	τετύποιο,	τετύποιτο,
D.	τετυποίμεθον,	τετύποισθον,	τετυποίσθην,
P.	τετυποίμεθα,	τετύποισθε,	τετύποιεντο.

First Aorist, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυφθείην,	τυφθείης,	τυφθείη,
D.	τυφθείητον,	τυφθείητην,	
P.	τυφθείημεν,	τυφθείητε,	τυφθείησαν.

First Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσοίμην,	τυφθήσοιο,	τυφθήσοιτο,
D.	τυφθήσοίμεθον,	τυφθήσοισθον,	τυφθήσοίσθην,
P.	τυφθήσοίμεθα,	τυφθήσοισθε,	τυφθήσοιεντο.

Second Aorist, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυπεῖην,	τυπεῖης,	τυπεῖη,
D.		τυπεῖητον,	τυπεῖήτην,
P.	τυπεῖμεν,	τυπεῖητε,	τυπεῖησαν.

Second Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυπήσοίμην,	τυπήσοιο,	τυπήσοιτο,
D.	τυπήσοίμεθον,	τυπήσοισθον,	τυπήσοισθην,
P.	τυπήσοίμεθα,	τυπήσοισθε,	τυπήσοιντο.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present, *I may be struck.*

S.	τύπωμαι,	τύπη,	τύπηται,
D.	τυπιώμεθον,	τύπησθον,	τύπησθον,
P.	τυπιώμεθα.	τύπησθε,	τύπωνται.

Perfect, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος	ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,
D.	τετυμμένω		ῆτον,	ῆτον,
P.	τετυμμένοι	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.

First Aorist, *I may be struck.*

S.	τυφθῶ,	τυφθῆς,	τυφθῆ,
D.		τυφθῆτον,	τυφθῆτον,
P.	τυφθῶμεν,	τυφθῆτε,	τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist, *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπῆς,	τυπῆ,
D.		τυπῆτον,	τυπῆτον,
P.	τυπῶμεν,	τυπῆτε,	τυπῶσι.

## INFINITIVE MODE.

Present,	τύπτεσθαι,	to be struck.
Perfect,	τετύφθαι,	to have been struck.
Paulo-post-Future,	τετύψεσθαι,	to be going to be struck.
First Aorist,	τυφθῆναι,	to have been struck.
First Future,	τυφθήσεσθαι,	to be going to be struck.
Second Aorist,	τυπῆναι,	to have been struck.
Second Future,	τυπήσεσθαι,	to be going to be struck.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *being struck.*

N.	τυπτόμενος,	τυπτιομένη,	τυπτιόμενον,
G.	τυπτιομένου,	τυπτιομένης,	τυπτιομένου, &c.

Perfect, *having been struck.*

N.	τετυμμένος,	τετυμμένη,	τετυμμένον,
G.	τετυμμένου,	τετυμμένης,	τετυμμένου.

Paulo-post-Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τετυψόμενος,	τετυψομένη,	τετυψόμενον,
G.	τετυψομένου,	τετυψομένης,	τετυψομένου.

First Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυφθεῖς,	τυφθεῖσα,	τυφθέν,
G.	τυφθέντος,	τυφθείσης,	τυφθέντος.

First Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυφθησόμενος,	τυφθησομένη,	τυφθησόμενον,
G.	τυφθησομένου,	τυφθησομένης,	τυφθησομένου.

Second Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυπείς,	τυπεῖσα,	τυπέν,
G.	τυπέντος,	τυπείσης,	τυπέντος.

Second Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυπησόμενος,	τυπησομένη,	τυπησόμενον,
G.	τυπησομένου,	τυπησομένης,	τυπησομένου.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
Pres.	πλέκ-	ομαι, η,	εται,	δμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	δμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.
Imp.	ἐπλέκ-	ομην, ου,	εσθ,	δμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθην,	δμεθα,	εσθε,	οντο.
Perf.	πέπλε-	γμαι, ξαι,	κται,	γμεθον,	χθον,	χθον,	γμεθα,	χθε,	γμένοι εισι
Plup.	ἐπεπλέ-	γμην, ξε,	κτω,	γμεθον,	χθον,	χθην,	γμεθα,	χθε,	πεπλε- γμένοι ἦσαν.
P. p. F.	πεπλέξ-	ομαι, η,	εται,	δμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	δμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.
1st A.	ἐπλέχθ-	ην, ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.
1st F.	πλεχθήσ-	ομαι, η,	εται,	δμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	δμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.
2d A.	ἐπλέχθ-	ην, ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.
2d F.	πλεχθήσ-	ομαι, η,	εται,	δμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	δμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ- ου, ἐσθω,		ἐσθον, ἐσθων,		εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.
Perf.	πέπλε- ξο, χθω,		χθον, χθων,		χθε, χθωσαν.
1st A.	πλέχθ- ητί, ήτω,		ήτον, ήτων,		ήτε, ήτωσαν.
2d A.	πλάκ- ηθι, ήτω,		ήτον, ήτων,		ήτε, ήτωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ- οίμην, οιο, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
Perf.	πέπλε- γμένος		γμένω		γμένοι
P. p. F.	πλεκεξ- είην, είης, είη,		είητον, είήτην,		είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
1st A.	πλεχθ- είην, είης, είη,		είητον, είήτην,		είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
1st F.	πλεχθησ- οίμην, οιο, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
2d A.	πλεχθ- είην, είης, είη,		είητον, είήτην,		είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
2d F.	πλακθ- οίμην, οιο, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ- ωμαι, η, ηται,		ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον.		ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Perf.	πέπλε- γμένος		γμένω		γμένοι
1st A.	πλεχθ- ᾶ, ῥς, ῥ,		ῥτον, ῥτον,		ῥμεν, ῥτε, ῥσι.
2d A.	πλακ- ᾶ, ῥς, ῥ,		ῥτον, ῥτον,		ῥμεν, ῥτε, ῥσι.

## INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πλέκεσθαι.
Perf.	πέπλεχθαι.
P. p. F.	πλεκεξέσθαι.
1st A.	πλεχθήναι.
1st F.	πλεχθήσεσθαι.
2d A.	πλακῆναι.
2d F.	πλακῆσεσθαι.

## PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πλεκόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
Perf.	πέπλεγμέν-	ος, η, ον.
P. p. F.	πλεκεξόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
1st A.	πλεχθ-	εις, είσα, έν.
1st F.	πλεχθησόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
2d A.	πλακ-	εις, είσα, έν.
2d F.	πλακησόμεν-	ος, η, ον.

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πείθ- ομαι, η, εται,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	έπειθ- ομην, ου, ετο,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, οντο.
Perf.	πέπει- σμαι, σαι, εται,		σμεθον, σθον, σθον,		σμεθα, σθε, σμέντοι
Plup.	έπεπει- σμην, σο, ετο,		σμεθον, σθον, σθην,		σμεθα, σθε, πεπει- σμένοι ήσαν.
P. p. F.	πεπεισ- ομαι, η, εται,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, ονται
1st A.	έπεισθ- ην, η, ητην,		ημεν, ητε, ησαν.		
1st F.	πεισθήσ- ομαι, η, εται,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα. εσθε, ονται.
2d A.	έπιθ- ην, ης, η,		ημεν, ητε, ησαν.		
2d F.	πειθήσ- ομαι, η. εται,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε. ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	κίθ-ου, ἑσθω,		εσθον, ἑσθων,		εσθε, ἑσθωσαν.
Perf.	πέπει-σο, σθω,		σθον, σθων,		σθε, σθωσαν.
1st A.	κίθ-ητι, ἦτω,		ἦτον, ἦτων,		ἦτε, ἦτωσαν.
2d A.	κίθ-ητι, ἦτω,		ἦτον, ἦτων,		ἦτε, ἦτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	κίθ-οίμην, οἶο, οἶτο,		οἶμεθον, οἶσθον, οἶσθην,		οἶμεθα, οἶσθε, οἶντο,
Perf.	πέπει-σμένος		σμένω		σμέντοι
	εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,		εἴητον, εἴήτην,		εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
P. p. F.	κείπει-οἶμην, οἶο, οἶτο,		οἶμεθον, οἶσθον, οἶσθην,		οἶμεθα, οἶσθε, οἶντο.
1st A.	κείσθ-εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,		εἴητον, εἴήτην,		εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
1st F.	κείσθ-οίμην, οἶο, οἶτο,		οἶμεθον, οἶσθον, οἶσθην,		οἶμεθα, οἶσθε, οἶντο.
2d A.	κίθ-εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,		εἴητον, εἴήτην,		εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
2d F.	κίθ-οἶμην, οἶο, οἶτο,		οἶμεθον, οἶσθον, οἶσθην,		οἶμεθα, οἶσθε, οἶντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	κίθ-ωμαι, ᾖ, ᾗται,		ώμεθον, ᾗσθον, ᾗσθην,		ώμεθα, ᾗσθε, ᾗνται.
Perf.	πέπει-σμένος		σμένω		σμέντοι
	ᾖ, ᾗς, ᾗ,		ᾗτον, ᾗτον,		ᾗμεν, ᾗτε, ᾗσι.
1st A.	κείσθ-ᾖ, ᾗς, ᾗ,		ᾗτον, ᾗτοι,		ᾗμεν, ᾗτε, ᾗσι.
2d A.	κίθ-ᾖ, ᾗς, ᾗ,		ᾗτον, ᾗτον,		ᾗμεν, ᾗτε, ᾗσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	κίθισθαι.
Perf.	πέπεισθαι.
P. p. F.	κείπισθαι.
1st A.	κείσθηναι.
1st F.	κείσθισθαι.
2d A.	κίθηναι.
2d F.	κίθισθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	κείθμεν-	ος, η, ον.
Perf.	κείπισμεν-	ος, η, ον.
P. p. F.	κείπισμεν-	ος, η, ον.
1st A.	κείσθ-	εις, είσα, έν.
1st F.	κείσθισμεν-	ος, η, ον.
2d A.	κίθ-	εις, είσα, έν.
2d F.	κίθισμεν-	ος, η, ον.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	σκέρ-ομαι, η, εται,		όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	ἐπειρ-όμεν, ου, ετο,		όμεθον, εσθον, ἐσθην,		όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.
Perf.	ἐσπαρ-μαι, σαι, ται,		μεθον, σθον, σθον,		μεθα, σθε, μέντοι
					είσι.
Plup.	ἐσπάρ-μην, σο, το,		μεθον, σθον, σθην,		μεθα, σθε, ἐσπαρ-μένοι ἦσαν.
1st A.	ἐσπάρθ-ην, ης, η,		ἦτον, ἦτην,		ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
1st F.	σπαρθήσ-ομαι, η, εται,		όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
2d A.	ἐσπάρ-ην, ης, η,		ἦτον, ἦτην,		ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
2d F.	σπαρθήσ-ομαι, η, εται,		όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ-ου, ἐσθω,	εσθον, ἐσθων,	εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.
Perf.	ἐσπαρ-σο, σθω,	σθον, σθων,	σθε, σθωσαν.
1st A.	σπάρθ-ητι, ἦτω,	ἦτον, ἦτων,	ἦτε, ἦτωσαν.
2d A.	σπάρ-ηθι, ἦτω,	ἦτον, ἦτων,	ἦτε, ἦτωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ-οίμην, οἷο, οἶτο,	οἰμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οἰμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
Perf.	ἐσπαρ-μένος, εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,	οἰμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οἰμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
1st A.	σπαρθ-εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,	οἰμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οἰμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
1st F.	σπαρθη-οίμην, οἷο, οἶτο,	οἰμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οἰμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
2d A.	σπαρ-εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,	οἰμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οἰμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
2d F.	σπαρθη-οίμην, οἷο, οἶτο,	οἰμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οἰμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ-ωμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ωῆται.
Perf.	ἐσπαρ-μένος, ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ,	ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ωῆται.
1st A.	σπαρθ-ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ,	ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ωῆται.
2d A.	σπαρ-ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ,	ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ωῆται.

## INFINITIVE.

Pres.	σπείρεσθαι.
Perf.	ἐσπάρθαι.
1st A.	σπαρθῆναι.
1st F.	σπαρθῆσεσθαι.
2d A.	σπαρῆναι.
2d F.	σπαρῆσεσθαι.

## PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	σπείρμεν-	ος, η, ον.
Perf.	ἐσπαρμέν-	ος, η, ον.
1st A.	σπαρθ-	εις, είσα, έν.
1st F.	σπαρθσόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
2d A.	σπαρ-	εις, είσα, έν.
2d F.	σπαρσόμεν-	ος, η, ον.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. The second person singular of the present indicative was originally formed in *σαι* as, *τύπτομαι, τύπτουσαι, τύπτεται*. The Ionics dropped the *σ*, making it *τύπτεται*, which the Attics contracted into *τύπτῃ*. The Attics also contracted *σαι* into *αι* instead of *η*, which form remained in common use only in *βούλαι, οἶαι, and ὄψαι*.

The same observation applies to other tenses. Thus in the imperfect *ἐτύπτετο* became *ἐτύπτεο*, and was afterwards contracted into *ἐτύπτεον*. So *ἐτύπτοιστο* became *ἐτύπτοιο*, and *ἐτύψαστο, ἐτύψατο, ἐτύψω*.

Some verbs retain the original form; thus *φάγομαι, φάγεσαι*. Thus also is formed the passive of verbs in *μι, ἴσθαι, ἴστασαι, τίθεμαι, τίθεσαι, &c.*

2. If the perfect indicative end in *μαι* pure, the circumlocution of the participle with *εἶμι* is not used in the third person plural, which is then formed from the third person singular by inserting *ν* before *ται* as,

πεφίλημαι, πεφίληται, πεφίληνται. So in the pluperfect ἐπεφίλητο, ἐπεφίληντο.

In this case also the perfect optative is formed by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and subscribing *ι* under the preceding vowel if it be *η* or *ω* · thus,

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τετιμ-ῆμην, ἦο, ἦτο,		ῆμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθην,		ῆμεθα, ῆσθε, ῆντο.
κεχρυσ-ῆμην, ῶο, ῶτο,		ῶμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθην,		ῶμεθα, ῶσθε, ῶντο.

If the preceding vowel be *ι* or *υ*, it is merely lengthened; as, λελύτο from λελύμαι.

The subjunctive is formed by changing *μαι* with the preceding vowel into *ωμαι* · thus,

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τετιμ-ῶμαι, ῶ, ῆται,		ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθην,		ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται.
κεχρυσ-ῶμαι, ῶ, ὦται,		ῶμεθον, ὠσθον, ὠσθην,		ῶμεθα, ὠσθε, ὠνται.
	or ῶ, ῆται,	ῆσθον, ῆσθον,		ῆσθε.

3. The aorists are often syncopated in the third person plural of the indicative; as, ἐκόσμηθ<sup>εν</sup> for ἐκοσμήθησαν.

In the second person singular of the imperative they end in *θι*, but in *τι* when another *θ* precedes; as, τύπηθι, πείθητι.

In the plural of the optative their more common form is the Attic contraction εἰμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν.

4. The first future subjunctive is sometimes found: thus,

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τεφθήσ-ωμαι, ῶ, ῆται,		ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,		ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὠνται.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

### Present.

The present is formed from the present active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι* · as, τύπτω, τύπτομαι.

### Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment; as, τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην.

### Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the perfect active, by changing, in the

1st. conj., *φα* into *μμαι* · as, τέτυ-φα, τέτυ-μμαι ·  
 in the 2d, *χα* into *γμαι* · as, λέλε-χα, λέλε-γμαι ·  
 in the 3d, *κα* into *σμαι* · as, πέφρα-κα, πέφρα-σμαι ·  
 in the 4th, *κα* into *μαι* · as, ἔψαλ-κα, ἔψαλ-μαι.



Perfects in φα impure change this termination into *μαι* · τέτερ-φα, τέτερ-μαι.

Verbs of the third conjugation in ω pure, if the penultima of the perfect be long, change κα into *μαι* · as, πεφίλῃκα, πεφίλῃμαι. Also ἄρῶ, δέω, δύω, θύω, λύω, and πτάω, whose penultima is short. But ἀκοῶ, γνῶω, θραύω, κελεύω, κροῶ, παίω, πταίω, ραίω, σείω, and χῶω, retain σ. Some have both *μαι* and *σμαι* · as, κλείω, κέκλεικα, κέκλειμαι and κέκλεισμαι, *to shut*.

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, γ before κ is changed into μ, by the Attics into σ · as, φαίνω, πέφαγκα, πέφαμμαι, Att. πέφασμαι.

Dissyllables of the first and second conjugation, which in the perfect active change ε into ο, in the perfect passive resume ε · as, κλέπτω, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι, *to steal*.

Τρέπω, τρέφω, στρέφω, and sometimes κλέπτω, change ε into α · as, τρέπω, τέτραμμαι, *to turn*.

Some verbs change ευ in the penultima of the perfect active into υ in the perfect passive ; as, κέχευκα, κέχυσμαι and κέχϋμαι · πέφευχα, πέφυγμαι · πέπευκα, πέπυσμαι · πέπνευκα, πέπνϋμαι · σέσευκα, σέσϋμαι · τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι.

*Synopsis of the Formation of the Perfect Passive in all its Persons.*

I.	S.	τέτυμαι,	τέτυψαι,	τέτυπται,
		(for τέτυφμαι,	τίτυφσαι,	τίτυφται,)
	D.	τετύμμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον,
	P.	τετύμμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εἰσι.
II.	S.	λέλεγμαι,	λέλειξαι,	λέλεκται,
		(for λέλεγχμαι,	λέλεχσαι,	λέλεχται,)
	D.	λελέγμεθον,	λέλεχθον,	λέλεχθον,
	P.	λελέγμεθα,	λέλεχθε,	λελεγμένοι εἰσι.
III.	S.	πέπυσμαι,	πέπυσαι,	πέπυσται,
			(for πέπυσσαι,)	
	D.	πεπύσμεθον,	πέπυσθον,	πέπυσθον,
	P.	πεπύσμεθα,	πέπυσθε,	πεπυσμένοι εἰσι

IV.	S.	πέφαιμαι, (for πέφανμαι)	πέφανσαι,	πέφανται,
	D.	πεφάμεθον,	πέφανθον,	πέφανθον,
	P.	πεφάμεθα,	πέφανθε,	πεφάμενοι εστέ.

The second person imperative is formed from the second person indicative, by changing *αι* into *ο* as, *τίτυψ-αι*, *τίτυψ-ο*. The third person is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing *ς* into *ω* as, *τίτυψθ-ς*, *τετύψθ-ω*.

The infinitive is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing *ς* into *αι* as, *τίτυψθ-ς*, *τετύψθ-αι*.

### *Pluperfect.*

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the second augment; as, *τέτυμμαι*, *έτετύμμην*.

### *Paulo-post-Future.*

The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular of the perfect, by changing *αι* into *ομαι* as, *τέτυψαι*, *τετύψομαι*.

### *First Aorist.*

The first aorist is formed from the third person singular of the perfect, by changing *ται* into *θην*, the preceding smooth mute into the rough one, and dropping the reduplication; as, *τέτυπται*, *έτύθην*.

Some verbs assume *σ* as, *έρρώται*, *έρρώσθην* · *μέμνηται*, *έμνήσθην* · *πέπαιται*, *έπαύσθην* · *πέπληται*, *έπλήσθην*. On the contrary, *σέσωσται* drops it, making *έσώθην*.

Some verbs which have *η* in the perfect passive, change it into *ε* in the first aorist; as, *άφηρηται*, *άφηρέθην* · *εύρηται*, *εύρέθην* · *έπηνηται*, *έπηνέθην*.

In the poets, some verbs in *νω*, which dropped *ν* in the perfect, receive it again in the first aorist; as, *έκλίνθην* for *έκλιθην*.

Those verbs which in the perfect passive change ε into α, in the first aorist resume ε · as, στρέφω, ἐστραπται, ἐστρέφθην, *to turn*

### *First Future.*

The first future is formed from the first aorist, by changing ην into ησομαι, and dropping the augment; as, ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.

### *Second Aorist.*

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing ον into ην · as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπην.

### *Second Future.*

The second future is formed from the second aorist, by changing ην into ησομαι, and dropping the augment; as, ἐτυπην, τυπήσομαι.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

#### *First Conjugation.*

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect	τίτυπα	τίτυπε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Pluperf.	ἐτετύπειν					
1st Aor.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψόμενος
1st Fut.	τύψουαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐτυπόμην	τυποῦ	τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
2d Fut.	-υποῦμαι		τυποίμην		τυκείσθαι	τυπούμενος

#### *Second Conjugation.*

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	πλέκομαι	πλέκου	πλεκοίμην	πλέκωμαι	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
Imperf.	ἐπλεκόμην					
Perfect	πέπλοκα	πέπλοκε	πεπλόκοιμι	πεπλόκω	πεπλόκεναι	πεπλοκώς
Pluperf.	ἐπεπλόκειν					
1st Aor.	ἐπλεξάμην	πλέξαι	πλεξαίμην	πλέξωμαι	πλέξασθαι	πλεξόμενος
1st Fut.	πλέξομαι		πλεξοίμην		πλέξεσθαι	πλεξόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐπλεκόμην	πλακοῦ	πλεκοίμην	πλάκωμαι	πλακέσθαι	πλακόμενος
2d Fut.	πλακοῦμαι		πλεκοίμην		πλακείσθαι	πλακυόμενος

*Third Conjugation.*

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	πείθωμαι	πείθου	πείθοιμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πείθόμενος
Imperf.	ἔπειθόμην					
Perfect	πέποιθα	πέποιθε	πέποιθοιμι	πέποιθω	πέποιθέναι	πέποιθός
Pluperf.	ἔπεισάμην					
1st Aor.	ἔπεισάμην	πείσαι	πείσαιμην	πείσωμαι	πείσασθαι	πείσόμενος
1st Fut.	πείσομαι		πείσοιμην		πείσεσθαι	πείσόμενος
2d Aor.	ἔπειθόμην	πείθε	πείθοιμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πείθόμενος
2d Fut.	πείσομαι		πείθοιμην		πείξεσθαι	πείθόμενος

*Fourth Conjugation.*

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	σπείρωμαι	σπείρου	σπείροιμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπείρόμενος
Imperf.	ἔσπειρόμην					
Perfect	ἔσπορα	ἔσπορε	ἔσπόροιμι	ἔσπρω	ἔσπορέναι	ἔσπορός
Pluperf.	ἔσπειρειν					
1st Aor.	ἔσπειράμην	σπείραι	σπείραιμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρασθαι	σπείρόμενος
1st Fut.	σπεύσωμαι		σπεύσοιμην		σπεύσεσθαι	σπεύσόμενος
2d Aor.	ἔσπαρόμην	σπαρέ	σπαρόιμην	σπάρωμαι	σπαρέσθαι	σπαρόμενος
2d Fut.	σπαροῦμαι		σπαρόιμην		σπαρίσθαι	σπαρόμενος

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἐτύψαμην,	ἐτύψω,	ἐτύψατο,
D.	ἐτύψαμεθον,	ἐτύψασθον,	ἐτύψασθην,
P.	ἐτύψαμεθα,	ἐτύψασθε,	ἐτύψαντο.

Second Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τυποῦμαι,	τυπή,	τυπείται,
D.	τυπούμεθον,	τυπείσθον,	τυπείσθον,
P.	τυπούμεθα,	τυπείσθε,	τυποῦνται.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύψαι,	τυψάσθω,
D.	τύψασθον,	τυψάσθων,
P.	τύψασθε,	τυψάσθωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τυποῦ,	τυπέσθω,
D.	τύπεσθον,	τυπέσθων,
P.	τύπεσθε,	τυπέσθωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *I might, &c. strike.*

S.	τυψαίμην,	τύψαιο,	τύψαιτο,
D.	τυψαίμεθον,	τύψαίσθον,	τυψαίσθην,
P.	τυψαίμεθα,	τύψαισθε,	τύψαιντο.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐπιλέξ-αμην, ω,	ἔτο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,	ἄμεθα, ασθε, αὐτο.	
2d F.	πλακ-οῦμαι, ῥ,	εἴται,	οὔμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην,	οὔμεθα, εἴσθε, οὐνται.	

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πλέξ-αι, ἀσθω,		ασθον, ἀσθων,		ασθε, ἀσθωσαν.
2d A.	πλακ-οῦ, ἴσθω,		ισθον, ἴσθων,		ισθε, ἴσθωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πλεξ-αίμην, αἰο, αἰτο,		αἴμεθον, αἰσθον, αἰσθην,	αἴμεθα, αἰσθε, αἰντο.	

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐπιεισ-αμην, ω,	ἔτο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,	ἄμεθα, ασθε, αὐτο.	
2d F.	πιθ-οῦμαι, ῥ,	εἴται,	οὔμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην,	οὔμεθα, εἴσθε, οὐνται.	

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πεισ-αι, ἀσθω,		ασθον, ἀσθων,		ασθε, ἀσθωσαν.
2d A.	πιθ-οῦ, ἴσθω,		ισθον, ἴσθων,		ισθε, ἴσθωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πεισ-αίμην, αἰο, αἰτο,		αἴμεθον, αἰσθον, αἰσθην,	αἴμεθα, αἰσθε, αἰντο.	

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἰσπεύ-αμην, ω,	ἔτο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,	ἄμεθα, ασθε, αὐτο.	
2d F.	σπαρ-οῦμαι, ῥ,	εἴται,	οὔμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην,	οὔμεθα, εἴσθε, οὐνται.	

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1st A. σπείρ-αι, ἄσθω,	ασθεν, ἄσθων,	ασθε, ἄσθωσαν.
2d A. σπαρ-εθ, ἐσθω,	εσθεν, ἐσθων,	εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1st A. σπειρ-αίμην, αιο, αιτο,	αίμεθεν, αίσθεν, αίσθην,	αίμεθα, αίσθε, αιντο.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. In verbs of the fourth conjugation the first future is the same as the second, both in the middle and in the active voices, when there is no change in the penultima; as, ψάλλω, first and second future active ψαλῶ, middle ψαλοῦμαι · but σπείρω, first future active σπειρῶ, middle σπειροῦμαι · second future active σπαρῶ, middle σπαροῦμαι.

2. The perfect and pluperfect have an active, the other tenses a passive termination.

The only tenses that have a peculiar conjugation are the first aorist indicative, imperative, and optative, and the second future indicative; the others are conjugated like those of the active and passive, whose termination they borrow.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

The present and imperfect are the same as those of the passive.

*Perfect.*

The perfect is formed from the second aorist active, by changing *ον* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication; as, ἐτύπον, τέτυπα.

If the second aorist have *α* in the penultima, from a present in *ε* or *ει*, the perfect middle changes it into *ο* · but from a present in *η* or *αι*, into *η* · as, πλέκω, ἐπλάκον, πέπλοκα · σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα · λήθω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα · φαίνω, ἔφᾶνον, πέφηνα. So ἔλπω makes ὄλπα, and with the syllabic augment ἔολπα · ἔργω, ὄργα, ἔοργα. Also

θάλλω, ἔθᾱλον, makes τέθηλα · κλάζω, ἔκλαγον, κέκληγα · and θάπτω, ἔταφον, τέθηπα.

If the second aorist have ε in the penultima, the perfect middle changes it into ο · as, ἔλεγον, λέλογα.

If the second aorist have ι in the penultima, from a present in ει, the perfect middle changes it into οι · as, πείθω, ἔπιθον, πέποιθα · εἶδω, ἴδον, οἶδα · and in like manner εἶκω, οἶκα, and with the syllabic augment ἔοικα. But from a present in ι, it is merely lengthened; as, τρίζω, ἔτρίγον, τέτριγα · φρίσσω, ἔφριχον, πέφρικα.

Some retain also the diphthong of the present; thus κεύθω makes κέκευθα and κέκυθα · φεύγω, πέφευγα and πέφυγα.

The poets frequently shorten the penultima again, particularly in the feminine of the participle; as, τεθαλυῖα, from θάλλω, τέθηλα, τεθηλώς.

\*Εθω makes εἴωθα, and ῥήσσω, ἔρρωγα. Also δεῖδω makes δέδοικα, to avoid the too frequent recurrence of the δ.

*Obs.* The perfect active and middle of the same verb are seldom both in use. Indeed the perfect middle may be considered as another form of the perfect active, as it has generally the same sense.

### Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing α into ειν, and prefixing the augment; as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν.

### First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first aorist active, by adding μην · as, ἔτυπα, ἐτυψάμην.

*Obs.* Verbs in ω pure have this tense often syncopated; as, εἰράμην, ὠνάμην, for εἰρησάμην, ὠνησάμην.

### First Future.

The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into ομαι · as, τύψω, τύψο-

μαι · but in the fourth conjugation, into οὔμαι · as, ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι.

*Obs.* Those verbs also of the third conjugation, which by the Attic dialect lose σ from the future active, change ῶ into οὔμαι · as, κομῖῶ, κομοῦμαι.

### Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing *ον* into *ομην* · as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπόμην.

### Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing ῶ into οὔμαι · as, τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι. Except ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, πίομαι, and the poetic futures βέομαι, νέομαι, by crasis νεῦμαι · which are thus varied: φάγ-ομαι, εσαι, εται, &c.

## DEPONENT VERBS.

Dependent verbs generally have the middle form in the first future and first aorist, but the passive form in the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, and some also in the first aorist and first future.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	δέχομαι	δέχου	δεχόμην	δέχωμαι	δέχεσθαι	δεχόμενος
Imp.	ἰδέσθην					
1st F. M.	δέξομαι		δεξοίμην		δέξασθαι	δεξόμενος
1st A. M.	ἰδέσθην	δέξαι	δεξάιμην	δέξωμαι	δέξασθαι	δεξόμενος
Perf. P.	ἰδέσθην	δέδεξο	δεδεγμένος εἶην	δεδεγμένος ῶ	δεδεχθαι	δεδεγμένος
Plup. P.	ἰδεδύμην					
P. p. F.	δεδέξομαι		δεδεξοίμην		δεδεξέσθαι	δεδεξόμενος
1st A. P.	ἰδέσθην	δέχθην	δεχθείην	δεχθῶ	δεχθῆναι	δεχθείς
1st F. P.	δεχθήσομαι		δεχθῆσομαι		δεχθήσεται	δεχθῆσόμενος

*Obs.* Several deponents have a perfect, and some a second aorist, of the middle form; as, γίγνομαι, to become, γέγονα, ἐγενόμην · ὄπτομαι, to see, ὄπτα · αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive, ᾔσθόμην. Μαίνομαι, to rave, has the



perfect mid. μέμνηται, and the second aor. pass. ἐμάνην, and μάχομαι, to fight, the second fut. mid. μαχοῦμαι.

### CONTRACT VERBS.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, are contracted in the present and imperfect: the other tenses admit no contraction, but are formed like those of baryton verbs.

Verbs in αω contract αω, αο, into ω · and αε, αη, into α · subscribing ι and dropping υ, whenever they happen to follow; as, τιμάω, τιμῶ, to honor; τιμάμεν, τιμῶμεν · τίμαε, τίμα · τιμάητον, τιμᾶτον · τιμάοιμι, τιμῶμι · τιμάουσι, τιμῶσι.

Verbs in εω contract εε into ει, εο into ου, and in every other contraction drop ε · as, φιλέω, φιλῶ, to love; φιλείς, φιλεῖς · φίλεε, φίλει · φιλέομεν, φιλοῦμεν.

Verbs in οω contract ο with a long vowel following into ω · with a short vowel, or ου, into ου · with any other diphthong, into οι · as, χρυσόω, χρυσῶ, to gild; χρυσόετε, χρυσοῦτε · χρυσόοουσι, χρυσοῦσι · χρυσόης χρυσοῖς. Except οει in the infinitive, which is contracted into ου · as, χρυσόειν, χρυσοῦν.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

##### αω.

	Indie.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τιμάω τιμῶ τίμασον ἐτίμων	τίμαε τίμα	τιμ-ῶιμι τιμ-ῶμι	-άω ᾶ-	-άειν -ᾶν	-άων -ῶν
Imp.	τιμήσω ἐτίμησα τετίμηκα ἐτετιμήκειν	τίμησον τετίμηκε	τιμήσ-οιμι τιμήσ-αιμι τετιμήκ-οιμι	-ω -ω	-ειν -έναι	-ωσι -ας -ῶς
1st F.						
1st A.						
Perf.						
Plup.						
2d A.	ἐτίμων	τίμε	τίμ-οιμι τιμ-ῶιμι	-ω -ω	-εῖν -εῖν	-ῶν -ῶν
2d F.	τιμῶ					

σω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	φιλέω φιλῶ	φίλει φίλει	φιλ-έοιμι φιλ-οῖμι	-έω -ῶ	-έειν -εῖν	-έων -ῶν
Imp.	ἐφίλειον ἐφίλειον					
1st F.	φιλήσω		φιλήσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
1st A.	ἐφίλησα	φίλησον	φιλήσ-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	πεφίληκα	πεφίληκες	πεφίληκ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ώς
Plup.	ἐπεφίληκειν					
2d A.	ἐφίλον	φίλει	φιλ-οιμι	-ω	-εῖν	-ῶν
2d F.	φιλῶ		φιλ-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ῶν

σω.

	χρυσάω	χρῶσαι	χρυσ-δοιμι	-δω	-δειν	-δων
Pres.	χρυσῶ χρῶσθαι	χρῶσαι χρῶσαι	χρυσ-δοιμι χρυσ-οῖμι	-δω -ῶ	-δειν -οῦν	-δων -ῶν
Imp.	ἐχρῶσθον ἐχρῶσθον					
1st F.	χρυσάσω		χρυσάσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
1st A.	ἐχρῶσασα	χρῶσασον	χρυσάσ-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	κεχρῶσασκα	κεχρῶσασκες	κεχρῶσάσ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ώς
Plup.	ἐκεχρῶσάκειν					

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	ἄω, αἰς, αἰ, ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ἄστον, αἰτὸν, ᾱτόν, ᾱτόν,	ἄομεν, ἀετέ, ᾱμεν, ᾱτε, ᾱσι.
φιλ-	ἔω, εἰς, εἰ, ῶ, εῖς, εἷ,	ἔστον, ἐτὸν, ῆτόν, ῆτόν,	ἔομεν, ἐετέ, ῆμεν, ῆτε, ῆσι.
χρυσ-	ῶω, δεις, δει, ῶ, οῖς, οἷ,	ῶστον, ῶτόν, οὔτον, οὔτον,	ῶομεν, ῶετέ, οὔμεν, οὔτε, οὔσι.

Imperfect Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἐτίμ-	ᾱον, αἰς, αἰ, ῶν, ας, α,	ᾱστον, αἰτήν, ᾱτόν, ατήν,	ᾱομεν, ἀετέ, ᾱμεν, ᾱτε, ᾱν.
ἐφίλ-	ῆον, εἰς, εἰ, ῶν, εις, ει,	ῆστον, ἐτήν, ῆτόν, ἐτήν,	ῆομεν, ἐετέ, ῆμεν, ῆτε, ῆν.
ἐχρῖν-	οον, οες, οε, οον, ους, ου,	οστον, οετήν, οὔτον, ούτην,	οομεν, οετέ, οὔμεν, οὔτε, οον.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	αε, αἴτω,	δέτον, αἴτων,	δέτε, αἴτωσαν.		
	α, αἴτω,	δέτον, αἴτων,	δέτε, αἴτωσαν.		
φιλ-	ει, εἴτω,	εἴτον, εἴτων,	εἴτε, εἴτωσαν.		
	ει, εἴτω,	εἴτον, εἴτων,	εἴτε, εἴτωσαν.		
χρυσ-	οε, οἴτω,	οἴτον, οἴτων,	οἴτε, οἴτωσαν.		
	οε, οἴτω,	οἴτον, οἴτων,	οἴτε, οἴτωσαν.		

## OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
τιμ-	δοίμι,	δοίς,	δοί,	δοίτον,	δοίτην,	δοίμεν,	δοίτε,	δοίεν.
	ῥίμι,	ῥίς,	ῥί,	ῥίτον,	ῥίτην,	ῥίμεν,	ῥίτε,	ῥίεν.
φιλ-	λοίμι,	λοίς,	λοί,	λοίτον,	λοίτην,	λοίμεν,	λοίτε,	λοίεν.
	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
χρυσ-	δοίμι,	δοίς,	δοί,	δοίτον,	δοίτην,	δοίμεν,	δοίτε,	δοίεν.
	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
τιμ-	ᾠω,	ᾠης,	ᾠῃ,	ᾠητον,	ᾠητην,	ᾠωμεν,	ᾠητε,	ᾠωσι.
	ᾠ,	ᾠς,	ᾠ,	ᾠτον,	ᾠτην,	ᾠμεν,	ᾠτε,	ᾠσι.
φιλ-	ᾠω,	ᾠης,	ᾠῃ,	ᾠητον,	ᾠητην,	ᾠωμεν,	ᾠητε,	ᾠωσι.
	ᾠ,	ᾠς,	ᾠ,	ᾠτον,	ᾠτην,	ᾠμεν,	ᾠτε,	ᾠσι.
χρυσ-	ᾠω,	ᾠης,	ᾠῃ,	ᾠητον,	ᾠητην,	ᾠωμεν,	ᾠητε,	ᾠωσι.
	ᾠ,	ᾠς,	ᾠ,	ᾠτον,	ᾠτην,	ᾠμεν,	ᾠτε,	ᾠσι.

## INFINITIVE.

τιμ-	ᾔαιν.
	ᾔῶν.
φιλ-	ᾔῶν.
	ᾔῶν.
χρυσ-	ᾔῶν.
	ᾔῶν.

## PARTICIPLE.

τιμ-	ᾔων,	ᾔουσα,	ᾔον.
	ᾔων,	ᾔουσα,	ᾔον.
φιλ-	ᾔων,	ᾔουσα,	ᾔον.
	ᾔων,	ᾔουσα,	ᾔον.
χρυσ-	ᾔων,	ᾔουσα,	ᾔον.
	ᾔων,	ᾔουσα,	ᾔον.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

## αἶω.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τιμᾶμαι τιμᾶμαι	τιμάου τιμά	τιμ-αοίμην τιμ-φῆμην	-ᾔωμαι -ᾔμαι	-ᾔεσθαι -ᾔσθαι	-ᾔόμενος -ᾔμενος
Imp.	ἔτιμᾶδμην ἔτιμᾶμην					
Perf.	τετίμῃμαι	τετίμῃσο	τετιμ-ῆμην	-ᾔμαι	-ἦσθαι	-ἦμένος
Plup.	ἔτετιμῆμην					
P. p. F.	τετιμῆσμαι		τετιμῆσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st A.	ἔτιμῆσθην	τιμῆσθι	τιμῆθ-εἶην	-ᾔ	-ἦναι	-εἶς
1st F.	τιμῆσθῃμαι		τιμῆσθῃσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d A.	ἔτιμῃην	τίμῃθι	τιμ-εἶην	-ᾔ	-ἦναι	-εἶς
2d F.	τιμῆσμαι		τιμῆσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

EW.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	φιλόμαι φιλοῦμαι ἐφιλόμην	φιλέου φιλοῦ	φιλ-οίμην φιλ-οίμην	-ίωμαι -ώμαι	-έσθαι -εῖσθαι	-όμενος -ούμενος
Imp.	ἐφιλοῦμην					
Perf.	πεφίλημαι	πεφίλησο	πεφιλ-ῆμην	-ώμαι	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος
Plup.	ἐπεφίλημην					
P. p. F.	πεφιλήσομαι		πεφίλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st A.	ἐφίληθην	φιλήθητι	φίληθ-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-εῖς
1st F.	φιληθήσομαι		φιληθῆσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d A.	ἐφίλην	φίληθι	φίλ-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-εῖς
2d F.	φιλήσομαι		φίλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

OW.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	χρυσόμαι χρυσοῦμαι ἐχρυσόμην	χρυσέου χρυσοῦ	χρυσ-οίμην χρυσ-οίμην	-ῶμαι -ώμαι	-έσθαι -οῦσθαι	-όμενος -ούμενος
Imp.	ἐχρυσόμην					
Perf.	κεχρυσώμαι	κεχρυσώσο	κεχρυσ-ῶμην	-ώμαι	-ῶσθαι	-ωμένος
Plup.	ἐκεχρυσώμην					
P. p. F.	κεχρυσώσομαι		κεχρυσωσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st A.	ἐχρυσώθην	χρυσώθητι	χρυσωθ-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-εῖς
1st F.	χρυσωθήσομαι		χρυσωθῆσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	δομαι, ἀβ, ἀται,	ἀόμεθον, ἀεσθον, ἀεσθον,	ἀόμεθα, ἀεσθε, δονται.
	ῶμαι, φ, αται,	ῶμεθον, ᾤσθον, ᾤσθον,	ῶμεθα, ᾤσθε, ὠνται.
φιλ-	τομαι, ἐβ, ἐται,	ἐόμεθον, ἐεσθον, ἐεσθον,	ἐόμεθα, ἐεσθε, ἐονται.
	οῦμαι, ψ, εῖται,	οῦμεθον, εῖσθον, εῖσθον,	οῦμεθα, εῖσθε, οὔνται.
χρυσ-	δομαι, θβ, δται,	δόμεθον, δεσθον, δεσθον,	δόμεθα, δεσθε, δονται.
	οῦμαι, σῖ, οὔται,	οῦμεθον, οὔσθον, οὔσθον,	οῦμεθα, οὔσθε, οὔνται.

Imperfect Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	αῶμην, δον, ἀετο,	ἀόμεθον, ἀεσθον, αἰσθην,	ἀόμεθα, ἀεσθε, δοντο.
	ῶμην, ῶ, ατο,	ῶμεθον, ᾤσθον, ᾤσθην,	ῶμεθα, ᾤσθε, ὠντο.
φιλ-	εῶμην, του, ἐετο,	ἐόμεθον, ἐεσθον, εἰσθην,	ἐόμεθα, ἐεσθε, ἐοντο.
	οῦμην, οῦ, εῖτο,	οῦμεθον, εἰσθον, εἰσθην,	οῦμεθα, εἰσθε, οὔντο.
χρυσ-	οῦμην, δου, δετο,	οῦμεθον, δεσθον, οἰσθην,	οῦμεθα, δεσθε, δοντο.
	οῦμην, οῦ, οὔτο,	οῦμεθον, οὔσθον, οὔσθην,	οῦμεθα, οὔσθε, οὔντο

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	ἄν, αἰσθῶ,		ἄσθον, αἰσθῶν,		ἄσθε, αἰσθώσαν.
	ᾶ, ἄσθῶ,		ᾶσθον, ᾶσθῶν,		ᾶσθε, ᾶσθώσαν.
φιλ-	ἔου, εἰσθῶ,		εἰσθον, εἰσθῶν,		εἰσθε, εἰσθώσαν.
	οῦ, εἰσθῶ,		οἰσθον, οἰσθῶν,		οἰσθε, εἰσθώσαν.
χρυσ-	ᾠου, οἰσθῶ,		οἰσθον, οἰσθῶν,		οἰσθε, οἰσθώσαν.
	οῦ, οὔσθῶ,		οὔσθον, οὔσθῶν,		οὔσθε, οἰσθώσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	αοίμην, δοίω, δώιτο,		αοίμεθον, δοίσθον, αοίσθην,		αοίμεθα, δοίσθε, δώιντο.
	ψίμην, ᾠο, ᾠτο,		ψίμεθον, ᾠσθον, ψίσθην,		ψίμεθα, ᾠσθε, ᾠντο.
φιλ-	εοίμην, εἰο, εἰτο,		εοίμεθον, εἰσθον, εοίσθην,		εοίμεθα, εἰσθε, εἰντο.
	οίμην, οἶο, οἶτο,		οίμεθον, οἰσθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
χρυσ-	σοίμην, σοίω, δώιτο,		σοίμεθον, σοίσθον, σοίσθην,		σοίμεθα, σοίσθε, δώιντο.
	οίμην, οἶο, οἶτο,		οίμεθον, οἰσθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	ᾠμαι, ᾠ, ἀηται,		ἀώμεθον, ἀησθον, ἀησθην,		ἀώμεθα, ἀησθε, ἀώνται.
	ᾠμαι, ᾠ, ᾶται,		ᾠμεθον, ᾶσθον, ᾶσθην,		ᾠμεθα, ᾶσθε, ᾶνται.
φιλ-	ἔωμαι, ἔη, ἔηται,		ἐώμεθον, ἐησθον, ἐησθην,		ἐώμεθα, ἐησθε, ἐώνται.
	ᾠμαι, ᾠ, ἦται,		ᾠμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην,		ᾠμεθα, ἦσθε, ᾶνται.
χρυσ-	ᾠμαι, ᾠ, ᾠται,		ᾠμεθον, ᾠσθον, ᾠσθην,		ᾠμεθα, ᾠσθε, ᾶνται.
	ᾠμαι, οἶ, ᾠται,		ᾠμεθον, ᾠσθον, ᾠσθην,		ᾠμεθα, ᾠσθε, ᾶνται.

## INFINITIVE.

τιμ-	ᾠσθαι.
	ᾶσθαι.
φιλ-	εἰσθαι.
	οἰσθαι.
χρυσ-	οἰσθαι.
	οὔσθαι.

## PARTICIPLE.

τιμ-	ἀόμεν-ος, ἡ, ον.
	ᾠμεν-ος, ἡ, ον.
φιλ-	ἐόμεν-ος, ἡ, ον.
	οἰμεν-ος, ἡ, ον.
χρυσ-	οἰμεν-ος, ἡ, ον.
	οὔμεν-ος, ἡ, ον.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αἰω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τιμᾶμαι	τιμᾶν	τιμ-αοίμην	-ᾠμαι	-ᾠσθαι	-ᾠμενος
Imp.	τιμῶμαι	τιμῶ	τιμ-ψίμην	-ᾠμαι	-ᾶσθαι	-ᾠμενος
Perf.	ἔτιμᾶμαι	τίτιμῃ	τετίμ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ᾶς
Plup.	ἔτετίμην					
1st A.	ἔτιμᾶμαι	τίμῃσαι	τιμῃσ-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-ᾠμενος
1st F.	τιμῃσμαι		τιμῃσ-οίμην		-ισθαι	-ᾠμενος
2d A.	ἔτιμᾶμαι	τιμῶ	τιμ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-ίσθαι	-ᾠμενος
2d F.	τιμῶμαι		τιμ-οίμην		-ίσθαι	-οἰμενος

*σω*.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	φιλέομαι φιλοῦμαι	φίλει φιλοῦ	φιλ-οίμην φιλ-οίμην	-έωμαι -ῶμαι	-έισθαι -εῖσθαι	-όμενος -όμενος
Impr.	ἐφιλοῦμην					
Perf.	πέφικα	πέφικε	πεφίλ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἔπεφίλει					
1st A.	ἐφιλήσάμην	φίλησαι	φιλήσ-οιμι	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st F.	φιλήσομαι		φιλήσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d A.	ἐφιλόμην	φιλοῦ	φιλ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-έσθαι	-όμενος
2d F.	φιλοῦμαι		φιλ-οίμην		-εῖσθαι	-όμενος

*ωω*.

Pres.	χρυσόομαι χρυσούμαι	χρυσέου χρυσού	χρυσ-οίμην χρυσ-οίμην	-έωμαι -ῶμαι	-έσθαι -εσθαι	-όμενος -όμενος
Impr.	ἐχρυσόμην ἐχρυσούμην					
1st A.	ἐχρυσώσάμην	χρυσώσαι	χρυσώσ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st F.	χρυσώσομαι		χρυσώσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Dissyllables in *σω*, from which the Attics had excluded *ι*, are not contracted; as, κλάω, κάω, from κλαίω, καίω.

2. Dissyllables in *ωω* commonly admit only the contraction in *αι*: as, πλίοω, πλείω, πλίοωμεν, πλείωτε, πλίοοις. Yet we sometimes find δούω for δέω, δούωσι for δέουσι, &c.

3. In some verbs, particularly ζάω, πεινάω, διψάω, and χαράσσομαι, the Attics contract *αι* and *αι* into *η* and *η*. Thus, ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῇ, &c. Imperf. ἔζων, ἔζης, &c. Inf. ζῆν. In the optative they change *μι* into *ην*: as, ἐρωτῶην, ἐρωτῶης, ποιῶην· but the third person plural is, as in the common form, τιμῶεν, φιλοῖεν.

4. Several contracts vary in their characteristic, and consequently in their contraction; as, ξυράω or ξυρίω, σολάω or σολίω. Some verbs are both barytons and contracts; as, αἰδομαι or αἰδέομαι, διδάσκω or διδασκίω, ἵκω or ἰκίω, ἐπιμίλομαι or ἐπιμελίομαι, ῥίπτω or ῥιπτίω, τρύχω or τρυχάω.

VERBS IN *μι*.

Verbs in *μ* are derived from verbs of the third conjugation in *αω*, *εω*, *ωω*, and *υω*: as from

στάω,	ἵστημι, to stand;
θέω,	τίθημι, to place;
δίδω,	δίδωμι, to give;
δείκνύω,	δείκνυμι, to show.

Verbs in  $\mu$  are formed,

1. By changing  $\omega$  into  $\mu$ , and lengthening the penultima.

2. By prefixing the reduplication.

The reduplication properly consists in repeating the first consonant of the present tense with an  $\iota$  : as,  $\delta\acute{o}\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ . If the consonant be an aspirate, the corresponding smooth must be used ; as,  $\theta\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ , for  $\theta\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ .

If the verb begin with a vowel, with  $\pi\tau$  or  $\sigma\tau$ , an aspirate  $\iota$  only is prefixed, which is called the *improper* reduplication ; as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$ , *to send* ;  $\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , *to fly* ;  $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ .

Verbs in  $\mu$  have only three tenses of that form ; the present, imperfect, and second aorist. They take the other tenses from verbs in  $\omega$  : thus  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$  makes  $\delta\acute{o}\omega\sigma\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$ , from  $\delta\acute{o}\omega$ .

Verbs in  $\nu\mu$  have no second aorist ; except dissyllables, in which this tense is the same as the imperfect. They likewise want the optative and subjunctive modes, which they borrow from verbs in  $\omega$ .

Many verbs in  $\mu$  have no reduplication, particularly all those derived from verbs of more than two syllables ; as,  $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\mu\iota$  from  $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\mu\iota$  from  $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\eta\mu\iota$  from  $\kappa\rho\epsilon\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\delta\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\iota$  from  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ,  $\varphi\eta\mu\iota$  from  $\varphi\acute{\alpha}\omega$ .

*Obs.* 1. The poets and Æolics give the terminations of verbs in  $\mu$  to a great number of contract verbs, but without the reduplication ; as,  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$  ·  $\nu\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\iota$  ·  $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\delta\rho\eta\mu\iota$  ·  $\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\tau\tilde{\eta}\mu\iota$  ·  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\mu\iota$  ·  $\nu\omicron\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\nu\acute{o}\eta\mu\iota$  ·  $\delta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\delta\nu\eta\mu\iota$  ·  $\varphi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\varphi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ . Barytons sometimes become verbs in  $\mu$  : as, from  $\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ ,  $\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ , we meet with  $\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\mu\iota$  · though the  $\eta$  of the penultima discovers that they are properly derived

from *βριθέω*, *ἐχέω*, *φερέω*, obsolete, it being usual for barytons to be changed into contract verbs.

*Obs.* 2. The poets sometimes repeat the two initial letters for a reduplication; as, *ἀλάω*, *ἀλάλημι* · *ἀχέω*, *ἀπάχημι*. To the common reduplication they sometimes add *μ* · as, *πλάω*, *πιμπλημι* · *πράω*, *πιμπρημι*. They also make the reduplication in the middle; as, *ὀνέω*, *ὀνινημι*. The Ionic and Bæotic dialects make the reduplication by *σ* · as, *ῥστημι*, *κἐκλυμι*, *νενόημι*, *τέθνημι*, *τετέλημι*, *τέτλημι*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	<i>ἵστημι</i>	<i>ἵσταθι</i>	<i>ἵσταίνην</i>	<i>ἵσθῃ</i>	<i>ἵσθάναι</i>	<i>ἵσθας</i>
Imp.	<i>ἵστην</i>					
2d A.	<i>ἵστην</i>	<i>σῆθι</i>	<i>σταῖην</i>	<i>σθῷ</i>	<i>σῆναι</i>	<i>σθας</i>
1st F.	<i>στήσω</i>		<i>στήσοιμι</i>		<i>στήσειν</i>	<i>στήσων</i>
1st A.	<i>ἵστησα</i>	<i>σῆσον</i>	<i>στήσαιμι</i>	<i>στήσω</i>	<i>στήσαι</i>	<i>στήσας</i>
Perf.	<i>ἵστηκα</i>	<i>ἵστηκε</i>	<i>ἵσθήκοιμι</i>	<i>ἵσθήκω</i>	<i>ἵστηκέναι</i>	<i>ἵσθηκας</i>
Plup.	<i>ἵσθηκειν</i>					
Pres.	<i>τίθηναι</i>	<i>τίθεσι</i>	<i>τιθείην</i>	<i>τιθῷ</i>	<i>τιθέναι</i>	<i>τιθείς</i>
Imp.	<i>τίθειν</i>					
2d A.	<i>τίθην</i>	<i>θες</i>	<i>θείην</i>	<i>θῷ</i>	<i>θεῖναι</i>	<i>θείς</i>
1st F.	<i>θήσω</i>		<i>θήσοιμι</i>		<i>θήσειν</i>	<i>θήσων</i>
1st A.	<i>ἔθηκα</i>	<i>θήκον</i>	<i>θήκαιμι</i>	<i>θήκω</i>	<i>θήκαι</i>	<i>θήκας</i>
Perf.	<i>τέθεικα</i>	<i>τέθεικε</i>	<i>τεθείκοιμι</i>	<i>τεθείκω</i>	<i>τεθεικέναι</i>	<i>τεθεικας</i>
Plup.	<i>έτεθείκειν</i>					
Pres.	<i>δίδωμι</i>	<i>δίδοθι</i>	<i>διδόην</i>	<i>διδῷ</i>	<i>διδόναι</i>	<i>διδούς</i>
Imp.	<i>δίδων</i>					
2d A.	<i>δών</i>	<i>δος</i>	<i>δοίην</i>	<i>δῷ</i>	<i>δόναι</i>	<i>δούς</i>
1st F.	<i>δώσω</i>		<i>δώσοιμι</i>		<i>δώσειν</i>	<i>δώσων</i>
1st A.	<i>ἔδωκα</i>	<i>δώκον</i>	<i>δώκαιμι</i>	<i>δώκω</i>	<i>δώκαι</i>	<i>δώκας</i>
Perf.	<i>δέδωκα</i>	<i>δέδωκε</i>	<i>δέδώκοιμι</i>	<i>δέδώκω</i>	<i>δέδωκέναι</i>	<i>δέδωκας</i>
Plup.	<i>έδεδώκειν</i>					
Pres.	<i>δείκνυμι</i>	<i>δείκνυθι</i>			<i>δεικνύναι</i>	<i>δεικνύς</i>
Imp.	<i>ἔδεικνυν</i>					
1st F.	<i>δείξω</i>		<i>δείξοιμι</i>		<i>δείξαι</i>	<i>δείξων</i>
1st A.	<i>ἔδειξα</i>	<i>δείξον</i>	<i>δείξαιμι</i>	<i>δείξω</i>	<i>δείξαι</i>	<i>δείξας</i>
Perf.	<i>δέδειχα</i>	<i>δέδειχε</i>	<i>δέδειχοιμι</i>	<i>δέδειχω</i>	<i>δέδειχέναι</i>	<i>δέδειχας</i>
Plup.	<i>έδεδείχαιεν</i>					



## INDICATIVE MODE.

## Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵσταν-μι, ἦς, ἦσι,	ἄτον, ατον,	ἄμεν, ατε, ἄσι.
τίθ-μι, ἦς, ἦσι,	ετον, ετον,	εμεν, ετε, εἶσι.
δίδω-μι, ὤς, ὤσι,	οτον, οτον,	ομεν, οτε, οὔσι.
δελκν-ῦμι, υς, ὕσι,	ῥτον, ῥτον,	ῥμεν, ῥτε, ὕσι.

## Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵσταν-ην, ἦ, ἦ,	ἄτον, ἀτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν.
έτιθ-ην, ἦ, ἦ,	ετον, ἐτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
έδιδ-ων, ὤς, ὦ,	οτον, ότην,	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.
εδελκν-ουν, υς, υ,	ῥτον, ῥτην,	ῥμεν, ῥτε, ῥσαν.

## Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἕσταν-ην, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
ἕθ-ην, ἦς, ἦ,	ετον, ἐτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
ἕδ-ων, ὤς, ὦ,	οτον, ότην,	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

## Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵστα-θι, } τίθε-τι, } δίδο-θι, } δελκνῦ-θι, }	τον, των,	τε, τωσαν.

## Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
στήθι, στήτω,	στήτον, στήτων,	στήτε, στήτωσαν.
θές, θέτω,	θέτον, θέτων,	θέτε, θέτωσαν.
δός, δότω,	δότον, δότων,	δότε, δότωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

## Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵσταλ-ην, } τίθελ-ην, } διδόλ-ην, }	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν & εν

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>σται-ην,</i> <i>θελ-ην,</i> <i>δολ-ην.</i>	<i>ης, η,</i> <i>ητον, ήτην,</i>	<i>ημεν, ης, ησαν &amp; εν.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.			
ισι-ῶ,	ᾠς,	ᾠ,	ᾠτον,	ᾠτον,	ῶμεν,	ᾠτε,	ῶσι.
τιθ-ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.
διδ-ῶ,	ῶς,	ῶ,	ῶτον,	ῶτον,	ῶμεν,	ῶτε,	ῶσι.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>σιῶ, σιῆς, σιῆ,</i> <i>θῶ, θῆς, θῆ,</i> <i>δῶ, δῶς, δῶ,</i>	<i>σιῆτον, σιῆτον,</i> <i>θῆτον, θῆτον,</i> <i>δῶτον, δῶτον,</i>	<i>σιῶμεν, σιῆτε, σιῶσι.</i> <i>θῶμεν, θῆτε, θῶσι.</i> <i>δῶμεν, δῶτε, δῶσι.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.

<i>ισιᾶναι.</i>	<i>τιθέναι.</i>	<i>διδόναι.</i>	<i>δεικνύναι.</i>
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Second Aorist.

<i>σιῆναι.</i>	<i>θεῖναι.</i>	<i>δοῦναι.</i>
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PARTICIPLE.

Present.

<i>ισι-ᾶς, ᾶσα, ᾶν.</i>
<i>τιθ-εις, εῖσα, ἐν.</i>
<i>διδ-οῦς, οὔσα, οὔν.</i>
<i>δεικν-ᾶς, ῦσα, ῦν.</i>

Second Aorist.

<i>σιᾶς, σιᾶσα, σιᾶν.</i>
<i>θεῖς, θεῖσα, θεν.</i>
<i>δοῦς, δοῦσα, δόν.</i>

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The third person plural of the present indicative is commonly terminated in *ᾶσι* by the Attics; as, *τιθεῖᾶσι, διδῶᾶσι, δεικνύᾶσι*.

2. In the imperfect, use is generally made of the original contracted form with the reduplication; as, *ἴσταν, ἀς, α· ἐτίθον, εις, ει· ἐδίδον, ους, ου*. Sometimes also in the present; as, *τιθεῖς, διδοί*.

3. The second aorist indicative retains the long vowel in the penultima of the dual and plural, except in *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι* *ἵημι*.

The third person plural is often syncopated; as, *ἔβαν* for *ἔβησαν*, *ἔθην* for *ἔθεσαν*.

4. The *Æolies* and poets retain the long vowel in the present imperative; as, *ἴστηθι*, *τίθητι*, *δίδωθι*. And from both forms *θι* is often rejected; hence *ἴστη* and *ἴστα*, *τίθη*, *δαίνυ*, &c. The contracted form is also frequently used; as, *τίθει*, *δίδου*.

The second aorist imperative ends in *θι*, except in verbs from primitives in *ω*, as also in *δίδωμι*: as, *θίς*, *σχίς*, *φρίς*, *δός*.

5. The present infinitive has always the short vowel. The second aorist assumes the long vowel, except in verbs from primitives in *ω*, as also in *δίδωμι*, which change the short vowel into a diphthong.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

### *Imperfect.*

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μ* into *ν*, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with *ι*: as, *τίθημι*, *ἐτίθην*. *ἴστημι*, *ἴστην*.

### *Second Aorist.*

The second aorist is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, *ἐτίθην*, *ἔθην*. or by changing the improper reduplication into the augment; as, *ἴστην*, *ἔστην*.

*Obs.* If the verb have no reduplication, the second aorist is the same as the imperfect.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	<i>ἵσταμαι</i>	<i>ἵτασο</i>	<i>ἵσταμην</i>	<i>ἵστώμαι</i>	<i>ἵτασθαι</i>	<i>ἵστάμενος</i>
Imp.	<i>ἵσάμην</i>					
Perf.	<i>ἵσταμαι</i>	<i>ἕστασο</i>	<i>ἕσταμην</i>	<i>ἕστώμαι</i>	<i>ἕστασθαι</i>	<i>ἕσταμένος</i>
Plup.	<i>ἕσάμην</i>					
P. p. F.	<i>ἕστασμαι</i>		<i>ἕστασάμην</i>		<i>ἕστασασθαι</i>	<i>ἕστασόμενος</i>
1st A.	<i>ἕσάδην</i>	<i>στάθηντι</i>	<i>σταθείην</i>	<i>σταθῶ</i>	<i>σταθῆναι</i>	<i>σταθῆς</i>
1st F.	<i>σταθήσομαι</i>		<i>σταθῆσάμην</i>		<i>σταθήσασθαι</i>	<i>σταθῆσόμενος</i>

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τίθεμαι	τίθεσο	τιθείμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθείσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην					
Perf.	τέθειμαι	τέθεισο	τεθείμην	τεθῶμαι	τεθείσθαι	τεθειμένος
Plup.	ἐτεθείμην					
P. p. F.	τεθείσσομαι		τεθείσσοιμην		τεθείσσεσθαι	τεθείσόμενος
1st A.	ἐτίθην	τέθητι	τεθείην	τεθῆ	τεθῆναι	τεθείς
1st F.	τεθήσομαι		τεθήσοιμην		τεθήσεσθαι	τεθήσόμενος

Pres.	δίδομαι	δίδοσο	διδοίμην	διδῶμαι	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Imp.	ἰδιδόμην					
Perf.	ἔδδομαι	ἔδδοσο	ἐδδοίμην	ἐδῶμαι	ἐδέσθαι	ἐδομένος
Plup.	ἔδεδόμην					
P. p. F.	ἔδεδόσομαι		ἔδεδόσοιμην		ἔδεδόσεσθαι	ἔδεδόσόμενος
1st A.	ἔδδην	ἔδθητι	ἐδδείην	ἐδθῆ	ἐδθῆναι	ἐδθείς
1st F.	ἐδοθήσομαι		ἐδοθήσοιμην		ἐδοθήσεσθαι	ἐδοθήσόμενος

Pres.	δείκνυμαι	δείκνυσο			δείκνυσθαι	δεικνόμενος
Imp.	ἰδεικνύμην					
Perf.	ἔδειγμαι				ἔδειγθαι	ἐδειγμένος
Plup.	ἔδεδειγμην					
1st A.	ἔδειχθην				δειχθῆναι	δειχθείς
1st F.	δειχθήσομαι				δειχθήσεσθαι	δειχθήσόμενος

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἰσθᾶ- τιθῆ- δίδο- δείκνυ-	μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθες, νται.

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἰσθᾶ- ἐτιθέ- ἔδιδό- ἔδεικνυ-	μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθες, ντα.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἵστα-</i> <i>τιθε-</i> <i>δίδο-</i> <i>δεικνύ-</i>	<i>σο, σθω,</i> <i>σθον, σθων,</i>	<i>σθις, σθωσαν.</i>

## OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἵσταί-</i> <i>τιθεί-</i> <i>δίδοι-</i>	<i>μην, ο, το,</i> <i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθις, ντο.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἵστωμαι, εἶ, αῖται,</i> <i>τιθώμαι, ῆ, ῆται,</i> <i>διδώμαι, ῶ, ῶται,</i>	<i>ώμεθον, ᾠσθον, ᾠσθον,</i> <i>ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,</i> <i>ώμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθον,</i>	<i>ώμεθα, ᾠσθις, ὦνται.</i> <i>ώμεθα, ῆσθις, ὦνται.</i> <i>ώμεθα, ῶσθις, ὦνται.</i>

## INFINITIVE.

## Present.

*ἵστασθαι.*  
*τιθεσθαι.*  
*διδواسθαι.*  
*δεικνυσθαι.*

## PARTICIPLE.

## Present.

*ἱστάμεν-ος,*  
*τιθέμεν-ος,*  
*διδόμεν-ος,*  
*δεικνύμεν-ος,*

} η, ον.

## OBSERVATION.

The Ionics drop *σ* from the second person singular in *σαι* and *σο*, and the Attics contract the syllables; as, *ἵστασαι*, Ion. *ἵσταῖαι*, Att. *ἵστη· ἵθισο*, Ion. *ἵθιο*, Att. *ἵθου· δίδοσο*, Ion. *δίδοο*, Att. *δίδου*.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

*Present.*

The present is formed from the present active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and shortening the penultima; as, *ἵστημι, ἵσταμαι* · except in *ἄημαι, ἀνά-*

*χημαι, ἀλάλημαι, ἀλαλύκτῃμαι, ἀπόκτᾶμαι, δίζημαι, and ὄνημαι, though ὄνᾶμαι is also used.*

### *Imperfect.*

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with *ι* : as, *τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην · ἵσταμαι, ἱσταμην*.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	ἵσταμαι	ἵτασο	ἵσταίμην	ἵσθῃμαι	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imp.	ἱστάμην					
2d A.	ἱστάμην	στάσο	σταίμην	σθῃμαι	στάσθαι	στάμενος
1st A.	ἱστησάμην	στήσαι	στησάμην	στήσῃμαι	στήσασθαι	στησάμενος
1st F.	στήσομαι		στησοίμην		στήσεσθαι	στησόμενος
Pres.	τίθεμαι	τίθεσο	τιθείμην	τιθῃμαι	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην					
2d A.	ἐθέμην	θέσο	θείμην	θῃμαι	θέσθαι	θέμενος
1st A.	ἐθηκάμην	θηκαι	θηκαίμην	θήκῃμαι	θήκασθαι	θηκόμενος
1st F.	θήσομαι		θησοίμην		θήσεσθαι	θησόμενος
Pres.	δίδομαι	δίδεσο	δίδοιμην	διδῷμαι	δίδεσθαι	διδόμενος
Imp.	ἐδιδόμην					
2d A.	ἐδόμην	δόσο	δοίμην	δῷμαι	δόσθαι	δόμενος
1st A.	ἐδωκάμην	δῶκαι	δωκαίμην	δῶκῃμαι	δῶκασθαι	δωκάμενος
1st F.	δῶσομαι		δωσοίμην		δῶσεσθαι	δωσόμενος
Pres.	δείκνυμαι	δείκνυσο			δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imp.	ἐδεικνύμην					
1st A.	ἐδείξαμην	δείξαι	δείξαίμην	δείξῃμαι	δείξασθαι	δείξάμενος
1st F.	δείξομαι		δείξοίμην		δείξεσθαι	δείξόμενος

### INDICATIVE MODE.

The Present and Imperfect as in the Passive.

### Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἑστᾶ- ἑθῆ- ἑδῶ- } μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

## Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
στιά- θί- δέ- }	σο, σθω,	σθον, σθων,	σθε, σθωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

## Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
στιά- θί- δέ- }	μην, ο, το,	μεθόν, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

## Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
σι-ῶμαι, ἦ, ἦται,	ᾠμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον,	ᾠμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται.
θι-ῶμαι, ἦ, ἦται,	ᾠμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον,	ᾠμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται.
δι-ῶμαι, ᾤ, ὦται,	ᾠμεθον, ὦσθον, ὦσθον,	ᾠμεθα, ὦσθε, ὦνται.

## INFINITIVE.

## Second Aorist.

στιάσθαι.  
θίσθαι.  
δέσθαι.

## PARTICIPLE.

## Second Aorist.

στιά-  
θί- } μενος, μένη, μενον.  
δέ-

*Second Aorist.*

The second aorist middle is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, ἐτιθέμην, ἐδέμην · ἰσταῖμην, ἐσταῖμην.

## TENSES PECULIAR TO THE PRIMITIVES OF VERBS IN $\mu$ .

The tenses peculiar to the primitives of verbs in  $\mu$  are regularly formed, according to the rules for verbs in  $\omega$  · as,  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha$ . But there are some deviations in particular verbs.

1. The first future active has sometimes the reduplication of the present ; as,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ , *I will give*.

2. The perfect active and passive of  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$  and  $\lambda\eta\mu\iota$  has  $\epsilon$  instead of  $\eta$ , and the first aorist passive has  $\epsilon$  only ; as,  $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$  (for  $\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$ ,  $\tau$  being put for  $\theta$  on account of the  $\theta$  which follows) ;  $\eta\sigma\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$  (though  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$  is sometimes found).

3. The perfect and first aorist passive of  $\lambda\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$  and  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$  shorten the long vowel of the perfect active ; as,  $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\xi\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\xi\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\nu$  ·  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\theta\eta\nu$ .

*Obs. 1.* The perfect active of  $\lambda\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$  has sometimes  $\alpha$  instead of  $\eta$  · as,  $\lambda\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$ , which is distinct from the Doric form  $\lambda\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ . Very frequently it is syncopated ; as,  $\lambda\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}$ , whence the participle  $\lambda\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ , and by crasis  $\lambda\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ . It is to be observed also, that the augment of  $\lambda\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$  retains the rough breathing of the present, and further often takes an  $\epsilon$  in the pluperfect ; as,  $\epsilon\lambda\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

*Obs. 2.* The perfect, pluperfect, and second aorist active, of  $\lambda\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , have the intransitive signification *to stand*, and the rest of the tenses the transitive one *to place*. The perfect has also the signification of the present, and consequently the pluperfect that of the imperfect.

## IRREGULAR VERBS IN $\mu\iota$ .

Irregular verbs in  $\mu\iota$  may be divided into three classes, each containing three verbs.

- I. From  $\xi\omega$  are derived  $\epsilon\mu\iota$ , *to be* ;  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$  and  $\eta\eta\mu\iota$ , *to go*.
- II. From  $\sigma\omega$  are derived  $\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ , *to send* ;  $\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ , *to sit* ;  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$ , *to clothe one's self*.
- III.  $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$ , *to lie down* ;  $\lambda\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , *to know* ;  $\varphi\eta\mu\iota$ , *to say*.

### CLASS I.

#### 1. $\epsilon\mu\iota$ , *to be*.

#### INDICATIVE MODE.

#### Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
$\epsilon\mu\iota$ , $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ or $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ , $\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota$ ,	$\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ , $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ ,	$\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ , $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}$ .



## Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

## Imperfect Middle

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο,	ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην,	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

## Future Middle.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσται,	ἔσόμεθον, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον,	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

## Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω,	ἔστωρ, ἔστων,	ἔσθε, ἔτωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

## Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,	εἴητον, εἴήτην,	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν or εἴεν.

## Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσολμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο,	ἔσολμεθον, ἔσοισθον, ἔσολσθην,	ἔσολμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσοιντο.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

## Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ᾗ, ᾗς, ᾗ,	ᾗτον, ᾗτον,	ᾗμεν, ᾗτε, ᾗσι.

## INFINITIVE.

Present.  
εἶναι.



Future.  
ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.		Future.
<i>ὄν, ὄσα, ὄν.</i>		<i>ἰσόμεν-ος, η, ον.</i>

2. *Εἶμι, to go.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.					
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.			
<i>εἶμι, εἶς or εἴ, εἴσι,</i>	<i>ἔτον, ἔτον,</i>	<i>ἔμεν, ἔτε, εἴσι, ἔσι, or ἔσι.</i>			
Imperfect.					
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.			
<i>εἶν, εἶς, εἴ,</i>	<i>ἔτον, ἔτην,</i>	<i>ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν.</i>			
Pluperfect.					
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.			
<i>εἶχ-εἶν, εἶς, εἴ,</i>	<i>εἶτον, εἶτην,</i>	<i>εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν.</i>			
Second Aorist.					
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.			
<i>ἔν, ἔς, ἔ,</i>	<i>ἔτον, ἔτην,</i>	<i>ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔν.</i>			

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.					
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.			
<i>ἔσι or εἴ, ἔτω,</i>	<i>ἔτον, ἔτων,</i>	<i>ἔτε, ἔτωσαν.</i>			
Second Aorist.					
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.			
<i>ἔ, ἔτω,</i>	<i>ἔτον, ἔτων,</i>	<i>ἔτε, ἔτωσαν.</i>			

OPTATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.					
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.			
<i>ἔμι, ἔς, ἔ,</i>	<i>ἔτον, ἔτην,</i>	<i>ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔεν.</i>			

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

## Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἦς,	ἦς,	ἦ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.

## INFINITIVE.

## Present.

εἶναι or ἔναι.

## PARTICIPLE.

## Second Aorist.

ἰὼν, ἰούσα, ἰόν.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

## Perfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
εἶα	εἶας,	εἶς,	εἶατον,	εἶατον,	εἶαμεν,	εἶατε,	εἶασα.

## Pluperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἦειν,	ἦεις,	ἦει,	ἦειτον,	ἦειτην,	ἦειμεν,	ἦειτε,	ἦεισαν,
					or ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.

## First Future.

εἴσομαι,

## First Aorist.

εἰσάμην.

*Obs. 1.* The present εἶμι has regularly the signification of the future ; as, εἶμι καὶ ἀγγεῖλω, Eurip. ; ἔμην καὶ ἐπιχειρήσομεν, Demosth. So in the infinitive and participle.

*Obs. 2.* The imperfect and second aorist belong to epic poetry ; but ἔς and ἔν, ἔτην and ἔσαν, are all that can be found, except in composition. Ἦτον and ἦον, used by epic poets, and ἦειν, ἦια, and ἦα, in a pluperfect form, are also found in the sense of the imperfect.

## 3. Ἰημι, to go.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

## Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἰημι,	ἰης,	ἰησι,	ἰετον,	ἰετον,	ἰεμεν,	ἰετε,	ἰεσι.

## Imperfect.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ἰεσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
_____ <i>ιςιη.</i>   _____   _____		

INFINITIVE.

Present.

*ιέναι.*

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

*ιςις, ιέντος.*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ις-μαι, σαι, ται,</i>   <i>μεθον, σθον, σθον,</i>   <i>μεθα, σθς, νται.</i>		

Imperfect.

*ις-μην, σο, το,* | *μεθον, σθον, σθην,* | *μεθα, σθς, ντο.*

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

*ιςσο, ιςσθω,*

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

*ιςμεν-ος, η, ον.*

CLASS II.

1. *ἵημι, to send.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ιημι, ιης, ιησι,</i>   <i>ιςτον, ιςτον,</i>   <i>ιςμεν, ιςτε, ιςσι.</i>		

Imperfect.

*ιην, ιης, ιη,* | *ιςτον, ιςτην,* | *ιςμεν, ιςτε, ιςσαν.*

## First Future.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἦσ-ω,	εις,	ει,	στον,	στον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.

## First Aorist.

ἦκα.

## Perfect.

|| ειχα. ||

## Pluperfect.

εικειν.

## Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ,	ειτον,	ειτην,	ειμεν,	ειτε,	εισαν,
					OR ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν.		

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

## Present.

ειθι,	ιετω,		ιετον,	ιετων,		ιετε,	ιετωσαν.
-------	-------	--	--------	--------	--	-------	----------

## First Aorist.

ἦκον.

||

## Perfect.

ειχε.

## Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
εις,	ιτω,		ιτον,	ιτων,		ιτε,	ιτωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

## Present.

ιελ-ην,	ης,	η,		ητον,	ητην,		ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.
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## First Future.

ἦσοιμι.

||

## Perfect.

ειχοιμι.

## Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.	Plur.
ελ-ην,	- ης,	ης,	ητον, ητην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

## Present.

ιω,	ιῆς,	ιῆ,		ιῆτον,	ιῆτον,		ιωμεν,	ιῆτε,	ιωσι.
-----	------	-----	--	--------	--------	--	--------	-------	-------

Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>εικ-ω, ης, η</i>	<i>ητον, ητον,</i>	<i>ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.</i>

Second Aorist.

<i>ᾶ, ῆς, ῆ,</i>	<i>ῆτον, ῆτον,</i>	<i>ᾶμεν, ῆτε, ᾶσι.</i>
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INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.

*ιδναι.*

||

First Future.

*ῆσειν.*

Perfect.

*εικέναι.*

||

Second Aorist.

*ειναι.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

*ιςις, ιςισα, ιςιν.*

||

First Future.

*ῆσων, ῆσουσα, ῆσον.*

Perfect.

*εικώς, εικυῖα, εικός.*

||

Second Aorist.

*εις, εισα, ιν.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ις-μαι, σαι, ται,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθον,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, νται.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>ις-μην, σο, το,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, ντο.</i>
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Perfect.

<i>ις-μαι, σαι, ται,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθον,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, νται.</i>
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Pluperfect.

<i>ις-μην, σο, το,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, ντο.</i>
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Paulo-post-Future.

*ιςσομαι.*

First Aorist.

|| *ιςθην & ιςθην.* ||

First Future.

*ιςήσομαι.*

## MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

## First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἤκ-αμην, ω, ἄτο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην,	ἄμεθα, ασθες, αντο.

## First Future.

ἦσ-ομαι, η, σται,	ἴμεθον, εσθον, εσθην,	ἴμεθα, εσθες, ονται.
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## Second Aorist.

εἶμην, ἔσο, ἔτο,	ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην,	ἔμεθα, ἔσθες, ἔντο.
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## IMPERATIVE MODE.

## Second Aorist.

ἔσω, ἔσθω,	ἔσθον, ἔσθων,	ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν.
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## OPTATIVE MODE.

## First Future.

ἦσσε-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθες, ντο.
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## Second Aorist.

εἶ-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθες, ντο.
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## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

## Second Aorist.

ᾔδαι, ᾔῃ, ἦται,	ᾔμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον,	ᾔμεθα, ἦσθες, ᾔνται.
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## INFINITIVE MODE.

## First Future.

ἦσεσθαι.

||

## Second Aorist.

ἔσθαι.

## PARTICIPLES.

## First Future.

ἡσόμεν-ος, η, ον,

||

## Second Aorist.

ἔμεν-ος, η, ον.

*Obs.* 1. This verb is placed here among the rest derived from *ἴω*, whence it is formed by an improper reduplication; but it has scarcely any irregularities, since it conforms almost entirely to *τιθημι*.

*Obs.* 2. *ἴμμαι* and *ἴμην*, the present and imperfect middle, signify *I send myself, &c.*, or *I am impelled*. Hence they are generally used in the sense of *wishing*; thus *ἵεται αἰνῶς*, *he earnestly wishes*, Hom. *Odys.* β'. 327.

## 2. ἵμμαι, to sit.

### INDICATIVE MODE.

#### Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵμαι, ἵσαι, ἵται,	ἵμεθον, ἵσθον, ἵσθον,	ἵμεθα, ἵσθε, ἵνται.

#### Imperfect.

ἴμην, ἴσο, ἴτο or ἴστο,	ἴμεθον, ἴσθον, ἴσθην,	ἴμεθα, ἴσθε, ἴντο.
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### IMPERATIVE MODE.

#### Present.

ἴσο, ἴσθω,	ἴσθον, ἴσθων,	ἴσθε, ἴσθωσαν.
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### INFINITIVE.

#### Present.

ἵσθαι.

||

### PARTICIPLE.

#### Present.

ἵμεν-ος, ἡ, ον.

## 3. Εἵμμαι, to clothe one's self.

### INDICATIVE MODE.

#### Present and Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἵμαι, εἵσαι, εἵται & εἴσται,	_____	_____ εἴνται.

#### Pluperfect.

εἴμην, εἴσο & εἴσοο, εἴτο,	_____	_____ εἴντο.
εἴστο, εἴστοο, & εἴστο,	_____	_____

#### First Aorist.

εἴσ- εἴσ- εἴσ-	} ἄμην, ω, ἄτο,   ἄμεθον, ἀσθον, ἀσθην,   ἄμεθα, ἀσθε, ἀντο.

### PARTICIPLES.

#### Present and Perfect.

εἰμένος.

||

#### First Aorist.

εἰσάμενος.

*Obs.* This verb may be considered as middle. The active is *ἴω* or *ἴννυμι*, forming *ἴσω* 1st Fut., and *εἴσα* 1st Aor., Inf. *εἴσαι*, with *σ* generally doubled; thus *ἴσω μιν*, *I will clothe him*, Hom. *Odys.* π'. 79.



## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

## Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φῶ, φῆς, φῆ,	φῆτον, φῆτον,	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσα.

## First Aorist.

φῆσ-ω, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ώμεν, ἦτε, ὠσι.
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## INFINITIVE.

## Present.

φάναι.

||

## PARTICIPLES.

## Present.

φάς, φᾶσα, φάν.

## First Aorist.

φῆσαι.

||

## First Future.

φήσων.

## Second Aorist.

φῆναι.

||

## First Aorist.

φήσας.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE.

Perfect. πέφᾶται.

||

## IMPERATIVE.

πεφάσθω.

## INFINITIVE.

πεφάσθαι.

||

## PARTICIPLE.

πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

## Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔφᾰ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντα.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

## Second Aorist.

φάσ-ο, θω,	θον, θων,	θε, θωσαν.
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## INFINITIVE.

## Second Aorist.

φάσθαι.

||

## PARTICIPLE.

## Second Aorist.

φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

Obs. For ἔφην, ἔφη, are frequently put ἤν, ἤ· as, ἤν δ' ἐγώ, said I, ἤ δ' ἐς, said he. So ἡμι, for φημι, say I, Aristoph. Ran. 37

## DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Many Greek verbs are defective in some of their tenses, which they supply from other verbs of the same derivation and signification, or of the same signification only. Thus, λαμβάνω, *to receive*, and φέρω, *to bear*, are used only in the present and imperfect; the former borrows the other tenses from λήβω, and the latter from ὀκω, &c. Such is the case in some Latin verbs: thus, *gigno* borrows *genui*, *genitum*, from the obsolete *geno*.

*Obs.* No Greek verb is used in all the modes and tenses, τύπτω and others having been given in the preceding pages merely as examples, to exhibit all the parts in one view; but those verbs only are here instanced as defective which are strikingly so, and which are obliged to borrow some of their principal parts from other forms related to them in derivation or signification.

The verbs in the first column of the following list, as also those whose terminations alone are given, are used only in the present and imperfect. The verbs in the next column are generally obsolete in the present and imperfect, and are followed by such of their tenses as are borrowed by the verbs in the first column.

## A.

ἀγαῖμαι,	<i>to admire,</i>	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἡγασάμην, ἡγάσθην.
ἀγνώω,	<i>to break,</i>	ἄγω,	ἄξω, ἤξα & ἔαξα, ἔαγην, ἔαγα,
ἄγνυμι,			the syllabic augment being commonly used instead of the temporal.
ἄγω,	<i>to bring,</i>	ἀγάγω,	ἡγάγω, ἡγαγόμεν.
ἄξω,			
ἤχα,	<i>to please,</i>	ἄδέω,	ἄδήσω, ἡδέηκα, ἡδον & ἔαδον,
ἄδω,			ἔαδα, Æol. εὔαδα.
ἀνδᾶνω,			

Verbs in αθω and αιω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, ἀμυνᾶθω from ἀμύνω, *to defend*; σκεδαίω from σκεδάω, *to scatter*.

αἰρέω,	<i>to take,</i>	ἔλω,	εἶλον, εἰλόμην, ἐλῶ, ἐλοῦμαι,
αἰρήσω,			εἰλάμην.
ᾗρηκα,			
αἰσθάνομαι,	<i>to perceive,</i>	αἰσθίω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ᾗσθημαι, ᾗσθόμεν.
ἄλδαινω,	<i>to increase,</i>	ἄλδέω,	ἄλδήσω, ἡλδηκα.
ἄλδήσκω,			
ἀλέξω,	<i>to ward off,</i>	ἀλέκω,	ἀλέξασθαι.
		ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξήσω, ἀλεξήσαι.

ἀλέομαι,	to avoid,	{	ἀλέω,	ἤλευσα, ἤλευσμαι & ἤλεσμαι by syncope.
ἀλινδέω,	to roll,	{	ἀλίω,	ἀλίτω, ἤλικα.
ἀλλισκω,	to take,	{	ἀλόω,	ἀλόω-σω, σομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα & ἐάλωκα, ἤλωμαι.
ἀλφαινω,	to find,	{	ἄλωμι,	ἤλων & ἐάλων.
ἀμαρτάνω,	to err,	{	ἀλφείω,	ἀλφήσω & ἀλφείσω, ἤλφον.
ἀμβλισκω,	to miscarry,	{	ἀμαρτέω,	ἀμαρτή-σω, σομαι, ἡμαρτή-σα, κα, μαι, ἡμαρτήθην, ἡμαρτιον.
		{	ἀμβροτέω,	ἡμβροτον.
		{	ἀμβλώω,	ἀμβλώω-σω.

Verbs in *ανω*, derivatives from other verbs, take their tenses from their primitives; as, *αὐξάνω*, to increase, *αὐξήσω*, *ἡύξηκα*, from *αὐξέω*.

ἀνώγω,	{	to order,	ἀνώγεω,	Imp. ἡνώγουν.
ἀνώξω,			ἀνώγημι,	Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἀνώχθι.
ἡνώγα & ἀνώγα,				
ἀπεχθάνομαι,			ἀπεχθέω,	ἀπεχθήσομαι, ἀπτήχθημαι, ἀπηχθήσθην.
ἀρέσκω,	{	to please,	ἀρέω,	ἀρέω-σω, σομαι, ἤρεσα, ἤρεσάμην, ἤρεσμαι, ἤρεσθην.
αὐξάνω,				
αὐξέω,	{	to increase,	αὐξέω,	αὐξή-σω, σομαι, ἡύξησα, κα, μαι, ἡύξήθην.
ἀέξω,				
ἀχθομαι,	{	to be indignant,	ἀχθέω,	ἀχθέσομαι & ἀχθήσομαι, ἡχθήσθην, ἀχθισθήσομαι.

Verbs in *αω*, desideratives, inceptives or imitatives, and poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, *μαθητιάω*, to desire to learn; *κελαινιάω*, to be blackish; *ισχανάω* from *ισχάνω*, to restrain.

## B.

βαίνω,	to go,	{	βάω,	βή-σω, σομαι, ἔβησα, ἔβησάμην, βέβηκα & Ion. βέβᾱα, βέβημαι & βέβᾱμαι, ἔβᾱθην, 2d F. M. βέομαι.
		{	βιβάω,	Pres. Part. βιβῶν.
		{	βιβημι,	2d A. ἔβην, Pres. Part. βιβῶς.

βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἐβάλλον,	} to throw,	{	βλέω,	βγήσω, βέβλη-κα, μαι, βεβλή- σομαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
			βαλλέω, βλήμι,	βαλλήσω, ἐβλην, 2d A. Optat. M. 2d Pers. βλέο.
βιάσχω,	} to live,	{	βόλεω,	βεβόλημαι, βέβολα.
			βιώω, βιωμι,	βιώ-σω, σομαι, ἐβίωσα, ἐβιω- σάμην, βεβίω-κα, μαι, ἐβίων.
βλαστᾶν,	} to bud,	{	βλαστέω,	βλαστήσω, ἐβλάστησα, βε- βλάστηκα & ἐβλάστηκα, ἐβλαστον.
			βοσκέω,	βοσκή-σω, σομαι, ἐβόσκησα, βεβόσκηκα, βοσκηθήσομαι.
βόσχω,	} to feed,	{	βόω,	βόσω, ἔβοσα & ἔβωσα, βέβο- κα & βέβωκα.
			βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην, προβέβουλα.
βούλομαι,	} to will,	{	βρώω,	βρώσω, βέβρω-κα, μαι, βε- βρώσομαι, ἐβρώθην, βρωθή- σομαι.
			βρώσχω, βιβρώσχω,	ἔβρων. βιβρώθην, βεβρώθους.

Verbs in βω, preceded by a consonant, or by ε· as, φέρω,  
to feed; σέβω, to honor.

## Γ.

γαμέω, γαμήσω, γαμέσω, γεγάμηκα,	} to marry,	{	γάμω,	γαμῶ, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην.
			γηράω,	γηράσομαι, ἐγήρασα, γεγή- ρακα.
γηράσχω,	} to grow old,	{	γήρημι,	Pres. Inf. γηράναι, Part. γηράς.
			γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενήσάμην, γε- γένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, ἔγονα.
γίγνομαι,	} to become,	{	γείνω,	γείνομαι, ἐγεινῶμην.
			γάω,	γέγαα, Ion. for γέγηκα.
γιγνώσκω,	} to know,	{	γνῶω,	γνώσομαι, ἔγνωσα, ἔγνω-κα, σμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσο- μαι.
			γνώμι,	ἔγνω.

## Δ.

δαίω,	to learn,	{	δαίω,	δαή-σω, σομαι, δεδάη- κα, μαι, ἐδάην, δέδαα, (P. M. δέδηα, 2d A. M. δάωμαι, from δαίω, to burn.)
δαίω,	to divide,	{	δάζω,	δάσομαι, ἐδασάμην, δέδασμαι.
δάκνω,	to bite,	{	δήκω,	δήξομαι, δέδηγμαί, ἐδήχθην, δηχθήσομαι, ἔδᾱκον.
δαρθάνω,	to sleep,	{	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρ- θῃκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρ- θον & ἔδραθον.
δεῖδω,	to fear,	{	δέιδμι,	Imperat. δέιδιθι, Poet. δεῖδιθι.
δεῖσω,			δίω,	ἔδιον, δέδια.
δέδεσκα,			δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
δέομαι,	to want,	{		
διδάσκω,	to teach,	{	διδάσκω,	διδασκίω, διδασκήσω, ἐδιδάσκη- σα.
διδάξω,				
δεδιδάχα,				
διδράσκω,	to run away,	{	δράω,	δρά-σω, σομαι, ἔδρα- σα, δέδρακα.
		{	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην & ἔδραν.
δοκέω,	to seem,	{	δόκω,	δόξω, ἔδοξα, δέδογμαί.
Poet. δοκήσω,				
δεδόκηκα,				
δύνᾰμαι,	to be able,	{	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνήσα- μην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυ- νήθην.
		{	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
		{	δίω,	δί-σω, σομαι, ἔδυσα, ἐδυσάμην, δέδυ-κα, μαι, ἐδύθην, δυθή- σομαι.
δύνω,	to go in, put on,	{	δύμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω preceded by a consonant ; as, κυλινδω, to roll.

## Ε.

ἐγείρω,	to rouse,	ἐγρω,	ἡγρόμην, ἡγρήγορα.
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ἔδω, ἔδομαι, } 2d F. M. for } <i>to eat</i> , ἐδοῦμαι,	{ ἐδέω, ἐδόω,	ἡδεκα & ἐδήδε-κα, σμαι, ἡδέσθην, ἡδα & ἔδηδα. ἡδοκα & ἐδήδο-κα, μαι.
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Verbs in *εθω*, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, *φλέεθω* from *φλέγω*, *to burn*.

εἶδω, εἶσω, } εἶδον, ἔδον, } <i>to see</i> , οἶδα, } <i>OR</i> } <i>to know</i> ,	{ εἰδέω, εἶδημι,	εἰδήσω, εἶδησα, εἶδη- κα, Sync. εἶδα, Inf. εἰδέναι, Plup. εἰδή- κειν, Sync. εἶδεν, Att. ἦδεν. Optat. εἰδείην.
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Verbs in *εινω*, polysyllable derivatives; as, *ἀλεσεινω* from *ἀλεσώ*, *to avoid*.

εἶρω, } εἶρῶ, } <i>to say, to ask</i> ,	{ εἶρέω, εἶρη-κα, μαι, Paul.-p.- F. εἰρήσομαι, εἰρέσθην.
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Verbs in *εω*, desideratives formed from futures; as, *γαμησεω*, *to desire to marry*, from *γαμέω*, *γαμήσω*.

ἐλαύνω, <i>to drive</i> ,	{ ἐλάω, ἐλαύω,	ἐλάσω, Att. ἐλῶ, ἡλῶ- σα, ἡλασαμην, ἡλᾶκα & ἐλήλᾶκα, ἡλᾶμαι, ἐλήλᾶμαι & ἡλασμαι, ἡλᾶσθην & ἡλάσθην.
ἔρομαι, } εἶρομαι, } <i>to ask</i> ,	{ ἐρέω, εἶρέω,	ἐρήσομαι. εἰρήσομαι.
ἔρῶ, } ἐρυθαίνω, } <i>to go to ruin</i> ,	{ ἐρέω, ἐρέω,	ἐρέσθω, ἡρέθησα.
ἐρυθᾶνῶ, } <i>to make red</i> ,	{ ἐρυθῶ, ἐρυθῶ,	ἐρυθήσω, ἡρυθήκα.
ἔρχομαι, <i>to come</i> ,	{ ἐλεύθω, ἐλῶ,	ἐλεύσομαι, ἡλευσα, ἡλυθον, Sync. ἡλυθον, Perf. M. ἡλυθα & ἐλήλυθα.
ἔσθω, } ἐσθίω, } <i>to eat</i> ,	{ ἔδω, which see.	
εὔδω, <i>to sleep</i> ,	{ εὐδέω, εὐρέω,	εὐδήσω. εὐρήσω, εὐρησάμην, Sync. εὐράμην, εὐρη- κα, μαι, εὐρέσθην; εὐρεσθήσομαι, εὐρον, εὐρόμην.
εὐρίσκω, <i>to find</i> ,	{	

ἔχω, } ἔξω, }	to have,	{ σχέω, σχῆμι, ἔψέω,	σχῆ-σω, σομαι, ἔσχη- κα, μαι, ἐσχέθην, σχε- θήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχό- μην. 2d A. Imper. σχέε. ἔψή-σω, σομαι.
ἔψω,	to cook,		

## Z.

ζάω, } ζήσω, }	to live,	ζῆμι,	ἔζην, ζῆθι & ζῆ.
ζωννύω, } ζώνῃμι, }	to gird,	{ ζώω, ζώωμι,	ζώ-σω, σομαι, ἔζω- σα, ἐζωσάμην, ἔζω-κα, σομαι, ἐζώσθην.

## H.

ἡβάσκω,	to be young,	ἡβάω,	ἡβήσω, ἡβη-σα, κα
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## Θ.

θέλω,	to will,	{ θελέω, θήλω,	θελήσω, ἐθέλησα, τε- θέληκα.
θηγάνω,	to sharpen,	{ θήγω, θίγω,	θήξω, ἔθηξα, ἐθηξά- μην, τέθηγαί. θί-ξω, ξομαι, ἔθιγον.
θιγγάνω,	to touch,	{ θνάω, θνήσκω, θνήξω,	τέθνηκα, τέθνηκα, τέ- θνηκα & τέθνηκα, τεθνεώς, (-ῶσα, gen. -ῶτος.) ἔθانون, 2d F. M. θα- νούμαι.
θνήσκω, } θνήξω, }	to die,	{ τεθνήκω, τέθνημι,	τεθνή-ξω, ξομαι. Pr. Imperat. τέθνη- θι, Opt. τεθναίην, Inf. τεθναίειν, Part. τεθνάς, 2d A. ἔθνην.
θορύνω, } θόρῃμι, θρώσκω, }	to leap,	{ θορέω, θρήσκω,	θορήσω, ἔθορον, θο- ρούμαι.

## I.

ἰδρύνω, } ιδρύεσθαι, }	to place,	{ ἰδρύω, ἰζάω, ἰζώω,	ιδρύσω, ιδρύσα, ιδρυ- σάμην, ιδρύ-κα, μαι, ιδρύσθην. ἰζή-σω, σομαι, ἰζησα. ἰ-σω, σομαι, ἰσα.
ἰζάνω,	to set,		

Verbs in *ίζω*, derived from contracts of the same signification; as, *νεμεσιζω*, from *νεμεσάω*, *to be angry*; *πολεμιζω*, from *πολεμέω*, *to wage war*.

<i>ιθύνω,</i>	<i>to direct,</i>	<i>ιθύω,</i>	<i>ιθύσω, ἰθύσα.</i>
<i>ἰκνέομαι,</i>	<i>to come,</i>	<i>{ ἴκω,</i>	<i>ἴξομαι, ἴγμαι, ἰκόμην.</i>
		<i>{ ἴξω,</i>	<i>ἴξον.</i>
		<i>{ ἰλάω,</i>	<i>ἰλάσομαι, ἰλασάμην,</i>
<i>ἰλάσκομαι,</i>	<i>to propitiate,</i>	<i>{ ἰλημι,</i>	<i>ἰληκα, ἰλάσθην, ἰλα-</i>
		<i>{ πτήω,</i>	<i>σθήσομαι.</i>
<i>{ ἰπτιημι,</i>			<i>ἰλᾶθι, Pr. M. ἰλᾶμαι.</i>
<i>{ ἰπτην,</i>	<i>to fly,</i>		<i>πτή-σω, σομαι, πέ-</i>
			<i>πτάμαι.</i>

## K.

<i>{ καίω,</i>		<i>{ κάω,</i>	<i>ἔκηα, ἐκηάμην.</i>
<i>{ καύσω,</i>	<i>to burn,</i>	<i>{ κείω,</i>	<i>ἔκεια, ἐκειάμην.</i>
<i>{ κέκαυκα,</i>			
		<i>{ κερᾶω,</i>	<i>κεράσω, ἐκέρᾶσα, ἐκε-</i>
<i>{ κεραννύω,</i>			<i>ρασάμην, κεκέρασμαι,</i>
<i>{ κεράννυμι,</i>	<i>to mix,</i>	<i>{ κράω,</i>	<i>ἐκεράσθην, κερασθί-</i>
<i>{ κίρνημι,</i>			<i>σομαι.</i>
			<i>κράσω, κέκρᾶ-κα, μαι,</i>
			<i>ἐκράσθην, κρασθήσο-</i>
			<i>μαι.</i>
<i>{ κερδαίνω,</i>		<i>{ κερδέω,</i>	<i>κερδή-σω, σομαι, ἐ-</i>
<i>{ κερδᾶνῶ,</i>	<i>to gain,</i>		<i>κέρδησα, κεκέρδηκα,</i>
<i>{ κεκέρδακα,</i>			<i>κερδηθήσομαι.</i>
<i>{ κίχᾶνω,</i>		<i>{ κίχῶ,</i>	<i>κίχῃσομαι, ἐκίχησα,</i>
<i>{ κίχημι,</i>	<i>to overtake,</i>		<i>ἐκίχησάμην, ἔκίχον.</i>
<i>{ κλαίω,</i>			
<i>{ κλάσω,</i>	<i>to weep,</i>	<i>κλαίω,</i>	<i>κλαίησω.</i>
<i>{ κέκλαυκα,</i>			
<i>κλέω,</i>	<i>to hear,</i>	<i>{ κλύμι,</i>	<i>Imperat. κλύθι &amp;</i>
			<i>κέκλυθι.</i>
<i>{ κορεννύω,</i>		<i>{ κορέω,</i>	<i>κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, ἐκο-</i>
<i>{ κορέννυμι,</i>	<i>to satisfy,</i>		<i>ρεσάμην, κεκόρ-ηκα,</i>
			<i>ημαι &amp; εσμαι, ἐκορέ-</i>
			<i>σθην.</i>
<i>{ κρεμάννυμι,</i>		<i>{ κρεμάω,</i>	<i>κρεμάσω, κρεμήσομαι,</i>
<i>{ κρεμαννύω,</i>	<i>to hang,</i>		<i>ἐκρέμάσα, ἐκρεμασά-</i>
			<i>μην, ἐκρεμάσθην.</i>
		<i>{ κρέμηνμι,</i>	<i>κρέμᾶμαι.</i>



κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἐκτᾶκα & ἐκταγκα,	} to kill,	{	κτῆμι,	ἐκτην, 2d A. M. ἐκτᾶ- μην, Inf. κτάσθαι, Part. κτάμενος.
κυλινδῶ,			κυλίω,	κυλίσω, ἐκύλισα, ἐκυ- λισθην, κυλισθήσο- μαι.
κυνέω, κυνήσω,	} to kiss,	{	κυνιδέω,	κυνιδήσω.
			κύω,	κύσω, ἔκυσσα & ἔκυσ- σα.

## A.

λαγχάνω,	} to obtain by lot,	{	λήγω,	λήξομαι, λέληχα, Att. εἴληχα, εἴληγμαι, ἔλᾶ- χον.
			λέγγω, λήβω,	λέλογχα. λήψομαι, λέληφα, Att. εἴληφα, ἐλήμμαι & εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην, ληφθήσομαι, ἔλᾳβον, ἐλαβόμην.
λαμβάνω,	} to receive,	{	λαβέω, λάμβω,	ἐλάβηκα. λάμψομαι, ἐλαμψά- μην, ἐλάμμαι, ἐλάμ- φθην.
λανθάνω,			λήθω,	Imp. ἔληθον, λή-σω, σομαι, ἐλήσμαι, & ἐλάσμαι, ἐλήσομαι, ἐλήσθην, ἔλᾳθον, ἐλα- θόμην, ἐλήθα.

## M.

μανθάνω,	} to learn,	{	μαθέω,	μαθήσομαι, μεμάθη- κα, ἔμαθον.
μάχομαι,			μαχέω,	μαχέσομαι & μαχή- σομαι, ἐμαχεσάμην & ἐμαχησάμην, μεμάχη- μαι, 2d F. μαχοῦμαι.
μέλλω,	} to be about to do,	{	μελλέω,	μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα.
μέλω,			μελέω,	μελή-σω, σομαι, ἐμέ- λησα, μεμέληκα, μαι & μέμβλημαι, ἐμελή- θην, ἔμελον, μέμηλα.

μιγνύω, } μινύμι, }	to mix,	{	μιγώ, μι-ξω, ξομαι, ξμιξα, μέμιγμαί, μεμίξομαι, ἐμίχθην, ἐμίχην, μίγη-σομαι.
μιμνήσκω,	to remember,	{	μνάω, μνή-σω, σομαι, ξμνη-σα, ἐμνησάμην, μέ-μνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, ἐμνήσθην, μνησθήσο-μαι.
μῖμνω, } μοργνύω, } μόργνυμι, }	to remain, to wipe off,	μενέω, } μόργω,	μεμένηκα. μόρξω, μόρξωι, ἐμορξάμην.

## N.

ναίω,	to dwell,	{	νάω, νάσομαι, ἐνάσα, ἐνα-σάμην, ἐνάσθην.
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Verbs in *ναω* and *νεω*, formed from others by inserting *ν* as, *περνάω*, to sell, from *περάω* some of which change *ε* into *ι* as, *πιντέω*, to fall, from *πέτω*.

## O.

ὀδάζω,	to bite,	ὀδαξέω,	ὀδαξήσω.
ὀζω, } ὀσω, } ὀδα, } Att. ὀδωδα, }	to smell,	{	ὀζέω, ὀζέσω & ὀζήσω, ὀζεσα.
οἰδαίνω, } οἰδᾶνῶ, } οἰδίσκω, }	to swell,	οἰδέω,	οἰδήσω, ὤδη-σα, κα.
οἶομαι, } οἶμαι, }	to think,	{	οἶέω, οἶήσομαι, ὀήμαι, ὀή-θην.
οἴχομαι,	to go away,	{	οἰχέω, οἰχήσομαι, ὤχη-κα, μαι.
		{	οἰχόω, ὤχωκα.
ὀλισθαίνω, } ὀλισθαίνω, }	to slide,	{	ὀλισθίεω, ὀλισθήσω, ὀλισθη-σα, κα, ὀλισθον, ὀλισθην.
ὀλλύω, } ὀλλύμι, }	to destroy,	{	ὀλέω, ὀλέσω, ὤλεσα, ὤλεκα & ὀλώλεκα, ὀλέσθην, ὤλον ὀλῶ, ὀλόμην, ὀλοῦμαι, ὤλα & ὤλω-λα.

ὀμνῶ, } ὀμνῦμι, }	<i>to swear,</i>	{	ὀμῶ, ὀμῶσω, ὀμῶσα, ὀμῶσᾱμην, ὀμῶμο-κα, μαὶ δε σμαι, ὀμῶθην, 2d F. M. ὀμοῦμαι.
ὀμόρηνυμι, } ὀνῆμι, } ὀνῆνυμι, }	<i>to wipe off,</i> <i>to benefit,</i>	{	ὀμόρηνω, ὀμόρηνω, ὀμῶξω, ὀμῶξᾱμην. ὀνᾶω, ὀνᾶ-σω, σομαι, ὀνησα, ὀνησᾱμην δε ὀνᾶμην, ὀνημαι, ὀνᾶθην.
ὀρνῶ, } ὀρνῦμι, }	<i>to excite,</i>	{	ὀρῶ, ὀρῶσω, ὀρῶσα, ὀρῶμαι, ὀρῶρα δε ὀρῶρα, ὀρῶμην.
ὀσφραίνομαι, } ὀφείλω, } ὀφλω, } ὀφλισκᾶνω, }	<i>to smell,</i> <i>to owe,</i>	{	ὀσφραίω, ὀσφραίσομαι, ὀσφράομαι. ὀφείλω, ὀφείλῃσω, ὀφείλη-σα, κα, ὀφείλον δε ὀφείλον. ὀφλέω, ὀφλήσω, ὀφλη-σα, κα.

## II.

πάσχω, } πέσσω, }	<i>to suffer,</i> <i>to cook,</i>	{	πῆθω, πείσομαι, Bæot. for πῆσομαι, ἔπησα, ἔπαθον, πέπηθα. παθῶ, παθήσω, ἐπάθησα, πεπάθηκα. πένθω, πέπονθα. πέπτω, πέψω, ἔπεψα, πόπεμαι, ἐπέφθην.
πεταννῶ, } πετάννυμι, }	<i>to spread,</i>	{	πετάζω, πετάσω, ἐπέτασα, πεπέτασμαι, πέπτασμαι, δε πέπτάμαι, ἐπετάσθην.
πέτομαι, } πέτῶμαι, }	<i>to fly,</i>	{	πετάω, πετήσομαι, ἐπετάσθην. ποτάω, ποτήσομαι, πεπότημαι.
πήγνῶ, } πήγνυμι, }	<i>to fasten,</i>	{	πήγω, πήξω, ἔπηξα, ἐπηξᾱμην, πέπηγμαι, ἐπήχθην, ἐπάγην, παγήσομαι, πέπηγα.
πίνω, } πῖμι, }	<i>to drink,</i>	{	πῶω, πῶσω, πέπωκα, πέπομαι, ἐπόθην, ποθήσομαι. πίω, πίομαι, ἔπιον, 2d F. M. πίομαι for πιῶμαι. πῖμι, Imperat. πῖθι.

πιπίσκω,	to give to drink,	πίω,	πίω, πίισα.
πιπίλημι,	} to fill,	πλάω,	πλήσω, ἐπλησα, ἐπλησάμην, πέπλησμαι, ἐπλήσθην, πέπληθα.
πιμπλήμι,		πλήμι,	Imp. Pas. ἐπλήμην.
πιμπλάνω,		περάω,	Sync. πέρω, πράσω, πέπερά-κα, μαι, πεπράσομαι, ἐπεράσθην, περαθήσομαι.
πιπράσκω,	to sell,	πρήθω,	πρήσω, ἐπρησα, πέπρη-κα, σμαι, πεπρήσομαι, ἐπρήσθην.
πίπρημι,	} to burn,	πίτω,	πέπτωκα.
πιμπρημι,		πέτω,	ἔπεσα, ἐπεσάμην.
πίπτω,	to fall,	πεσέω,	ἔπεσον, 2d F. M. πεσεῖμαι.
πτάρνυμαι,	to sneeze,	πταίρω,	ἐπτάρον.
πυνθάνομαι,	to inquire,	πεύθω,	πέψομαι, πέπυσμαι, ἐπυνθόμην.

## P.

ῥέζω,	} to do,	ῥεγω,	Att. ῥεῶ, ῥεξω, P. M. ῥοργα.
ῥέξω,		ῥύεω,	ῥύήσομαι, ἐῤῥέθηκα, ἐῤῥύην.
ῥόρεξα,		ῥήσσω,	ῥήξω, ῥέῤῥηξα, ἐῤῥήξα-μην, ῥέῤῥηγα & ῥέῤῥω-γα, ἐῤῥάγην, ῥαγή-σομαι.
ῥηγνύω,	} to break,	ῥόω,	ῥώσω, ῥέῤῥωσα, ῥέῤῥω-μαι, ἐῤῥώσθην, ῥω-σθήσομαι, ῥέῤῥωσο, farewell.
ῥήγνυμι,			
ῥωννύω,	} to strengthen,		
ῥώννυμι,			

## Σ.

σβεννύω,	} to extinguish,	σβέω,	σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβεκα & ἔσβηκα, ἔσβεσμαι, ἔσβέσθην, σβεσθήσομαι.
σβέννυμι,		σβῆμι,	ἔσβην.
σκεδαννύω,	} to scatter,	σκεδάω,	σκεδάσω, ἐσκεδάσα, ἐσκεδάσμαι, ἐσκεδά-σθην.
σκεδάννυμι,			

σκέλλω,	to dry up,	{ σκάλλω, ἔσκηλα. σκλάω, ἔσκληκα. σκληῖμι, 2d A. Inf. σκληῖναι.
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Verbs in σκω, derivatives from verbs in ω pure, form their tenses from their primitives; as, εὗρισκω, *to find*, εὕρησσω, εὕρηκα, from εὕρω.

σπένδω,	to pour out.	{ σπειω, σπει-σω, σομαι, ἔσπει- σα, ἐσπεισάμην, ἔσπει- σμαι, ἐσπεισθην.
στορεννύω,	} to spread,	{ στορέω, στορέσω, ἐστορέσα, ἐστορεσάμην, ἐστορέ- σθην.
στορέννυμι,		
στρώννυμι,	} to spread,	{ στρώω, στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἐ- στρώσάμην, ἔστρωμαι.
στρώννυμι,		
σχέθω,	to have,	σχέω, See ἔχω.

## T.

ταλάω,	} to bear,	{ τλάω, τλήσομαι, τέτληκα. τέτλημι, ἔτλην.
τανύω,		
τανύσω,	} to extend,	{ τάζω, ἐτάγον, τέταγα.
τέμνω,		
τεμῶ,	} to cut,	{ τεμέω, τεμήσω. τεμήξω, ἔτμηξα, ἔτμη- γον, ἐτμήγην.
τέτμηκα,		
τίκτω,	to bring forth,	{ τέκω, τέ-ξω, ξομαι, ἐτέχθην, ἔτεκον, ἐτεκόμην, τέ- τοκα.
τιτράω,	} to bore,	{ τράω, τρήσω, ἔτρησα, τέτρη- μαι.
τίτρημι,		
τετραίνω,		
τετρανῶ,		
τιτρώσκω,	to wound,	{ τρώω, τρώ-σω, σομαι, ἔτρω- σα, τέτρωμαι, ἐτρώ- θην, τρωθήσομαι.
τρέχω,	} to run,	{ δραμέω, δεδράμη-κα, μαι. δρέμω, ἔδραμον, 2d F. M. δραμοῦμαι, δέδρομα.
θρέξω,		
τρώγω,	} to eat,	{ φάγω, ἔφαγον, 2d F. M. φά- γομαι for φαγοῦμαι.
τρώξομαι,		
ἔτφαγον,		

τυχᾶνω,      to obtain, happen,	{	τεύχω,	τεύξομαι, τέτυχα, ἔ- τυχον.
		τυχέω,	τυχήσω, ἐτύχησα, τε- τύχηκα.

## Υ.

ὑποσχέομαι, to promise,	{	ὑποσχέω,	ὑποσχέσομαι, ὑπέσχη- μαι, ὑπεσχέθην, ἤ- μην.

Verbs in υθω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, φθινύθω from φθίλω, to destroy.

Verbs in ω, polysyllables; as, δεικνύω, to show.

## Φ.

φασκω, πιφάσκω, πιφαύσκω,	{	to say,	{	φάω,	φήσω, ἔφησα.
				φημι,	ἔφην, ἐφάμην.
φέρω,	{	to bear,	{	οἶω,	οἶ-σω, σομαι, οἰσθή- σομαι.
				ἐνέγκω,	1st A. ἤνεγκα, ἤνεγκά- μην, ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκό- μην.
φέρω,	{	to bear,	{	ἐνέκω,	ἐνέκηνοχα, ἐνέκυσμαι, ἤνέχθην, ἐνέχθησομαι.
				Ion. ἐνείκω,	1st A. ἤνεικα, ἤνει- κάμην, ἐνέκεινμαι, ἤνειχθην.
φθάνω,	{	to be sooner,	{	φορέω,	φορήσω, ἐφόρησα, πεφόρημαι, Sync. φρέω, φρήσω, ἔφρησα.
				φρήμι,	2d A. Imperat. φρές.
φθίλω,	{	to destroy,	{	φθάω,	φθάσω, φθήσομαι, ἔφθᾰ-σα, κα.
				φθῆμι,	ἔφθην.
φύω,	{	to produce,	{	φθίω,	φθί-σω, σομαι, ἔφθι- σα, ἔφθικα, ἔφθίμαι.
				φύμι,	ἔφυν.

## X.

χαίρω, χαρῶ, κέχαρκα,	} to rejoice,	χαρῶ, χαρή-σω, σομαι, κε- χάρη-κα, μαι, κεχα- ρήσομαι, ἐχάρην.
χανδᾶνω,		χαίρῶ, χάζω, ἐχᾶδον, κέχανδα for κέχᾶδα.
χάσσω, χασκάζω,	} to gape,	χέλω, χάλνω,
χρῶννῶ, χρῶννῦμι,		χρῶ, χρῶσω, ἐχρῶσα, κέ- χρωσμαι.
χωννῶ, χώννῦμι,	} to heap up,	χῶ, χῶσω, ἐχῶσα, κέχω- κα, σμαι, ἐχῶσθην, χῶσθίσομαι.

## Ω.

ὠθῶ, ὠθῶν, ὠθήσω,	} to push,	ὠθῶ, ὠ-σω, σομαι, ὠσα δε- ξωσα, ἐωσάμην, ὠ- κα, σμαι, ὠσθήην, ὠσθήσομαι.
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## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are either used alone, or they are accompanied by an infinitive or part of a sentence with which they agree. Most of them are also more or less frequently used personally, sometimes with rather a different meaning. The following are some of those in most frequent use.

ἀνήκει, προσήκει, *it belongs, it is suitable*; ἀρέσκει, *it pleases*; δεῖ, *it is necessary*; δοκεῖ, *it seems*; ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible*; ἔνεστι, ἔξεστι, πάρεστι, *it is lawful, it is allowable*; εἰκε, *it befits, it is likely*; ἐπέρχεται, *it occurs, it offers*; μέλει, *it is a concern*; πρέπει, *it becomes*; συμβαίνει, *it happens*; συμφέρει, *it is profitable*; φιλεῖ, *it is wont*; χρεῖ, *it behoves*; ἀπόχρη, *it suffices, it is sufficient*.

Obs. 1. Under impersonal verbs may be comprehended those which denote changes of the weather, as, ὕει, νίφει, βροντᾷ, which grammarians explain by an ellipsis of Θεός, Ζεὺς, or Δις, sometimes expressed, as, ὕει ὁ Θεός, Herodot.

Obs. 2. Many verbs are used impersonally in the passive voice, even neuters which otherwise can have no proper passive, as, λείπεται, λείπεται, ἔγρηται, ἔγρηται, ἔγκουσαι, εἰμαρται, βεβίωται, κεχόρευται.

## PARTICLES.

The name of *particles* is given to the adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, that is, to the indeclinable parts of speech.

## ADVERBS.

I. The article, substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, are used adverbially.

1. Substantives and adjectives in the accusative, frequently with the article; as, *ὅλην, altogether*; *τέλος, finally*; *τὴν πρώτην, at first*; *τὴν ταχίστην, in the quickest manner*. Particularly neuter adjectives; as, *ταχὺ, quickly*; *συνεχῆς, continually*; *τὸ παλαιόν, formerly*; *ἡσυχά, quietly*; *τὰ τελευταῖα, at last*.

2. The article, substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the dative; as, *τῇ, here, or there*; *σπουδῇ, hardly*; *δημοσίᾳ, publicly*; *ιδίᾳ, privately*; *τῷ δικαίῳ, justly, with justice*; *ταύτῃ, this way, thus*.

3. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the genitive; as, *τοῦ λοιποῦ, henceforth, hereafter*; *αὐτοῦ, there, here*.

4. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, with prepositions preceding; as, *παράχρῃμα, immediately*; *ἐκποδῶν, out of the way, afar off*; *καθόλου, universally, altogether*; *καθ' ἃπερ, just as*.

5. The imperatives of some verbs; as, *ἄγε, φίλε, ἔθι, ἔτα, come on*; *ἀμέλει, nay, indeed, assuredly*. So the second aorist indicative *ᾤψαλον, or ὄψαλον, I wish*; and the optative *εἴεν, be it so, well, from εἶη*.

II. Derivative adverbs come from nearly all the parts of speech, and are too numerous to be specified, but some of their principal terminations are *ως, δον, δην, ει, τι, ιστι, ακις, and ω*.

1. Adverbs in *ως* are formed from the genitive plural; as, from *σοφῶν, σοφῶς, wisely*; *πρεπόντων, πρεπόντως, suitably, in a becoming manner*.

2. Those in *δον* are generally derived from the nominative; as, from *ἀγέλη, ἀγεληδόν, in flocks*; *ὁμόθυμος, ὁμοθυμαδόν, unanimously*; *κύων, κυνός, κυνηδόν, like a dog*.

3. Others in *δην* generally come from verbs, but some in *αδην* or *ινδην* from substantives; as, from *συλλαμβάνω, συλλήβδην, in a word, summarily*; *κρύπτω, κρύβδην, secretly*; *σκορῶς, σκορᾶδην, here and there, scatteringly*; *πλουτίνδην, according to wealth*.

4. Some adverbs derived and compounded from substantives and verbs end in *ει* and *τι*; as, *πανθμει, in a body*; *ἀμαχητι* and *ἀμᾶχει, without fighting*; *ἐγρηγορτι, watchfully*.

5. Those in *ιστι* are mostly derived from verbs; as, from *Ἑλληνίζω, Ἑλληνιστι, after the manner of the Greeks, in Greek*.

6. Those in *ακις* come from numerals above *τρίς*; as, from *πέντε, πεντάκις, five times*.

7. Adverbs formed from prepositions end in *ω*; as, from *ἐξ, ἔξω, with-out*; *κατά, κάτω, below*.



III. Certain adverbs of place, answering to the questions *where? whither? whence?* are chiefly derived from nouns; those denoting the place *where* ending in *αι, ει, οι, ου, σι, θι, ω*, and a few in *χη* · *whither*, in *δε, ζε, σε* · and *whence*, in *θεν*.

PRIMITIVES.	WHERE.	WHITHER.	WHENCE.
	<i>χαμαί,</i> <i>on the ground,</i>	<i>χαμάς,</i> <i>to the ground,</i>	<i>χαμάθεν,</i> <i>from the ground.</i>
<i>ἐκεῖνος,</i>	<i>ἐκεῖ,</i> <i>there,</i>	<i>ἐκεῖς,</i> <i>thither,</i>	<i>ἐκεῖθεν,</i> <i>thence.</i>
<i>οἶκος,</i>	<i>οἶκοι,</i> <i>at home,</i>	<i>οἰκᾶδε,</i> <i>home, or towards home,</i>	<i>οἰκοθεν,</i> <i>from home.</i>
<i>ὁμῶς,</i>	<i>ὁμοῦ,</i> <i>in the same place,</i>	<i>ὁμόσα,</i> <i>to the same place.</i>	<i>ὁμόθεν,</i> <i>from the same place</i>
<i>Ἀθῆναι,</i>	<i>Ἀθήνησι,</i> <i>at Athens,</i>	<i>Ἀθήνας,</i> <i>to Athens,</i>	<i>Ἀθήνηθεν,</i> <i>from Athens.</i>
<i>Ὀλυμπία,</i>	<i>Ὀλυμπιάσι,</i> <i>at Olympia,</i>	<i>Ὀλυμπιάδε,</i> <i>to Olympia,</i>	<i>Ὀλυμπιάθεν,</i> <i>from Olympia.</i>
<i>Οὐρανός,</i>	<i>Οὐρανόθι,</i> <i>in Heaven,</i>	<i>Οὐρανός,</i> <i>to Heaven,</i>	<i>Οὐρανόθεν,</i> <i>from Heaven.</i>
<i>ἄνω,</i>	<i>ἄνω,</i> <i>above,</i>	<i>ἄνω,</i> <i>upwards,</i>	<i>ἄνωθεν,</i> <i>from above.</i>
<i>πᾶς, παντός,</i>	<i>πανταχῇ,</i> <i>every where,</i>	<i>πανταχόσα,</i> <i>to every side,</i>	<i>πανταχόθεν,</i> <i>from every side.</i>

*Obs.* Adverbs derived from prepositions have but one termination for the place *where* and *whither*; thus, *κάτω* stands for *below* and *downwards*. Likewise *ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, ἐνταυθοῖ, ἄδε*, stand for *here* and *hither*; *οὐ, ὅπου, οἱ, ὅποι, where, whither*; *ἄλλοχού, elsewhere, to another place*; and sometimes *ἐκεῖ, there, thither*. Moreover some adverbs in *θεν* denote the place where, as *ἰγγυθεν, πρόσθεν, ἱμπερσθεν, ἑπισθεν*.

IV. Some adverbs have such an affinity, that, beginning with a vowel, they are *indefinites*; with *π*, *interrogatives*; with *τ*, *redditives*.

INDEFINITE.	INTERROGATIVE.	REDDITIVE.
<i>ἥ, ὅπῃ,</i> { <i>which way,</i> <i>by what means.</i>	<i>πῇ;</i> { <i>which way?</i> <i>by what means?</i>	<i>τῇδε,</i> { <i>this way.</i> <i>οἷ</i> { <i>by that means.</i> <i>ταύτῃ,</i>
<i>ῥῶ,</i> { <i>how far,</i> <i>for what reason.</i>	<i>πῶ;</i> { <i>how far?</i> <i>for what reason?</i>	<i>τῷ,</i> { <i>so far,</i> <i>for that reason.</i>
<i>ὅτε, ὅποτε,</i> } <i>when.</i>	<i>πότε;</i> } <i>when?</i>	<i>τότε,</i> } <i>then.</i>
<i>ἥνικα,</i> }	<i>πηνίκα;</i> }	<i>τηνίκα,</i> }
<i>ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν, whence.</i>	<i>πόθεν; whence?</i>	<i>τόθεν, thence.</i>
<i>ὅθι, where.</i>	<i>πόθι; where?</i>	<i>τόθι, there.</i>
<i>ὅσον, how much.</i>	<i>πόσον; how much?</i>	<i>τόσον, so much</i>
<i>οἷον, after what manner.</i>	<i>ποῖον; after what manner.</i>	<i>τοῖον, after that manner.</i>
<i>ὡσῶκις, how often.</i>	<i>ποσῶκις; how often?</i>	<i>τοσῶκις, so often.</i>

## ADVERBIAL PARTICLES USED IN COMPOSITION.

*Αρι, ερι, βου, δα, ζα, λα, λι, βρι*, prefixed to words, increase their signification; as, *αριδης, very manifest*; *εριβρομος, loudly roaring*; *βουλιμος, excessive hunger*; *δασιος, very shady*; *ζαπλουτος, very rich*; *λαβρος, voracious*; *λιπώνης, very bad*; *βριήπυος, loudly shouting*.

*Δυσ* signifies trouble, difficulty, or misfortune; as, *δυσβάστακτος, difficult to be borne*; *δυστυχίω, to be unfortunate*. Its opposite is *ευ*, which, however, is not an inseparable particle; as, *εὐβάστακτος, easy to be borne*; *εὐτυχίω, to be fortunate*.

*Νη* and *νη* denote privation; as, *νήποδες, having no feet, or very short feet*; *νήκιστος, incurable*; *νηριθμος, innumerable*: but sometimes *νη* increases; as, *νηχῦτος, widely flowing*.

*Α* from *ἀνεν* or *ἄτερ* signifies privation; as, *ἀόρατος, invisible*. From *ἄγαν* it denotes increase; as, *ἄξύλος, very woody*. From *ἅμα* it implies union and collection; as, *ἅλογος, one of the same bed, a wife*. Sometimes it is redundant; as, *ἄστᾶχυς, the same as σταχύς, an ear of corn*. It often assumes *ν* before a vowel; as, *ἀνάξιος, unworthy*.

## INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are included in Greek under adverbs of exclamation, of which the following are the principal.

1. *Rejoicing*; as, *λού*.
2. *Grieving*; as, *λού, ὦ*.
3. *Laughing*; as, *ἄ, ᾠ*.
4. *Bewailing*; as, *αἶ, οἶ, ὠ, ὀτοτοῖ, or ὀττοτοῖ*.
5. *Wishing*; as, *εἰ, εἴθε*.
6. *Rejecting*; as, *ἀπάγε*.
7. *Praising*; as, *εἰα, εὖγε*.
8. *Condemning*; as, *ὦ, φεῦ*.
9. *Admiring*; as, *ὦ, βαβαί, παπαί, αἰβοῖ*.
10. *Deriding*; as, *λού*.
11. *Calling*; as, *ὦ*.
12. *Enjoining silence*; as, *ἦ, ἦ*.
13. *Threatening*; as, *οὐαί*.
14. *Raging*; as, *εὐοῖ*.

*Obs.* The Greek grammarians seem to have improperly reckoned as adverbs, what in the Latin, and other languages, are called interjections; since the latter are, mere sounds excited by strong emotion, and have no close connection with the rest of the sentence, for the cases joined with some of them may be easily explained by an ellipsis, except the vocative, which is always placed absolutely; while, on the contrary, adverbs, properly so called, always qualify the signification of some verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb. It may be further observed, that many words are considered as adverbs by some grammarians, and as conjunctions by others.

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs derived from the genitive plural by changing *ων* into *ως*, form their comparative and superlative in the same manner from the genitive plural of the comparative and super-

κτείνω, κτανῶ, ἐκτάκα & ἐκταγκα,	} to kill,	{ κτῆμι,	ἔκτην, 2d A. M. ἐκτά- μην, Inf. κτάσθαι, Part. κτάμενος.
κυλινδῶ,			
κυνέω, κυνήσω,	} to kiss,	{ κύνω, κύνω,	κύνω, ἐκύνω, ἐκυ- λισθην, κυλισθήσε- μαι. κυνιδέω, κυνιδήσω. κύσω, ἐκυσσα & ἐκυσ- σα.

## A.

λαγχάνω,	} to obtain by lot,	{ λήγω, λέγω, λήβω,	λήξομαι, λέληχα, Att. ἐλήχα, ἐλήγμαι, ἐλά- χον. λέλογχα. λήψομαι, λέληφα, Att. ἐλήφα, λέλημμαι & ἐλήμμαι, ἐλήφθην, λήφθίσομαι, ἐλάβον, ἐλαβόμην. λελάβηκα. λάμψομαι, ἐλαμψά- μην, ἐλάμμαι, ἐλάμ- φθην.
λαμβάνω,			
λανθάνω,	} to be concealed,	{ λήθω,	Imp. ἔληθον, λή-σω, σομαι, λέλησμαι, & λέλασμαι, λελήσσομαι, ἐλήσθην, ἐλάθον, ἐλα- θόμην, λέληθα.

## M.

μανθάνω,	} to learn,	{ μαθέω, μαχέω,	μαθήσομαι, μεμάθη- κα, ἐμάθον. μαχέσομαι & μαχή- σομαι, ἐμαχεσάμην & ἐμαχησάμην, μεμάχη- μαι, 2d F. μαχοῦμαι. μελλέω, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα. μελή-σω, σομαι, ἐμέ- λησα, μεμέληκα, μαι & μέμβλημαι, ἐμελή- θην, ἐμελον, μέμηλα.
μάχομαι,			
μέλλω,	} to be about to do,	{ μελλέω, μελέω,	
μέλω,			
	} to be a concern to,	{	

μιγνῶ, } μινύμι, }	to mix,	{	μιγῶ, μι-ξω, ξομαι, ξμιξα, μέμιγμαι, μεμίξομαι, ἐμίχθην, ἐμίγην, μίγη- σομαι.
μυμήσκω,	to remember,	{	μνάω, μνή-σω, σομαι, ἔμνη- σα, ἐμνησάμην, μέ- μνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, ἐμνήσθην, μνησθήσο- μαι.
μῑμνω,	to remain,	μενέω,	μεμένηκα.
μοργνῶ, } μόργνυμι, }	to wipe off,	μόργω, μόρξω, ἐμορξάμην.	

## N.

ναῶ,	to dwell,	{	νάω, νάσομαι, ἔνασα, ἐνα- σάμην, ἐνάσθην.
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Verbs in *ναω* and *νεω*, formed from others by inserting *ν* · as, *περνάω*, to sell, from *περάω* · some of which change *ε* into *ι* · as, *πιννέω*, to fall, from *πέτω*.

## O.

ὀδάζω,	to bite,	ὀδαξέω, ὀδαξήσω.	
ὀζω, } ὀσσω, } ὀδα, } Att. ὀδωδα, }	to smell,	{	ὀζέω, ὀζέσω & ὀζήσω, ὀζεσα.
οἰδαίνω, } οἰδάνῳ, } οἰδίσκω, }	to swell,	οἰδέω, οἰδήσω, ᾤδη-σα, κα.	
οἶτομαι, } οἶμαι, }	to think,	{	οἶέω, οἶήσομαι, ᾤημαι, ᾤή- σθην.
οἶχομαι,	to go away,	{	οἶχέω, οἶχήσομαι, ᾤχη-κα, μαι.
ὀλισθαίνω, } ὀλισθαίνω, }	to slide,	{	οἶχῶ, ᾤχωκα.
		{	ὀλισσθῆω, ὀλισσθήσω, ὠλισθη- σα, κα, ὠλισθον, ὠλισθην.
ὀλλῶ, } ὀλλυμι, }	to destroy,	{	ὀλέω, ὀλέσω, ὤλεσα, ὤλεκα & ὀλώλεκα, ὤλεσθην, ὤλον ὀλῶ, ὤλδμην, ὀλοῦμαι, ὤλα & ὤλω- λα.

ὀμνῶ, } ὀμνῦμι, }	<i>to swear,</i>	ὀμῶ, }	ὀμῶσω, ὀμῶσα, ὀμο- σάμην, ὀμῶμο-κα, μαι δε σμαι, ὀμῶθην, 2d F. M. ὀμοῦμαι.
ὀμόρηνυμι, }	<i>to wipe off,</i>	ὀμόρηνω, }	ὀμόρξω, ὀμορξάμην.
ὀνέμω, } ὀνέμυμι, }	<i>to benefit,</i>	ὀνάω, }	ὀνή-σω, σομαι, ὠνησα, ὠνησάμην δε ὠνάμην, ὠνέμαι, ὠνήθην.
ὀρνῶ, } ὀρνῦμι, }	<i>to excite,</i>	ὄρω, }	ὄρσω, ὄρσα, ὄρμαι, ὄρωρα δε ὄρορα, ὄρό- μην.
ὀσφραίνομαι, }	<i>to smell,</i>	ὀσφρέω, }	ὀσφρήσομαι, ὠσφρό- μην.
ὀφείλω, } ὀφλω, } ὀφλισκάνω, }	<i>to owe,</i>	ὀφείλω, }	ὀφείλῃσω, ὠφείλη-σα, κα, ὠφειλον δε ὠφελον. ὀφλήσω, ὠφλη-σα, κα.

## II.

πάσχω, }	<i>to suffer,</i>	πήθω, }	πέισομαι, Bæot. for πήσομαι, ἔπησα, ἔπα- θον, πέπηθα.
πέσσω, }	<i>to cook,</i>	παθέω, }	παθήσω, ἐπάθῃσα, πεπάθηκα.
πεταννῶ, } πετάννυμι, }	<i>to spread,</i>	πένθω, }	πέπονθα.
πέτομαι, } πέτιμαι, }	<i>to fly,</i>	πέπτω, }	πέψω, ἔπεψα, πέπεμ- μαι, ἐπέφθην.
πηγνῶ, } πηγνύμι, }	<i>to fasten,</i>	πετάζω, }	πετάσω, ἐπέτῃσα, πε- πέτασμαι, πέπιασμαι, δε πέπιτάμαι, ἐπετά- σθην.
πίνω, } πῖμι, }	<i>to drink,</i>	πετάω, }	πετήσομαι, ἐπετά- σθην.
		ποτάω, }	ποτήσομαι, πεπότη- μαι.
		πήγω, }	πήξω, ἔπηξα, ἐπηξά- μην, πέπηγμαί, ἐπή- χθην, ἐπάγην, παγή- σομαι, πέπηγα.
		πῶω, }	πῶσω, πέπωκα, πέπο- μαι, ἐπόθην, ποθή- σομαι.
		πίω, }	πίσομαι, ἔπιον, 2d F. M. πίομαι for πιού- μαι.
		πίμι, }	Imperat. πῖθι.

πιπίσκω,	to give to drink,	πίω,	πίσω, ἔπισα.
πίπλημι,	} to fill,	πλάω,	πλήσω, ἔπλησα, ἐπλη-
πίμπλημι,		{ πλήμι,	σάμην, πέπλησμαι,
πιμπλάνω,			ἐπλήσθην, πέπληθα.
πιπράσκω,	to sell,	{ περάω,	Imp. Pas. ἐπλήμην.
		{	Sync. πράω, πράσω,
			πέπρα-κα, μαι, πε-
			πράσομαι, ἐπραῖσθην,
πίπρημι,	} to burn,	πρήθω,	πρήσω, ἔπρησα, πέ-
πίμπρημι,		{	πρη-κα, σμαι, πεπρή-
			σομαι, ἐπρήσθην.
			πέπτωκα.
πίπτω,	to fall,	πίτω,	ἔπεσα, ἐπεσάμην.
		πέτω,	ἔπεσον, 2d F. M. πε-
		πεσέω,	σεύμαι.
πτάρνυμαι,	to sneeze,	πταίρω,	ἔπταρον.
πυνθάνομαι,	to inquire,	{ πεύθω,	πέψομαι, πέπυσμαι,
		{	ἐπυθόμην.

## P.

ῥέζω,	} to do,	{ ἔργω,	Att. ἔρδω, ἔρξω, P.
ῥέξω,		{	M. ἔοργα.
ῥόρξω,			
ῥέω,	to flow,	{ ῥυέω,	ῥυήσομαι, ἐῤῥύηκα,
		{	ἐῤῥύην.
ῥηγνύω,	} to break,	ῥήσω,	ῥήξω, ἔῤῥηξα, ἐῤῥηξά-
ῥήγνυμι,		{	μην, ἔῤῥηγα δε ἔῤῥω-
			γα, ἐῤῥάγην, ῥαγή-
			σομαι.
ῥωννύω,	} to strengthen,	ῥόω,	ῥώσω, ἔῤῥωσα, ἔῤῥω-
ῥώννυμι,		{	μαι, ἐῤῥώσθην, ῥω-
			σθήσομαι, ἔῤῥωσο,
		{	farewell.

## Σ.

σβεννύω,	} to extinguish,	{ σβέω,	σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβεκα
σβέννυμι,		{	δε ἔσβηκα, ἔσβεσμαι,
			ἔσβέσθην, σβεσθήσο-
			μαι.
σκεδαννύω,	} to scatter,	σβῆμι,	ἔσβην.
σκεδάννυμι,		{ σκεδάω,	σκεδάσω, ἐσκέδασα,
		{	ἐσκέδασμαι, ἐσκεδά-
			σθην.

σκέλλω,	to dry up,	{ σκάλλω, ἔσκηλα. σκλάω, ἔσκληκα. σκληῖμι, 2d A. Inf. σκληῖναι.
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Verbs in σκω, derivatives from verbs in ω pure, form their tenses from their primitives; as, εὗρισκω, *to find*, εὕρησσω, εὕρηκα, from εὕρω.

σπένδω,	to pour out.	{ σπειω, σπει-σω, σομαι, ἔσπει- σα, ἐσπείσαμην, ἔσπει- σμαι, ἐσπείσθην.
στορεννύω,	} to spread,	{ στορέω, στορέσω, ἐστορέσα, ἐστορεσάμην, ἐστορέ- σθην.
στορέννυμι,		
στόρνυμι,	} to spread,	{ στρώω, στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἐ- στρώσαμην, ἔστρωμαι.
στρωννύω,		
στρώννυμι,	} to have,	{ σχέω, See ἔχω.
σχέθω,		

## T.

ταλάω,	} to bear,	{ τλάω, τλήσομαι, τέτληκα. τέτλημι, ἔτλην.
τέτλημι,		
τανύω,	} to extend,	{ τάζω, ἔιᾱγον, τέτᾱγα.
τανύσω,		
τέμνω,	} to cut,	{ τεμέω, τεμήσω. τεμήγω, τεμήξω, ἔτεμηξα, ἔτεμᾱ- γον, ἐτεμάχην.
τεμῶ,		
τέτιμηκα,		
τίκτω,	to bring forth,	{ τέκω, τέ-ξω, ξομαι, ἐτέχθην, ἔτεκον, ἐτεκόμην, τέ- τοκα.
τιτράω,	} to bore,	{ τράω, τρήσω, ἔτρησα, τέτρη- μαι.
τίτρημι,		
τετραίνω,		
τετρανῶ,		
τιτρώσκω,	to wound,	{ τρώω, τρώ-σω, σομαι, ἔτρω- σα, τέτρωμαι, ἐτρώ- σθην, τρωθήσομαι.
τρέχω,	} to run,	{ δραμέω, δεδράμη-κα, μαι. δρέμω, ἔδραμον, 2d F. M. δραμοῦμαι, δέδρομα.
θρέξω,		
τρώγω,	} to eat,	{ φάγω, ἔφαγον, 2d F. M. φά- γομαι for φαγοῦμαι.
τρώξομαι,		
ἔτράχον,		

τυγχάνω, <i>to obtain, happen,</i>	{	τεύχω,	τεύξομαι, τέτευχα, ἔ- τύχον.
		τυχέω,	τυχήσω, ἐτύχησα, τε- τύχηκα.

## Υ.

ὑποσχέομαι, <i>to promise,</i>	{	ὑποσχέω,	ὑποσχέσομαι, ὑπέσχη- μαι, ὑπεσχέθην, ὑ- μην.

Verbs in υθω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as,  
φθινύθω from φθίνω, *to destroy*.

Verbs in ιω, polysyllables; as, δεικνύω, *to show*.

## Φ.

φασκω, πιφάσκω, πιφαύσκω,	{	<i>to say,</i>	{	φάω,	φήσω, ἔφησα.
				φημι,	ἔφην, ἐφάμην.
φέρω,	{	<i>to bear,</i>	{	οἶω,	οἶ-σω, σομαι, οἰσθή- σομαι.
				ἐνέγκω,	1st A. ἤνεγκα, ἤνεγκά- μην, ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκό- μην.
				ἐνέκω,	ἐνέκηκα, ἐνένεγμαι, ἤνέχθην, ἐνεχθήσομαι.
				Ion. ἐνείκω,	1st A. ἤνεικα, ἤνει- κάμην, ἐνένειγμαι, ἤνειχθην.
				φορέω,	φορήσω, ἐφόρησα, πεφόρημαι, Sync. φρέω, φρήσω, ἔφρησα.
φθάνω,	{	<i>to be sooner,</i>	{	φρῆμι,	2d A. Imperat. φρέε.
				φθάω,	φθάσω, φθήσομαι, ἔφθα-σα, κα.
φθίνω,	{	<i>to destroy,</i>	{	φθῆμι,	ἔφθην.
				φθίω,	φθί-σω, σομαι, ἔφθι- σα, ἔφθικα, ἔφθίμαι.
φύω,	{	<i>to produce,</i>	{	φύμι,	ἔφυν.
φύσω,					
πέφυκα,					



**Obs. 1.** The pronoun accusative before the infinitive is sometimes understood; as, *εἰς τοῦ λαβόμενος, εἰς τὸ δεσμοῦν ἀπαγοί, φάσκων ἀδικεῖν*, sc. *σὲ*, if any one should seize you, and lead you away to prison, saying that you acted unjustly, Plato. Thus in Latin, *nos abiisse rati*, sc. *eos*, Virg.

An adjective or participle expressed may agree with the pronoun understood; as, *ἀφ᾽ ἧς μοι, ἐλθόντα λέγειν τὰληθῆ*, that is, *ἐμὲ ἐλθόντα λέγειν*, he gave me leave to come and represent the truth, Xen.; *δέομαι ὑμῶν, μεμνημένους τῶν εἰρημέτων, βοηθεῖν ἡμῶν*, sc. *ὑμᾶς*, I entreat you, remembering what has been said, to assist us, Lys.

**Obs. 2.** The accusative with the infinitive is put especially after the verbs *λέγω*, *ἀγγέλλω*, and similar verbs of speaking. When these are in the passive, either the accusative remains before the infinitive, or it is changed into the nominative of the leading verb; as, *τὸν Κύρον λέγεται εἰπεῖν*, Xen.; *λέγεται εἰπεῖν ὁ Κύρος*, Id. *δοκεῖ, videtur*, has the same construction.

**Obs. 3.** Use is very frequently made of *ὅτι* or *ὥς* with the indicative or optative, instead of the accusative with the infinitive; as, *νομίζω ὅτι στασιάζει*, Xen.; *ἔλεγον ὥς ἄνθρωπος ἦκοι*, Herodot. Both constructions are sometimes united; as, *ταῦ Νίσου λέγεται θυγατέρα ἐρασθῆναι Μίνω, καὶ ὥς ἐπέκαιρε τὰς τρίχας τοῦ πατρὸς*, it is said that the daughter of Nisus fell in love with Minos, and that she sheared off her father's hair, Pausan. Sometimes even the accusative with the infinitive follows *ὅτι* or *ὥς*; as, *μυθολογοῦσιν ὅτι τὰς μοῖρας εἰπεῖν*, they relate that the fates said, Diod. Sic.; *ἐλπίζουσιν διὰ χρῆ, ὥς ἄνδρας ἀγαθούς αὐτοὺς γινώσκειν*, Xen. In a few instances *ὁπως* has a similar construction.

**Exc.** The infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person; as,

*φασὶν αὐτὸς γεγενῆσθαι αἴτιος*, he says that he was the cause.

**Obs. 1.** As the infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person, and the accusative when they do not, it sometimes takes both the nominative and accusative; as, *οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἄλλῳ στρατηγεῖν*, he said that not he, but the other, had the command, Thucyd.

**Obs. 2.** When the infinitive and the preceding verb relate to the same person, the subject of the infinitive is generally omitted, but expressed when an emphasis lies upon it; as, *ἔφη ἀκοῦειν*, sc. *αὐτὸς*, he said that he heard, Xen.; *ἔφησθα οὐ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι*, sc. *αὐτῇ*, you said that you alone warded off destruction, Hom. Thus also before the infinitives of verbs which take the same case after as before them; as, *ἐφασκεν εἶναι δεσπότης*, sc. *αὐτὸς*, Aristoph.

**Obs. 3.** This rule obtains also, when the infinitive is preceded by the article *τὸ*, or by the particle *ὅστις*; as, *οὐ σεμνύνο-*

μαι τῷ γραφεὶς ἀποφύγειν, *I am not proud of having escaped when accused*, Demosth.; διεπράξατο, ὥστε αὐτὸς ἐκπλεῦσαι ἀρμοστής εἰς Ἀβυδὸν, *he brought it to pass, that he himself sailed out governor to Abydus*, Xen.

Obs. 4. Sometimes the infinitive has before it an accusative, and the preceding verb a nominative, although both verbs relate to the same person; as, οἶμαι με σοφίας πληρωθήσεσθαι, *I think that I shall be filled with wisdom* Plato; ἔλεγεν ἑαυτὸν εἶναι Δία, Apollod.

*The same Case after a Verb as before it.*

V. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing*; as,

ἐγὼ εἰμι Σωκράτης, *I am Socrates*.

σύ μένεις δοῦλος, *you remain a slave*.

ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Εὐφράτης, *the river is called Euphrates*.

σύ φης εἶναι θεός, *you say that you are a god*.

ἔδιδοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου, *they begged him to be zealous*.

ἀπέπειν αὐτοῖς ναύταις εἶναι, *he forbade them to be navigators*.

νομίζομεν τὴν γῆν σφαῖραν εἶναι, *we think the earth to be a sphere*.

ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι, φρούριον κατίστη, *instead of being a city, it became a castle*.

Obs. 1. The verbs which most frequently have the same case after them as before them, are,

1. Substantive and neuter verbs; as, εἰμι, ὄντων, γίγνομαι, μένω, πέφυκα, κατέστην, &c.

2. The passive of verbs of calling or naming, choosing, appearing, &c.; as, καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάζομαι, αἰρουμαι, χειροιο-νοῦμαι, φαίνομαι, νομίζομαι, &c.

Obs. 2. To this rule belongs also ἀκούω, signifying *to be called*; as, οὐτ' ἀκούσομαι κακός, Soph.; ὄφρα ἐσθλὸς ἀκούσης, Theocrit. So in Latin, *rexque paterque audisti coram*, Hor. Epist. i. 7, 37.

Obs. 3. When any of the above verbs are placed between two nominatives of different numbers, they are commonly governed in number by the former; as, ἡ τάξις ἦν ἑκατὸν ἄνδρες, *the division was a hundred men*, Xen.; στίφᾶνοι εἰσιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον, Demosth.; but sometimes by the latter; as, ἰσὺν δι' ὧ λόφω ἡ Ἰδομένη ἠντηλῶ, Thucyd. iii. 112. So participles standing between two substantives of different genders commonly agree with the former, but sometimes with the latter; as, λίμνη ἰστὶν ὀνομαζόμενον Νίμφαιον, Pausan.

Obs. 4. An infinitive having the genitive or dative before it, governed by any other word, may be followed by the accusative; as, σοὶ ἐπιχαίρω ἔδωκε νέον εἶναι, that is, σὲ νέον εἶναι, *she granted your petition to be young*, Lucian; Ἀθηναίων ἐδεήθησαν σφίσι βοηθοὺς γενέσθαι, αὐτοὺς being understood, *they entreated the Athenians to assist them*, Herodot.

*Obs. 5.* The Latin poets, in imitation of the Greeks, sometimes put the nominative instead of the accusative after the infinitive, when it relates to the same person with the nominative to the preceding verb; as, *rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos*, for *se esse pronepōtem*, Ovid.

### *The Construction of Relatives.*

VI. The relative  $\delta\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\grave{\iota}$ ,  $\delta$ , agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person; and is construed through all the cases as the antecedent would be in its place; as,

$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$   $\delta\varsigma$   $\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}$   $\epsilon\sigma\omega\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ , *you who saved me.*

$\sigma\acute{\iota}$   $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\omega\tau\alpha\iota$   $\omega\acute{\nu}$   $\epsilon\chi\epsilon$ , *the soldiers whom he commanded.*

$\alpha\acute{\iota}$   $\kappa\omega\mu\alpha\iota$   $\epsilon\acute{\nu}$   $\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$   $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\alpha$ , *the villages in which they encamped.*

$\epsilon\grave{\iota}$   $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$   $\eta\grave{\iota}$   $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\epsilon$ , *the letter which he wrote.*

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be the nominative to the verb.

But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be of that case, which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, usually governs.

*Obs. 1.* The antecedent often stands in the same clause, and in the same case, with the relative; as,  $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\varsigma$   $\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\alpha\iota$   $\delta\acute{\nu}$   $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$   $\alpha\acute{\nu}\delta\rho\alpha$ , *this is the man whom you saw*;  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\eta\eta$   $\alpha\phi\iota\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$   $\kappa\omega\mu\eta\eta$   $\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta$   $\eta\eta$ , Xen.;  $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\nu}$   $\delta\acute{\nu}\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$   $\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$   $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$   $\epsilon\pi\iota$   $\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\iota}\alpha$ ,  $\Pi\iota\tau\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon$   $\tau\epsilon$   $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $B\iota\alpha\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , Plato;  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   $\delta\varsigma$   $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\epsilon$   $\phi\alpha\eta\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota$ , sc.  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ , Xen.;  $\omega\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\eta}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\alpha$ ,  $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma$   $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$   $\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$   $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\iota$   $\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$   $\mu\alpha\theta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$   $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\alpha$ ,  $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$   $\delta\iota\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\acute{\nu}$   $\mu\eta$   $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ , Plato.

*Obs. 2.* The relative frequently stands alone, the antecedent being understood; as,  $\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\alpha$   $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$   $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ , for  $\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$   $\tau\omicron\upsilon\delta\varsigma$   $\alpha\acute{\nu}\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$   $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$   $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ . Sometimes the relative is expressed in one case, and must afterwards be supplied in another; as,  $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$   $\tau\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$   $\mu\eta\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\eta$   $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\eta\eta\omicron\eta\sigma\epsilon$   $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\eta$   $\textit{Archimēdes}$ ,  $\delta\acute{\nu}\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$   $\kappa\omicron\chi\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$ , for  $\eta$   $\delta\acute{\nu}\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ , *by means of a certain engine, which Archimēdes invented, and is named cochliā*, for *and which is named*, Diod. Sic.

*Obs. 3.* When the relative comes after two words of different persons, it agrees with the first or second person rather than the third; as,  $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$   $\delta'$   $\epsilon\gamma\omega$   $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$   $\delta\varsigma$   $\tau\iota\mu\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ , Hom.

*Obs. 4.* The antecedent is often implied in a preceding word; as,  $\sigma\iota\kappa\iota\alpha$   $\mu\omicron\lambda\acute{\delta}$   $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega\alpha$   $\eta$   $\delta\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$   $\tau\eta\varsigma$   $\epsilon\mu\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\iota}$   $\gamma\epsilon$   $\sigma\iota\kappa\iota\alpha$   $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon$   $\gamma\eta$   $\tau\epsilon$   $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\sigma\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta$ , where  $\sigma\acute{\iota}$  is referred to the personal pronoun contained in  $\delta\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$ , Xen.;  $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\tau\rho\acute{\phi}\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\iota}$   $\iota\delta\omicron\eta\eta\tau\omicron$   $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$ , where  $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\tau\omicron$ , contained in  $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\tau\rho\acute{\phi}\omicron\varsigma$ , is the antecedent to  $\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , Hesiod. Theog. 450.

**Obs. 5.** The indefinite adjectives *δτος, οίος, &c.* are also sometimes construed like relatives; as, *γῆ πᾶσα, δσης ἀρχεῖ*, Herodot. But these have commonly other adjectives either expressed or understood, which answer to them; as, *οἶτω τοσούτω ἐχρήτο, ὅσον ἰδέως ἤσθια*, Xen.; and are often applied to different substantives; as, *οὕτω Φίλιππος ἐστὶ τοιοῦτος, οἷοί ποτ' ἦσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι*, Demosth.

**Exc. 1.** The relative is often *attracted* into the case of its antecedent; as,

*σὺν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἷς εἶχε*, with the ships which he had.

*μετασχίτω τῆς ἰδονῆς ἧς ἔδωκα ὑμῖν*, let him partake of the joy which I gave you.

**Obs. 1.** The antecedent is often found in the same clause with the relative attracted; as, *ἀπολαύω ὧν ἔχω ἀγαθῶν*, I enjoy what goods I have; *ἐπορεύετο σὺν ᾗ εἶχε δυνάμει*, Xen. Frequently it is understood; as, *μεμνημένος ὧν ἐπραξε*, for τῶν πραγμάτων ὧν ἐπραξε, and this for ἀ ἐπραξε, Lucian; *πληρώσας ναῦς ἐννέα πρὸς αἷς εἶχε*, Thucyd.

**Obs. 2.** Other relatives also undergo a similar attraction; as, *ἐλάττω τῶν τοιούτων κακῶν, οἷων νῦν εἵπομεν*, fewer of such evils as we have now mentioned, Plato. Frequently *οἷος*, with the substantive belonging to it, is attracted into the case of its antecedent, instead of standing in the nominative with *εἰμί*. as, *πρὸς ἀνδρας τολμηροὺς, οἷους καὶ Ἀθηναίους*, for οἷοι Ἀθηναῖοι εἰσὶ, Thucyd.; *χαριζόμενον οἷα σοὶ ἀνδρὶ*, for ἀνδρὶ, οἷος σὺ εἶ, Xen. Also when it stands for *ὥστε*. as, *τοιούτους ἀνδρῶνας, οἷους μεθυσθέντας ἀρχεισθαι*, Demosth. In like manner *ἰλίκοι*. as, *ἐκείνο δεινὸν τοῖς ἰλίκοις νῶν*, for τηλικούτοις, ἰλίκοι νῶ ἴσμεν, Aristoph.

**Obs. 3.** The relative *ὅσος* is sometimes used in phrases which seem to have been originally formed from two clauses referring to each other; as, *ἐκείνος θαυμαστὴν ὄσῃν περὶ σὲ προθυμίαν ἔχει*. thus, *θαυμαστὴν ἐστὶν ὄσῃν προθυμίαν ἔχει*, instead of *θαυμαστὴ ἐστὶ προθυμία, ὄσῃν ἔχει*, Plato, Alcibiad. II. pr. fin. *ἦν περὶ αὐτὸν ὄχλος ὑπερφυῆς ὅσος*, exceedingly great, Aristoph. Plut. 750.

**Obs. 4.** The phrase *οὐδεὶς ὅστις σὺ* is usually considered as one word, in the sense of the Latin *nemo non, every one*, in which case *οὐδεὶς* is put in the same case as the pronoun relative following; as, *οὐδὲνα κίνδυνον ὄντιν' οὐχ ὑπέμειναν*, they underwent every danger, Demosth.; *οὐδὲνα ἑφάσας ὄντιν' σὺ δακρύοντ' ἀποστρέφασθαι*, for *οὐδεὶς ἦν ὄντιν' ἑφάσας σὺ δακρύοντ' ἀποστρέφασθαι*, they said that every one returned weeping, Xen.

**Obs. 5.** The antecedent is sometimes put in the case of the relative, and the latter omitted, when the former is a demonstrative pronoun, with or without a substantive, and would otherwise be joined with *εἰμί*. as, *τοῦτο σὺδ' ἀποκρίσεως ἄξιον ἰρωτάς*, for *σὺδ' ἀποκρίσεως ἄξιόν ἐστι τοῦτο, δ ἰρωτάς*, what you ask is not worthy of an answer, Plato; *τίνας τοι' οὗδ' ὁρῶ ξένους*; for *τίνας εἰσὶν οὗτοι οἱ ξένοι, οὗς ὁρῶ*; who are these strangers whom I see? Eurip.

**Exc. 2.** The relative frequently differs in number from the antecedent, when the idea of plurality is involved in the singular; as,

*πάντας ἀνθρώπους θάλλουσιν, δ, τις σφίας εἰσαφίκεται*, they fascinate all men who approach them, Hom.; *ἀσπάζεται πάντας, δ ἂν περιτυγχάνῃ*, he

*salutes all whom he meets, Plato; οὗς ἂν ἐπιῶ, ἥσόν τις ἐμοὶ πρόσσισι, every one to whom I apply will take part with me the less, Thucyd.*

*Obs.* The singular ἔστι is followed by relatives both singular and plural, and the phrase is regarded altogether as one word, equivalent to the adjective ἔνιοι, ἔνιοι, ἔνια, *some*; as, καὶ ἔστιν οἱ ἐτίγχαρον θωράκων, *and some hit breastplates, Xen.; ἔστιν οὐστίνας ἀνθρώπων τεθαύμακας ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ; have you admired some men for their wisdom? Id.*

In the same manner ἔστι is often used with a relative adverb following, in which case the two are put for an adverb; as, ἔστιν ὅτε, *sometimes, Thucyd.; ἔστιν ὅπου, somewhere.*

**Exc. 3.** When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders, it sometimes agrees in gender with the latter; as,

τὸ ἄστρον, ἣν ὀνομάζουσιν Ἀίγα, *the constellation which they call the Goat, Pausan.*

*Obs.* When the antecedent is part of a sentence, the relative is put in the neuter gender; as, ἐὰν ἀποφύγῃ με οὗτος, δὲ μὴ γένοιτο, *Demosth.* Sometimes the relative does not agree in gender with the antecedent, but with some synonymous word implied; as, τέκνα οἷ, for υἱοὶ οἷ, *Eurip.; ἐμοὶ γὰρ οὐδ', δὲ πᾶσι λείπεται βροτοῖς, σύνεστιν ἐλπίς, sc. χρεῖμα, for neither hope, which is left to all mortals, remains with me, Id.*

*Agreement of an Adjective, Verb, or Relative, with Substantives coupled by a Conjunction.*

**VII.** Substantives singular connected by a copulative conjunction, have an adjective, verb, or relative plural; as,

Κάστωρ καὶ Πολυδεύκης, οἱ ἀθάνατοι εἰσι, *Castor and Pollux, who are immortal.*

*Obs. 1.* If the substantives be of different persons, the verb plural must agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; as, ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ ἐλογίζομεθα, *Xen.; σὺ καὶ ὁ Θεόδωρος ἐλέγετε, Plato.*

*Obs. 2.* If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective or relative plural must agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter; as, πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ ἐλλίσσοντο, γοννοῦμενοι, *Hom.;* but this is only applicable to beings which may have life.

*Obs. 3.* If the substantives signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural must be put in the neuter gender; as, αἱ δυναστεῖαι καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος διὰ τὴν τιμὴν ἐστὶν αἰρετά, *powers and riches are desirable on account of honor, Aristot.; οἶτον καὶ*

ἄωρ καὶ οἶνον ἐνθήσω, ἃ κέν τοι λιμὸν ἐρύκοι, *I will put on board bread and water and wine, which shall keep off hunger from you*, Hom.

Obs. 4. The adjective or verb frequently agrees with one of the substantives, mostly with the nearest, and is understood to the rest; as, αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πόλεμοι τε, μάχαι τε, *for contention is always agreeable to you, and wars, and battles*, Hom.; οἱ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος ἦκε, *the strangers and the rest of the multitude came*, Thucyd.; ἔστιν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσιν ἀρχοντές τε καὶ δῆμος; *are there in the other cities both magistrates and people?* Plato.

Obs. 5. The plural is sometimes used after μετὰ or σὺν put for καὶ · as, Δηϊφόντης δὲ σὺν τοῖς παισὶν ἀναλαβόντες τὸν νεκρὸν, κομίζουσιν ἐς τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον, *Deiphontes and his children, having taken up the corpse, convey it to this place*, Pausan.

### The Use of the Article.

VIII. The article is used before substantives which represent determinate individuals, or whole classes. But more particularly,

1. The article is used especially before substantives which denote something that has been already mentioned, or that is commonly known; as,

ἐπεδιώκον μέχρι κώμης τινός · ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἔστησαν · ὑπὲρ γὰρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφος ἦν, *they pursued as far as a certain village; there they halted; for above the village was an eminence*, Xen.; ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ βουκόλος, καὶ ἀναλᾶβων τὸ παιδίον, *the herdsman having heard this, and having taken up the child* (that is, the herdsman and child of which mention had before been made), Herodot. Again, ὁ ποιητής, *the poet*, it being commonly understood that Homer is intended thereby; ὁ Σταγειρίτης, *the Stagirite*, that is, Aristotle. Hence proper names often receive the article; as, ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates*; αἱ Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*.

2. The article is prefixed to substantives which denote, not determinate individuals of a class, but the whole class; as,

ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ θνητός, *man is mortal*; αἱ ἀλώπεκες φωλεοὺς ἔχουσι, *foxes have holes*, Luke ix. 58. Hence it is put with abstract nouns; as, οὐκ ἐκ χρημάτων ἡ ἀρετὴ γίγνεται, *virtue is not produced from riches*, Plato.

3. The article is generally prefixed to substantives which are accompanied by the demonstrative pronouns οὗτος, ὁδε, ἐκεῖνος, or the adjectives πᾶς ὅλος · as,

οὗτος ὁ ποταμός, *this river*; αἱ νῆσοι αὗται, *these islands*; ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁδε, *this man*; ἐκεῖνη ἡ ἡμέρα, *that day*; πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, *all the men*;

ἡ πόλις ὅλη, *the whole city*; but πάντες ἄνθρωποι, *all men generally*; ἐν-  
αὐτὸν ὅλον, *a whole year*. It is likewise used with the possessive pronouns  
ἐμός, σός, &c.; as, ὁ σός υἱός, like ὁ υἱός σου, means *thy son*, but σός υἱός,  
like υἱός σου, *a son of thine*. Also with the interrogatives ποῖος, τίς, but  
only with reference to something preceding; as, τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα; *what sort  
of things are these?* that is; to which you refer, Eurip.

4. The article is generally put with the subject of a proposi-  
tion, and omitted in the predicate; as,

ἡδονὴ ἢ εὐδαιμονία, *happiness is pleasure*; ἡ ἡδονὴ εὐδαιμονία, *pleasure is  
happiness*. In some cases it is used in the predicate only; as, εἰρήνη ἐστὶ  
τάγαθον, *peace is the abstract good*, Philem. Sometimes both subject and  
predicate receive it, and sometimes neither of them; as, ὁ λύχνος τοῦ  
σώματός ἐστιν ὁ ὀφθαλμός, *the light of the body is the eye*, Matt. vi. 22.;  
πάντων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ, *man is the measure of all things*, Plato.

5. The neuter article is used with infinitives, to which it  
gives the signification of substantives; as,

τὸ κολάζειν, *the punishing*; τὸ κακῶς ποιεῖν, *the doing ill*; τῷ δὲ χαλεπὸν  
ἔπεται τὸ θαυμάζειν, *admiration follows joy*, Plut. Also with words and  
sentences taken materially, or for themselves; as, τὸ ἀρετὴ, *the word ἀρετὴ*.  
τὸ Γινῶθι σαυτὸν, *the maxim, Know thyself*, Plato.

6. The article is often separated from its substantive by  
adjectives, participles, adverbs, or prepositions with their  
cases; as,

ἡ Ἐρυθρὴ θάλασσα, *the Red Sea*, Herodot.; τὰ κατεστραμμένα ἔθνη, *the  
nations that had been subdued*, Xen.; οἱ τότε Ἕλληνες, *the Greeks of that  
time*, Plato; ἵππευόντες τὸν πρὸς ἐκείνους πόλεμον, *you sustained the war  
against them*, Demosth. When these words, for the sake of greater em-  
phasis or clearness, are put after the substantive, they are preceded by the  
article; as, σύνεμι ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *I associate with good men*, Xen.;  
πολεμεῖν Τισσαφέρνηι τῷ τρυῶς ἀδικήσαντι, *to make war against Tissaphernes  
who injured you*, Id.; ἡ ἀμέλεια αὕτη ἢ ἄγαν, *this excessive negligence*,  
Demosth.; τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ, *the water in the lake*, Herodot. When  
the article is put with an adverb or a preposition, grammarians suppose an  
ellipsis of some convenient participle, particularly of ὦν, or γενόμενος,  
sometimes expressed; as, εἰς τὸν νῦν ὄντα χρόνον, Eurip.; ἐν τῇ πρὸς  
Μεγαρίας γενομένη στρατηγίῃ, Herodot.; κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν  
φέρουσαν, Xen.

In like manner genitives are placed either between the  
article and the substantives by which they are governed, or  
after the substantive with the article before them; as,

αἱ βασιλέως νῆες, and αἱ νῆες αἱ βασιλέως, *the king's ships*, Thucyd. In  
the former case two and even three articles may stand together; as, τὸ τῆς  
Ἀρτιμίδος ἱερὸν, *the temple of Diāna*, Thucyd.; τὸ τῆς τοῦ χαλκοντος τέχ-  
νης ἔργον, Plato; ἔνοχος ἔστω τῇ τῶν ἐλευθέρων φθορᾷ νόμῳ, Aeschin.

Very frequently the article is used without a substantive  
expressed; as,

ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ, sc. χώρα, *in the land of the king*, Thucyd.; τὰ τῶν Ἀρχά-  
δων, sc. πράγματα, *the affairs of the Arcadians*, Xen.; οἱ ἐν τῇ ᾧσται, *the*

people in the city, Thucyd.; τὰ κατὰ Πανσανίαν, the affairs of Pausanias, Id.; τὰ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, Herodot.; οἱ οὖν βασιλεῖ, Xen.

The neuter article standing alone with the genitive of a substantive, signifies every thing that pertains to the person or thing denoted by the substantive; as, δεῖ φέρειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν, it is necessary to bear what comes from the gods, Eurip. It signifies particularly that which any one has done, or is wont to do, or that has befallen him; in which case it is put in the singular; as, τὸ τῶν ἁλιέων, what fishermen are accustomed to do, Xen. Similarly τὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου, the saying of Homer, Plato. Sometimes it is merely a periphrasis of the substantive in the genitive; as, τὰ τῆς τύχης, fortune, that is, the things of fortune, Soph.; τὸ τῶν θεῶν, for οἱ θεοί, Plato. In the same manner the possessive pronouns with the article are put instead of the personal pronouns; as, τὸ ἐμέτερον, as if τὸ ἐμῶν, for ὑμεῖς, Herodot.; τὰμὰ for ἐγώ, Eurip.

The plural article, followed by ἀμφὶ or περὶ with a proper name in the accusative, signifies, 1. the companions of the person named; as, οἱ περὶ Ἀρχίδαμον, the companions of Archidamus, Xen.; 2. the person alone; as, οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Πριάμον καὶ Πάνθοον, Priam and Panthoos, Hom.; 3. the person and his companions; as, οἱ περὶ Θρασύβουλον, Thrasylbulos with his soldiers, Thucyd. But when followed by ἀμφὶ or περὶ with an appellative, it signifies office or relation; as, οἱ περὶ ἱερεῖ, the priests.

Frequently the neuter article, with whatever it is attached to, is used adverbially; as, τὸ πρῶτον and τὰ πρῶτα, at first; τὸ λοιπὸν, for the future; τὸ πρὶν, formerly; τὸ αὐτίκα, immediately; τανῦν, now; τὸ πάμπαν, τὸ παρ᾽ ἅπαν, entirely; τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε, from henceforth; τὸ πρὸ τούτου, before this; τὸ ἐπ' ἐμὲ, τοῦτ' ἐμὲ, τοῦπὶ σέ, as far as lies in me, in you. Also with an infinitive; as, τὸ τήμερον εἶναι, to-day; τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, as far as regards him.

Obs. In the old Greek poets δ, ἡ, τὸ, is rather a demonstrative pronoun, and the substantives for the most part stand alone, as in Latin, where we use the article *the*. Later writers also very frequently omit it.

### The Use of the Article as a Pronoun.

## IX. The article is often used for the relative and demonstrative pronouns.

### 1. For the relative pronoun; as,

Ἦετιων δ' μ' ἔτρεφε, Eetion who brought me up, Hom.

τὸ οἰκημα ἐν τῷ κοιμώμεθα, the chamber in which we sleep, Herodot.

### 2. For the demonstrative pronouns; as,

δ' γὰρ ἦλθε, for he came, Hom.

τί,ν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω, but I will not release her, Hom.

Obs. 1. The article is very often used as a relative pronoun in Ionic and Doric writers. Of Attic writers the tragedians only use it in this sense, and these only in the neuter and the oblique cases; as, τὸν θεόν, τὸν οὖν ψέγεις, Eurip.

Obs. 2. The use of the article as a demonstrative pronoun is likewise chiefly confined to Ionic and Doric writers, though it is found in this sense in Attic writers also, but for the most part in the neuter and the oblique



cases ; as, *ὁ δὲ εἶπε*, but he said, Xen. ; *τὸ δ' οὐχ οὕτως ἔχει*, but this is not so, Plato ; *τοῖς δὲ ἄλλῃ γῇ ἐστὶ πολλή*, Thucyd. ; *τῆς γὰρ πεφῶκα μητρὸς*, Soph. Especially in the accusative with the infinitive after *καί* as, *καὶ τὸν κελεύσαι δοῦναι*, and that he commanded to give it him, Xen. In the nominative the relative *ὃς* is used in this sense ; as, *καὶ ὃς εἶπε*, and he said, Xen. Thus also *ἢ δ' ὃς*, said he, which is very frequent in Plato.

Obs. 3. The Attics moreover use the article as a demonstrative pronoun before the relatives *ὃς*, *οἱ*, *οἱ* : as, *περὶ τεχνῶν τῶν ὅσαι περὶ ταῦτα εἰσὶ*, concerning those arts which treat of these things, Plato ; but particularly in a division, where *ὁ μὲν*, *ὁ δὲ*, are opposed to each other, *this.....that, the one.....the other*, &c. ; as, *τῶν μὲν πολλοὶ ἐπιτρόσκοιντο, τῶν δὲ οὐδείς*, of these many were wounded, of those not one, Xen. ; *ὁ μὲν μαίνεται, ὁ δὲ σωφρονεῖ*, the one is mad, the other is rational, Plato ; *τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων* (otherwise quite as often *οἱ ἄλλοι* "Ελληνες), *οἱ μὲν ὑμῖν, οἱ δὲ ἐκείνοις*, ὑπὸ ἡμῶν, of the other Greeks, some were subject to you, some to them, Demosth. In this construction *ὁ μὲν* commonly refers to the nearer of two things, but sometimes to the more remote ; as, *κρεῖττον τὸ γουδετεῖν τοῦ ὀνειδίζειν* τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἡπιόν τε καὶ φίλον, τὸ δὲ σκληρόν τε καὶ ὑβριστικόν, it is better to admonish than to reproach ; for the former is mild and friendly, the latter harsh and affronting, Epictet. If *ὁ μὲν* and *ὁ δὲ* be used in speaking of one thing alone, they may each be rendered *partly*, or *in part*. Sometimes the relative pronoun is used instead of the article ; as, *πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, ἃς μὲν ἀναιρῶν, εἰς ἃς δὲ τοὺς φυγάδας κατὰγων*, destroying some of the Greek cities, and bringing back the exiles into the others, Demosth.

## GOVERNMENT.

### GOVERNMENT OF SUBSTANTIVES.

X. One substantive governs another in the genitive (*when the latter substantive signifies a different thing from the former*) ; as,

*τὸ τοῦ Κύρου ἄρμα*, the chariot of Cyrus, or Cyrus's chariot.

Obs. 1. The genitive most commonly indicates that which does something, or to which something belongs ; as, *τὰ Ὁμήρου ποιήματα*, Æschin. ; *τὸ τοῦ Κύρου ἄρμα*. But frequently the genitive is also taken in a passive sense ; as, *ἡ Σωκράτους κατηγορία*, the accusation against Socrates ; *εὐνοία Ἀθηναίων*, good-will towards the Athenians, Thucyd. Sometimes one substantive governs two genitives, one of which has an active and the other a passive sense ; as, *τὰς τῶν οἰκείων προσηλαχίσαις τοῦ γέροντος*, they lament the insults which the relations offer to old age, Plato.

Obs. 2. A possessive adjective is frequently used instead of the genitive ; as, *οἱ Ἡράκλειοι παῖδες*, for *Ἡρακλέους*.

Obs. 3. The substantive which governs the genitive is often understood ; as, *Σωκράτης ὁ Σωφρονίσκου*, sc. υἱός, Plato ; *ἐν Κροίσου*, sc. οἴκῳ, Herodot. ; *εἰς ἄδου*, sc. δόμον, to the shades below ; *ἐν ἄδου*, sc. δόμῳ, in the shades below.

**Obs. 4.** The dative is frequently used for the genitive, particularly by the poets; as, οὐκέτι σοὶ τέκνα λεύσσει φῶς, for τέκνα σου, *no longer do your children see the light*, Eurip.; οὐδ' Ἀϊαντι ἱγδᾶνε θυμῶ, *nor did it please the mind of Ajax*, Hom. Sometimes both cases are put; as, Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὺν κῆρ γηθεῖ, φόνον Ἀχαιῶν δερκομένα, *the slaughterous heart of Achilles rejoices, as he beholds the slaughter of the Greeks*, Hom.

**Obs. 5.** Prepositions with their respective cases often serve as a circumlocution of the genitive; as, αἱ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἰδοῦναι, αἱ διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἰδοῦναι, *the pleasures of the body*, Plato; ὁ περὶ τοὺς Φωκίας ὄλεθρος, for ὁ τῶν Φωκίων ὄλεθρος, Demosth.

Substantive pronouns are governed in the genitive like substantive nouns; as, ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν, *our city*.

So also adjective pronouns when used as substantives, or having a noun understood; as, ἡ θυγάτηρ ἐκείνου, *his daughter*; ὧν οἱ πατέρες, *whose fathers*.

The genitive is likewise governed by the relative and demonstrative pronouns; as, ταῦτά ἐστιν ᾧ Σωκράτους ἐπαινῶ, *this is what I commend in Socrates*, Plato; τὰδ' αὐτοῦ ἀγᾶμαι, *I admire this in him*, Xen.

The possessive pronouns are equivalent in signification to the genitive of the personal pronouns. Thus, ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις, ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, is the same as ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν, ὁ πατήρ μου. Sometimes also, like the genitive, they are taken passively; as, σὸς πόθος, *longing for thee*, Hom.; εὐνοίᾳ καὶ φιλίᾳ τῇ ἐμῇ, *through good-will and friendship towards me*, Xen.

The possessive pronouns have sometimes nouns, pronouns, and participles after them in the genitive; as, τοῦτο σὸν ἂν εἴη τοῦ δικαστοῦ, Lucian; τὸ σὸν μόνης δώρημα, Soph.; σὶν αὐτοῦ φρένα τέρπει, Hom.

**XI.** The genitive is used to express that one thing is the quality or circumstance of another; as,

δένδρον πολλῶν ἐτῶν, *a tree of many years*.

ἄνιρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς, *a man of great virtue*.

λίμνη σταδίων εἴκοσι τὴν περίμετρον, *a lake of twenty stadia in circumference*.

**Obs.** This genitive frequently stands alone, ἄνθρωπος, χρῆμα, or the like, being understood; as, τούτου τοῦ τρόπου εἰμί, *I am of this disposition*, Aristoph.; ἀπέθανεν ἐτῶν ὀγδοήκοντα, *he died when eighty years of age*, Lucian.

### *Adjectives taken as Substantives.*

**XII.** An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive governs the genitive; as,

τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ χρόνου, *the most of the time*.

εἰς τοσούτον τόλμης, *to such a pitch of boldness*.

τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *that part of the barbarians which had been put to flight*.

*Obs. 1.* Plural adjectives of the neuter gender also govern the genitive; as, τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς, Thucyd.; τὰ στενύπορα τῶν ὁδῶν, *angusta viarum*, Diod. Sic. ὥρων ἱμῖσα, Xen.

*Obs. 2.* Instead of the neuter, the adjective frequently takes the gender of the substantive in the genitive; as, ἡ πολλὴ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, Herodot.; τοῦ χρόνου τὸν πλεῖστον, Thucyd.

## GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

### *Adjectives governing the Genitive.*

XIII. Adjectives of plenty, want, diversity, property, worth, cause, also verbals, compounds of α privative, and those signifying an affection of the mind, govern the genitive; as,

δαίματός μεστός, *full of fear*. ἀνδρῶν κενός, *destitute of men*.  
 ἕτερός ἐστι τοιμοῦ πατρός, *he is different from my father*.  
 ἴδιος ἀνθρώπου, *peculiar to man*. ἄξιός ἐπαινου, *worthy of praise*.  
 τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος ἦν, *he was the principal cause of the victory*.  
 ἀνατρεπτικός τῆς πόλεως, *subversive of the state*.  
 ἅπαις ἀφ' ὧν παίδων, *childless with respect to male children*.  
 γεωμετρίας ἔμπειρος εἶ, *you are skilled in geometry*.

πλ' ὅλης οἴνου, Herodot.; ἔρημος φίλων, Eurip.; γυμνός ὅπλων, Xen.; φόβου ἄγρος, Plato; ψιλός θεοῦ, Herodot.; ὀρφανός τοῦ πατρός, Demosth.; τυράννων ἐλευθέρως, Herodot.; δημοκρατίας ἀλλότρια, Lys.; ἑρὸς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς, Æschin.; ἀνύξιός τοῦ συμποσίου, Lucian; λυτῶν δειμάτων, Soph.; τῆς ἰδούσης ἐγκρατὴς, Xen.; ἀπάθης κακῶν, Herodot.; ἐπιμελής τῶν φίλων, Xen.; θείω δ' αἰδοῖς μάλλον ἢ σοφὸς κακῶν εἶναι, Æschyl.

*Obs. 1.* Adjectives of worth and cause govern the genitive and dative; as, ἡμῖν Ἀχιλλεύς ἄξιός τιμῆς, *Achilles deserves honor of us*, Eurip.; πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν αἰτιοὶ τοῖς Ἕλλησι κατέστησαν, *they were the authors of many good things to the Greeks*, Isocr.

*Obs. 2.* Adjectives of plenty and want sometimes govern the dative; as, ἀφρῆοι μῆλοισι, *abounding in fruits*, Hesiod.

*Obs. 3.* In the old poets participles also are construed with the genitive like adjectives; as, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης, *well acquainted with all the modes of fighting*, Hom.; διδασκόμενος πολέμοιο, Id.

XIV. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural ; as,

τις τῶν στρατιωτῶν, *some one of the soldiers.*

ὁ νεώτερος τῶν υἱῶν, *the younger of the sons.*

ὁ σοφώτατος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *the wisest of the Greeks.*

τίς τ' ἄρα θεῶν ; *which then of the gods ?*

μία τῶν νήσων, *one of the islands.*

ὁ τέταρτος τῶν ποταμῶν, *the fourth of the rivers.*

μόνος πολιτῶν, Eurip. ; τῶν ἵππων ὁ μὲν ἀγαθός, ὁ δ' οὐ, Plato ; πρὸς οὓς ἂν ἐγὼ Λυδῶν ἐθέλω, Xen. ; ὁ βουλόμενος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Æschin.

*Obs. 1.* Other adjectives in the positive degree frequently take their substantives in the genitive, where otherwise instead of the genitive the case of the adjective would be used ; as, οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, for χρηστοὶ ἄνθρωποι, *good men*, Aristoph.

*Obs. 2.* The genitive plural is also put with some adjectives which have the positive form, but the force of superlatives ; as, δια γυναικῶν, *the most excellent of women*, Hom. ; δαιμόνιος ἀνδρῶν, Herodot. ; ἔξοχος Ἀχαιῶν, Hom.

*Obs. 3.* The genitive is often governed by εἰς or τις understood ; as, τοῦτων ἦν Θαλῆς, sc. εἰς, *of these Thales was one*, Plato ; πέμπων τῶν Λυδῶν ἐς Δελφοῦς, sc. τινάς, *sending some of the Lydians to Delphi*, Herodot. ; γυνή τῶν ἐπιφθνῶν, Plut.

*Obs. 4.* The case of the partitive is often put instead of the genitive ; as, οἱ παρόντες δὲ, οἱ μὲν ᾗδοντο, οἱ δὲ ἐγέλων, for τῶν παρόντων, *of those present, some were ashamed, some laughed*, Lucian. Sometimes prepositions with their respective cases are used ; as, ἐκ τούτων εἰς, Herodot. ; ἐξ ἀπῶσων ἡ καλλίστη, Lucian ; πρῶτος ἐν ποιηταῖς, Aristoph.

*Obs. 5.* Partitives, &c. are put in the gender of the substantives which are in the genitive ; but when there are two substantives of different genders, the partitives, &c. are sometimes put in the gender of the former, though almost always in that of the latter ; as, ὁ δὲ παῖς πάντων θηρίων ἐστὶ δυσμεταχειριστότατον, *the boy of all wild beasts is the most difficult to manage*, Plato.

*Obs. 6.* Partitives, &c. govern collective nouns in the genitive singular, and are of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed ; as, τῆς στρατιᾶς πολλοί, Thucyd.

XV. The comparative degree governs the genitive ; as,

λευκότεροι χιόνος, *whiter than snow.*

ἦν ἀμείνων τοῦ πατρὸς, *he was better than his father.*

**Obs. 1.** Instead of the genitive, comparatives are also construed with the conjunction *ἢ* or *ἥπερ*, followed by the same case with that of the thing compared; as, ἀρελοῖσιν ἥπερ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ὠμλήσα, *I have associated with braver men than you*, Hom.; μέλλεις ἐπ' ἀνδρας στρατεύεσθαι πολὺ ἀμεινονας ἢ Σκύδας, Herodot. vii. 10. But sometimes *ἢ* is followed by the nominative, if *εἰμι* or some other verb may be supplied; as, ἀμεινονας, ἥπερ οἶδε (sc. εἰσι), ἵππους δωρήσαιο, *he might give better horses than these*, Hom.

The genitive commonly follows the comparative instead of *ἢ*, only where *ἢ* would be put with a nominative or an accusative. Sometimes, however, the genitive is put for *ἢ* with the dative; as, ἔξεσιν ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, for μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις, Thucyd.

Sometimes the genitive is used instead of *ἢ*, where *ἢ* would be put with a different case from that of the word to which the comparative is joined; as, τοῦ Πλούτου παρέχω βελτίονας ἄνδρας, for ἢ ὁ Πλούτος, not ἢ τὸν Πλούτον, Aristoph.

**Obs. 2.** The comparative is sometimes followed both by the genitive, and by *ἢ* with a clause explanatory of the genitive; as, οὐ τί γένοιτ' ἂν ἀτοπίωτερον, ἢ θεραπεύειν ἐκ προστάγματος; Lucian.

**Obs. 3.** When ἔλαττον, πλέον, πλείω, are followed by a numeral, *ἢ* is often omitted; as, μὴ ἔλαττον δέκα ἐτη γεγονότες, *not less than ten years old*, Plato.

Sometimes *ἢ* is placed between two comparatives; as, γυναῖκα εὐγενεστέραν ἢ πλουσιωτέραν ἔγημε, *he married a wife more noble than wealthy*, Plut. Or it is followed by *κατὰ* or *πρὸς* with an accusative; as, ὅπλα πλείω ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη, *more arms were taken than the number of dead led one to expect*, Thucyd.; ἐλάττω ἢ πρὸς τὸ κατόρθωμα νομίζειν εἶναι τὴν δόξαν, *to think the honor inferior to the merit of the action*. Or by an infinitive, commonly with, but sometimes without, *ὥς* or *ὥστε* before it; as, νεώτεροι εἰσιν ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι, *they are too young to know*, Lys.; μεῖζον ἢ φέρειν, *too great to endure, or to be endured*, Soph.

**Obs. 4.** Substantives are sometimes used elliptically for propositions in comparison; as, μεῖζων λόγον, for μεῖζων ἢ λέγειν ἐστὶ, ἔξεστι, *greater than can be expressed*, Aristoph.; μεῖζων ἐλπίδος, Æschyl.; ἔλαττον τῆς ἀξίας, Xen.

In a similar manner the comparative is followed by the genitive of the pronouns *ἐμαυτοῦ*, *σεαυτοῦ*, *ἑαυτοῦ*, when any thing is compared with itself at different times; as, ἀνδρείωτερος γίνεται αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, for ἢ πρότερον ἦν, Plato. The superlative is frequently used instead of the comparative; as, ὅτε δεινότατος σεαυτοῦ ἦσθα, *when you even surpassed yourself*, Xen.

**Obs. 5.** Proportional numbers are construed like comparatives; as, *στράτευμα πολλαπλήσιον τοῦ ἡμετέρου*, *an army much greater than ours*, Herodot.; *διπλάσια ἐκείνῳ διδόναι, ἢ ἄλλῳ τινι τῶν σιτρατηγῶν*, *to give him twice as much as any other of the commanders*, Lys.

**Obs. 6.** The excess or defect of measure is put in the dative; as, *ἐνιαυτῷ πρεσβύτερος*, *older by a year*, Aristoph.; *δραχμῇ τιμιώτερον*, Lys.; *δῶπερ σωφρονέστερος, τοσοῦτῳ εὐδαιμονέστερος*, *by how much the more temperate, by so much the happier*, Plato; *πολλῷ καλλίων*, Æschin. Also with superlatives; as, *μακρῷ ἄριστος*, Herodot.

### *Adjectives governing the Dative.*

**XVI.** Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative; as,

*τῇ πατρίδι ὠφέλιμος*, *profitable to the country*.  
*βλαβερὸς τοῖς πολεμίοις*, *hurtful to the enemy*.  
*ὁμοῖος Ἀχιλλεῖ*, *like to Achilles*.

To this rule belong;

1. Adjectives of profit or disprofit; as, *τῇ πόλει χρίσιμος*, *ἄχρηστος*, Demosth.

2. Of pleasure or pain; as, *ἡδιστον ὑμῖν*, Xen.; *ἀλγεινὸν ἐμοί*, Eurip.

3. Of friendship or hatred; as, *τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὖνοι ἦσαν*, Thucyd.; *ἦν ἐχθρὸς τῷ Ἀμαρτίῳ*, Herodot.

4. Of clearness or obscurity; as, *δηλὸς ἐστιν ἐμοί*, Aristoph.; *ἀφανὴς ὦν ἐκείνοις*, Xen.

5. Of nearness; as, *πληστοὶ ἀλλήλοισι*, Hom.

6. Of fitness or unfitness; as, *τοῖς πλείουσιν ἐπιτηδεύτερος ὁ Περικλῆς*, Pausan.

7. Of ease or difficulty; as, *ῥαδίον ἐστὶ μοι*, Demosth.; *χαλεπὸν ὑμῖν ἐστι*, Plato.

8. Of equality or inequality; as, *οὐ καὶ σὺ τύπτει τὰς Ἰσας πληγὰς ἐμοί*, *as many blows as I*, Aristoph. Also of likeness or unlikeness; as, *τὴν φύσιν ὁμοίαν ἔχει ταῖς ἑταίραις*, Isocr.

9. Of obedience or disobedience; as, *Κροίσῳ ἦσαν κατήκοοι*, Herodot., γορυῦσιν ἀπειθεῖς, Rom. i. 30.

10. Of trust; as, *πίσυνος θεοῖς*, Æschyl.

To these add many other adjectives of various significations; as, *οὐδ' αὖτις ζημία ἔνοχος ἦν*, Lys.; *ὁ κοινὸν ἅπασιν ἐστι*, Demosth., &c.—particularly,

Compounds of *σὺν* and *ὁμοῦ*, also verbals in *τος* taken passively, govern the dative; as, *ξυνήθης μοι ἐστὶ*, *he is accustomed to me*; *ὁμόγλωσσοι τοῖς Καρσι*, *of the same language with the Carians*; *τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ὑποπιος*, *suspected by the Greeks*; *ἄγνωστος ἡμῖν*, *unknown to us*; *οὐδ' ἐφ' ἡμέτερά μοι*, Soph.

**Obs. 1.** Substantives have likewise sometimes a dative after them, and, among these, substantives from primitives governing a dative; as, *σύ μοι ἑσσι πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ*, *you are father and mother to me*, Hom.; *ἀπηρεσία τοῖς θεοῖς*, Plato; *πυρὸς βροτοῖς δοτῆρ' ὀρέξ*, *you behold the giver of fire to mortals*, Æschyl.

**Obs. 2.** Ὁ αὐτὸς, *the same*, governs the dative; as, *τὸ αὐτὸ ὄνομα ἢ γῇ τῷ ποταμῷ ἔχει*, *the country has the same name as the river*, Herodot.; *ταῦτ' ἔμοι πέπονθας*, *you have suffered the same things as I*, Aristoph. Sometimes εἰς has a similar construction; as, *ὅς ἔμοι μιᾷς ἐγένετ' ἐκ μητέρος*, *who was born of the same mother as I*, Eurip. - In Latin, *invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti*, Hor.; *eādem illis censēmus*, Cic.

**Obs. 3.** Many adjectives which usually govern the dative, are sometimes found with the genitive; as,

*ἡ πορεῖα ὁμοία φυγῆς ἐγένετο*, Xen.; *ἀδελφὰ τῶν εἰρημέων*, Isocr.; *ἐχθρὸς τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου γένους*, Plato; *τὸ ἀνόσιον τοῦ ὁσίου ἵναρτιον*, Id.; *ὑπὲρκοι τῶν Ἀσσυρίων ἦσαν*, Xen.; *σὺδεῖς ἔνοχος ἐστὶ λειποταξίου*, Lys.; *κοινὸν πάντων ἀνθρώπων*, Plato. Particularly compounds of *σύν* and *ὁμοῦ*: as, *καὶ ὅσα τοῦ γένους ἐστὶ τούτου ξύμφορα*, Plato; *οἱ Ῥαχάνιοι ὁμοροὶ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων εἰσὶ*, Xen.

## GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

### *Verbs which govern the Genitive.*

**XVII.** *Εἶμι* and *γίγνομαι*, signifying possession, property, or duty, govern the genitive; as,

*Κύρου ἦσαν*, *they belonged to Cyrus.*

*ἔστιν ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ*, *it is the part of a good man.*

*ἔγινετο Μεσσηνίῃ Λοκρῶν*, *Messēne was under the dominion of the Locrians.*

**Obs. 1.** The neuters *ἐμὸν*, *σὸν*, &c. are used in this sense, instead of the genitives of the personal pronouns *ἐμοῦ*, *σοῦ*, &c.; as, *ἐμὸν ἐστί*, *it is my duty.*

**Obs. 2.** The genitive often takes *πρὸς* before it; as, *δεικνὺς πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐστί*, Aristoph. Sometimes *ἔργον* is expressed; as, *τῶν ἀρχόντων ἔργον ἐστί*, Isocr. So *σὸν ἔργον ἐστί*, Aristoph.

**XVIII.** Verbs of remembering, forgetting, beginning, ceasing, desiring, ruling, &c. govern the genitive; as,

*μνησθῆναι Ὀρέστου*, *remember Orestes.*

*τῆς ὀργῆς ἐπαυσάτο*, *he ceased from his anger.*

*Ψαμμήτιχος ἐβασίλευσεν Αἴγυπτου*, *Psammetichus reigned over Egypt.*

Verbs govern the genitive, which signify,

1. To remember, to forget; as,

οὐκ ἐπιλήσεται αὐτοῦ, *I will not forget him.*

τῆς ἀρχῆς μνημονεύειν, Isocr.; οὐποτε λήσομαι αὐτῶν, Hom.

Obs. These verbs are often construed with the accusative; as, *Τυδία δ' οὐ μένημαι*, Hom.; *τὰς τύχας, ἃς νῦν ἔχω, ἐπελάθοντο*, Eurip. Sometimes *μνέομαι*, *to make mention of*, is joined with *περί* as, *περί Ὀμήρου μνησθῆναι*, Plato.

2. To care, to neglect; as,

ὑγείας ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, *to take care of health.*

τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀμελοῦσι, *they neglect their brothers.*

κίθεται τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Isocr.; σου δ' οὐ φροντῖω, Aristoph.; οὐδ' ἀλλήλων ἀλείγουσι, Hom.; οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλότιτος ἱταίων, Id.; οὐκ ὀλιγώρουσι τῶν κοινῶν, Isocr.; εἴ τι παρημέληκας τῆς μητρὸς, Xen.

Obs. The construction of these verbs is also varied; as, *περί τῶν ἐνθάδε φροντίζειν*, Xen. Sometimes *ἀμελεῖν* is found with the accusative; as, *ταύτην τὴν ὁδὸν ἐμέλησε*, Herodot. So *ἀσπερίζω*, *to slight*, in Homer has the accusative, but elsewhere the genitive.

3. To admire, to despise; as,

ἄγμαι σοῦ, *I admire you.*

κατεφρόνησε τῶν νόμων, *he despised the laws.*

σοῦ θαυμάζω, Plato; περιφρονῶ τοῦ ζῆν, Æschin. Socr.; ὑπερορᾷ τῶν καθεστῶτων νόμων, Xen.

Obs. Verbs of admiring and despising frequently take the accusative; as, *τὸν Θαλῆν θαυμάζομεν*, Aristoph.; *καταφρονεῖ με*, Eurip. So *Γοργίου ταῦτα ἄγμαι*, where *Γοργίου* is governed by *ταῦτα*, *I admire this in Gorgias*, Plato.

4. To desire; as,

ἐὰν μὴ ἐπιθυμῆς εἰρήνης, *unless you desire peace.*

τιμῆς ὀρέεσθαι, Xen.; τοῦ αὐτοῦ γλιχόμεθα, Herodot.; τῶν δ' ἀλλοτρίων οὐκ ἐφίενται, Aristot. Thus also *ἐρᾷν χρημάτων*, Isocr.; *δε πολέμου ἱεῖται*, Hom. Likewise *ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιεῖται*, Xen.

Obs. 1. To this class belong *ἐπειγόμενος*, *λιλαύμενος* ὁδοῖο, *ισσόμενος* πολέμοιο, Hom.

Obs. 2. *Ποθῖω* and *ἐπιποθῖω* govern the accusative, and sometimes other verbs of desiring.

5. To enjoy; as,

πολυτελῶν ὀσμῶν ἀπολαύειν, *to enjoy costly perfumes.*

ἐπαίρασθαι, καὶ βίον, καὶ τέχνης, Hippocr.; δαιτὸς ὄνησο, Hom.

Obs. Ἀπολαύω sometimes governs the accusative; as, *φλαῦροι δ' οὐδὲν ἀπέλαυσα*, Isocr.; and *καρπούμαι* always.

6. To abound, to want; as,

ὁ λιμὴν ἔγεμε πλοίων, *the harbor was full of ships.*

χρημάτων ἰδίοντο, *they were in want of money.*

γάμοι πληθύνουσιν ἀνίας, Theocr.; εὐπορεῖν τῶν ἱφθιμῶν, Plut.; πλουτεῖ φίλων πολλῶν, Xen.; περισσεύουσιν ἔστων, Luke xv. 17.;



σπανίλειν ἀργυρίου, Aristoph. ; οὐδ' ἐμοῦ διδασκάλου χρήσεις, Æschyl. ; τῶν ἐπιτηδείων οὐκ ἀπορήσομεν, Xen. ; νῆσος ἀνδρῶν χηρεύει, Hom. ; τῶν σοφῶν πίνεσθαι, Æschyl. ; καθαρύνειν ἡμαρτημάτων, Plut.

Obs. 1. Δίομαι and χρήζω, in the derivative sense of *to entreat, to desire*, are likewise construed with the genitive ; as, *δίομαί σου παραμείναι, I entreat you to stay*, Plato.

Obs. 2. Verbs of abounding are also found with the dative ; as, *εὐπορεῖν τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις*, Polyb.

## 7. To lay hold of, to let go ; as,

*ἐλάβετο τοῦ ἀνδρός, he laid hold of the man.*  
*ἀφίεται τοῦ δόρατος, he lets go of the spear.*

*ἐπελαμβάνοντο τῶν ἡμαξῶν*, Plut. ; *ἀντιλάβεσθε τῶν πραγμάτων*, Demosth. ; *τῆσδε παιδὸς οὐ μεθίσομαι*, Eurip.

Obs. Some of these verbs are also used with the accusative

## 8. To obtain, to miss ; as,

*τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης τυγχάνειν, to obtain this honor.*  
*ἡμαρτίκαμεν τῆς ὁδοῦ, we have missed the way.*

*δῶρον λαχεῖν*, Hom. ; *ξείνων ἤντησε μεγάλων*, Herodot. ; *σοφῶν ἐκύρησαν αἰοιδῶν*, Theocr. Likewise, *ἔσφαλται τῆς ἀληθείας*, Plato ; *ψευσθῆναι τῆς ἐλπίδος*, Herodot.

Obs. 1. Verbs of obtaining are very often construed with the accusative ; as, *τυγχάνειν τὰ πρόσφορα*, Æschyl. ; *λαγχάνειν κακὰ*, Soph.

Obs. 2. In like manner *κληρονομίω* takes the genitive ; as, *κληρονομεῖν τῆς οὐσίας*, Demosth. ; but in later writers, the accusative ; as, *τὴν ἐκείνου δόξαν ἐκληρονόμησε*, Diod. Sic.

## 9. To hear, to touch, to smell, to taste ; as,

*ἐμοῦ ἄκουσον, hear me.*  
*θίγειν νεκροῦ, to touch a corpse.*  
*ᾤσφραντο τῶν καμήλων, they smelt the camels.*  
*οὐ γεύονται τοῦ οἴνου τούτου, they taste not of this wine.*

*ἀκροάσομαι τοῦ κατηγοροῦ*, Demosth. ; *κλύειν στεναγμῶν*, Eurip. ; *βοῆς ἀκίειν*, Hom. ; *πυρὸς ἄπτεσθαι*, Xen. ; *ψαύειν νοσοῦντος ἀνδρός*, Eurip. Also, *αἰσθάνομαι ψόφου τινός*, Aristoph. ; *ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατελημμένης*, Thucyd. In like manner, *συνήκαν ἁλλήλων*, Herodot.

Obs. 1. With *ὀζω*, *to smell*, that of which any thing smells is put in the genitive ; as, *ὀζει μύρου, he smells of ointment*. The part likewise which emits the smell, is at the same time put in the genitive ; as, *τῆς κεφαλῆς ὀζω μύρου*, Aristoph. The verb is also used impersonally ; as, *ἰμῖν δεῖ ἔτους τῶν ἱματίων ὀρίσαι δεξιότητος, there will be a smell of dexterity from your clothes*, Aristoph. In the same manner *πνέω*, *to breathe*, sometimes takes the genitive of that which is breathed ; as, *μύρων πνέειν*, Anacr.

Obs. 2. Some of these verbs are frequently joined with the accusative ; as, *οὐδέ φωνῇ ἤκουον*, Demosth. ; *ἤσθετο τὸν ψόφον*, Aristoph.

## 10. To begin, to cease ; as,

*κατέρχεσθαι τοῦ λόγου, to begin the discourse.*  
*ἔληξαν τῆς θήρας, they ceased from the chase.*

μάχης ἄρχειν, Herodot. ; τῆς Ἰχθῦος πρότερος οὗτος ὑπῆρξε, Demosth. ; τῆς μάχης ἐπαύσαντο, Herodot. Also τοῦ μεγα φρονεῖν ὑφίστανται, Xen.

Obs. Verbs of beginning sometimes take the accusative ; as, κατώρχομαι στεναγμόν, Eurip.

### 11. To rule ; as,

ἔτυράνευε Μήδων, *he reigned over the Medes.*

ἔρχον τῆς στρατιᾶς, *they commanded the army.*

ἤρασε Μυκλήν, Hom. ; πάντων κυριεύειν, Xen. ; τῆσδε κοιρανέει χθονός, Æschyl. ; στρατοῦ ἄλλου σημαίνειν, Hom. ; δς κραίνει στρατοῦ, Soph. ; τῆς θαλάσσης ἐκράτησαν, Thucyd. ; ποῦ οὐ στρατηγεῖς τοῦδε ; Soph. ; τῆς πόλεως ἡγεῖσθαι, Xen. ; δεσπόζειν τῆς Σικελίας, Polyb. ; ἐπιτροπεύειν τοῦ πλήθους, Herodot.

Obs. Some of these verbs are also construed with a dative or accusative ; as, δς πᾶσιν ἀνάσσει, Hom. ; Ἀθηναίοις ἦρξε, Thucyd. ; Μήσοις ἡγησάσθην, Hom. ; τοὺς σοὺς θρόνους κρατοῦσι, Soph. ; τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐξηγοῦμεθα, Thucyd. ; δς Σηστὸν ἐπετρόπευε, Herodot.

### 12. To excel, and the contrary ; as,

σοφία τῶν Ἑλλήνων περίεσι, *they excel the Greeks in wisdom.*

ξύνεσιν οὐδενός λείπεται, *he is inferior to no one in prudence.*

περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν ἐχθρῶν, Demosth. ; τοσοῦτον διήνεγκε τῶν ἄλλων βασιλείων, Xen. ; πολὺ λίαν ἀπολείφθω τῶν πεπραγμένων αὐτῷ, Isocr. ; ἐπιδιδέσθαι Ἀχαιῶν, Hom.

So verbs derived from comparatives and superlatives ; as, τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν ἐκρατίστευσε, Isocr. ; τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἀνθρώπων ἀριστεύειν, Xen. ; καλλιστεύσει πασίων τῶν γυναικῶν, Herodot. ; εἰ ἡττώμεθα αὐτοῦ εὐ ποιοῦντος, Xen. ; οὐδενός δευτερεύειν, Polyb. ; ὑστερίζουσι τῶν ἀντιπάλων, Xen.

Obs. The construction is the same when any of these verbs are used in other senses ; as, ὑστέρησε τῆς μάχης, *he came after the battle*, Xen. ; οὐκ ἀπολείπονται τῶν καιρῶν, *they do not miss the right opportunity*, Isocr.

### 13. To abstain, to be distant ; as,

διέσχον ἀλλήλων ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια, *they were distant from each other about thirty stadia.*

ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν ἀλλοτρῶν, Plato ; ἀπεῖχον τοῦ Ἑρινεοῦ ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίοις, Thucyd. ; τῆς θαλάσσης οὐ πολὺ διέστηκε, Polyb.

Obs. This genitive frequently takes ἀπὸ before it ; as, διαίχον δὲ πολὺ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, Thucyd.

### 14. To try, to spare, to differ ; as,

πειράσθαι τῶν φίλων, *to try one's friends.*

γυναικῶν οὐδὲν διαφέρουσι, *they differ in nothing from women.*

ἀπεπειρώμεν αὐτοῦ, Xen. ; φείδεσθαι τέκνων, Eurip. ; μεγέθει καὶ σμικρότητι διαλλάττομεν τῶν ἀκροτάτων, Lucian.

Obs. Verbs of trying are likewise joined with the accusative.

### 15. Origin ; as,

ᾧς ἔφυ, *of whom he was born.*

ἐσθλῶν γενέσθαι, Eurip. ; ποταμοῦ (κατὰ) γένος εἶναι, Διὶ εἶναι γενεῖν, Hom.

Obs. The preposition ἐκ is often expressed before this genitive ; as, ἐξ ἧς ἐφύσαν, Isocr.

To these add several verbs of various significations ; as, διέθυσσον αὐτῶν, Hom. ; τῆς θαλάσσης ἀντρίχοντο, Thucyd. ; εἵχετο τῆς παρθένου, Plut. ; τοῦ σκοποῦ στοχάζεσθαι, Polyb. Likewise some which more commonly take the accusative ; as, οὐκ ἀλύξετον μῶρου κακίστου, Soph. ; δουλῶσύνης ἀνίχεσθαι, Hom. ; ἐνθῦμόν τῶν εἰδῶτων, Xen. Mem. iii. 6. 17.

**XIX.** Transitive verbs govern the genitive, when the action does not affect the whole of any thing, but a part only ; as,

πιεῖν οἴνου, *to drink some wine.*

τῶν κηρίων ἔφαγον, *they ate of the honey-combs.*

ἔδωκά σοι τῶν χρημάτων, *I gave you of my wealth.*

Obs. To this, in connection with Rule XXVII. Obs. 1., belong such phrases as the following : κατέαγα τοῦ κρανίου, literally, *I am broken as to a part of my skull, my skull is broken*, Lucian ; ξυνετρίβη τῆς κεφαλῆς, Aristoph.

### *Verbs governing the Dative.*

**XX.** Any verb may govern the dative in Greek, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English ; as,

ἐνευσε τῷ παιδί, *he beckoned to the boy.*

οὐχ ὑμῖν ἐπόνουν, *I labored not for you.*

But as the dative after Greek verbs is not always rendered in English by *to* or *for*, and as these particles are not always the sign of the dative in Greek, it will be necessary to be more particular.

**I.** Εἰμὶ, γίγνομαι, and ὑπάρχω, in the sense of ἔχω, *to have*, govern the dative ; as,

τρεις δέ μοι εἰσὶ θυγατρεις, *I have three daughters.*

μηδὲν σοι καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ ἐκεῖνα, sc. ἔστω, *have thou nothing to do with that just man*, Matth. xxvii. 19. ; τρεῖς εἰς ἑκὰς τὸν ὑπάρχον αὐτοῖς, Thucyd.

\* Ἔστιν μοι ὄνομα, therefore, is equivalent to *I am called*, and the name itself stands in the same case with ὄνομα, and not in the genitive or dative, as in Latin, *est mihi nomen Tullii* or *Tullio* ; as, ἔστι δέ τῳ χάρις τοῦτο ὄνομα \* Ἰρασα, Herodot.

**II.** Many verbs compounded with ὁμοῦ, or with prepositions, often govern the dative ; as,

ὁμορεῖ ἡ Συρία Αἰγύπτῳ, *Syria borders upon Egypt.*

προσέρχεται τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, *he comes to Xenophon.*

Ἡσίοδω ὁμολογεῖ, Plato; Κύρος ἀντεστρατοπεδεύσατο Κροίσω, Herodot.; εἰσέρχεται αὐτῷ θεός, Plato; ἔμοι ἐπιστρατεύσατο, Aristoph.; ταῖς πρῶξις ταῖς αὐταῖς ἐπεχείρησαν, Isocr.; παρεγένετο τῷ Σωκράτει, Xen.; οἱ Νέξιοι προσπίπτουσι τοῖς Μισσηνίοις, Thucyd.

### III. Verbs govern the dative, which signify,

#### 1. To order, to exhort, to obey, to disobey; as,

ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ὑπηρεταῖς, *he ordered his servants.*

πεῖσσομαι τῷ Θεῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ὑμῖν, *I will obey God rather than you.*

τοῖς ἄλλοις παρηγγύα, Xen.; ἐππεῦσιν ἐπετίλλετο, Hom.; παραινώ σοι σιωπᾶν, Aristoph.; σοὶ προστάσσω μένειν, Eurip.; παρακλείοντο αὐτῷ μὴ μάχεσθαι, Xen.; πειράσσομαι σοι συντόμως ὑποτίθασθαι, Isocr.; ὑπακούειν τῷ στρατηγῷ, Xen.; πειθαρχεῖν τοῖς νόμοις, Aristoph.; τῷ Θεῷ ἀπειθεῖν, Plato.

*Obs.* 1. Κελεύω and προστάσσω take not only the dative, but also the accusative with the infinitive; as, ἐκέλευσαν ἡμᾶς εἰσίνειν, Plato. On the other hand, ρουθεῖω, παρακαλέω, προτρέπω, παρορμιάω, &c. take only the accusative.

*Obs.* 2. Verbs of obeying and disobeying are sometimes followed by the genitive; as, μὴ πειθώμεθα αὐτοῦ, Herodot.; ὑπήκουσέ μου, Xen.; ἀνηκουστέιν τῶν πατρὸς λόγων, Æschyl.

#### 2. To reproach, to threaten, to be angry; as,

ἐπιτιμᾷ τῷ Ἀχιλλεῖ, *he reproves Achilles.*

ἐχαλεπαινόν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, *they were angry with their commanders.*

ὑμῖν ὀνειδίζειν, Plato; ἐμέμπετο ἔμοι, Demosth.; Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐγκαλοῦσι, Isocr.; τοῖς κακυνομένοις ἀπειλεῖν, Xen.; Ἀθηναῖοι ὑμῖν μηνίουσι, Herodot.; ὀργίζετο τοῖς ὀπλίταις, Thucyd.; οὐ νημεσῶ Ἀγαμέμνονι, Hom.; ὀδύσαντο αὐτῷ, Id.

*Obs.* Μέμφομαι and ἐπιπλήττω are also found with the accusative; as, μέμφεται τὸν Πιττάκον, Plato; ἐπέπληττε τὸν μὴ καλῶς αὐλοῦντα, Id. Λοιδορέω usually takes the accusative, but the middle λοιδορεῖσθαι, the dative; as, ἐλοιδόρουν αὐτόν, Xen.; λοιδορεῖται τῷ Διὶ, Aristoph.

#### 3. To assist, to profit, to hurt; as,

ἐβοήθησε τοῖς Ἕλλησι, *he assisted the Greeks.*

λυμαίνεται τοῖς μαιρακίοις, *he corrupts the youth.*

τοῖς φίλοις ἀρίσκειν, Xen.; τῇ πόλει ἀμύνειν, Aristoph.; Τρωσὶν ἀλεξίσειν, Hom.; ἐπικουρεῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις, Thucyd.; τοῖς θανούσι πλοῦτος οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, Æschyl.; θεοὺς οὕτε αὐτῷ, οὕτε πόλει, λυσitteλεῖ, Plato; ἔμοι οὐκ ἀρίσκουσι, Herodot.; ᾧ τὸ ἄδικον λωβᾶται, Plato.

*Obs.* Some of these verbs often take the accusative; as, θεὸς ὠφέλησε Πίρρα οὐδὲν, Herodot.; σὲ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρίσκει, Aristoph.; διαλυμαίνεται τὴν γυναῖκα, Herodot.; λωβῶνται τοὺς νέους, Plato; Ὀρίνημι, βλέπτω, and some others, the accusative only.

#### 4. To contend, to serve; as,

Διὶ ἐρίκειν, *to contend with Jupiter.*

ὑπηρετῶ τοῖς θεοῖς, *I serve the gods.*

μάχεται τοῖς πολέμοις, Plato; ἀνδράσι μάχασθαι, Hom.; πολεμεῖν τοῖς βαρβάροις, Isocr.; σκῦδαις διαγωνίζεσθαι, Xen.; τοῖς ἐχθροῖς στασιάζει, Aristoph.; θηροὶ παλαλεῖν, Bion; δεσπόταις ἡμιλλασθαι, Eurip.; ταῖς ἰδοναῖς δουλεύειν, Isocr.; δεσπότη διακονεῖν, Demosth.

Obs. 1. Frequently verbs of contending, instead of the dative, take πρὸς with the accusative; as, πρὸς ἀνδρας δέκα μάχεσθαι, Herodot. Πολεμῶ likewise takes the accusative, in the sense of *to attack*; as, ἐπολέμησε τὴν Ἀθήνας, Apollod.

Obs. 2. Λατρεύω is sometimes found with the accusative; as, παῖδ' Ἀγαμέμνονιαν λατρεύω, Eurip.

## 5. To approach, to meet, to follow; as,

πλησιάζομεν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, *we approach Attica.*  
ἀπαντᾷ τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, *he meets Xenophon.*  
ὁ Κρίτων ἕπιπτο αὐτῷ, *Crito followed him.*

Θηροῖς πελάζειν, Xen.; Κύρος ἡγτιούτο Κροίσῳ, Herodot.; ἐν τυχᾶν τῷ Εὐκράτει, Lucian; ἔμοι ἀκολουθεῖν, Aristoph.; πλουτᾷ κύδος ὀπηδεῖ, Hesiod.

Obs. 1. Verbs of approaching sometimes take the genitive; as, τῆς Αἰτωλίας ἐγγίξειν, Polyb.

Obs. 2. Ἀντίω is likewise found with the genitive; as, ἀντίσω τοῦδ' ἀνίρος, Hom. Also ἀντιάω with the accusative; as, ἀντιάομεν τὸν ἐπιόντα, Herodot.

Obs. 3. Verbs of following are often construed with μετὰ, σὺν, ἅμα, &c.; as, ἀκολουθεῖ μετ' ἐμοῦ, Plato; ἐξὺν Ἡρακλεῖ ἐσπόμεν, Soph.

## 6. To pray, to converse; as,

εὐχετο τοῖς θεοῖς, *he prayed to the gods.*  
Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαλέγεται, *he converses with Alcibiades.*

Θεοῖς ἑρᾶται, Soph.; προσευξόμεθα τῇ θεῷ, Aristoph.; τοῖς ἄλλοις λαλεῖν, Theophrast.

Obs. Προσεύχομαι is also joined with the accusative by the Attics; as, ἵνα προσεύξῃ τὸν θεόν, Aristoph.

## 7. To use, to trust, to associate; as,

μὴ χρῆσθαι ἑλατῷ, *not to use oil.*  
τοῖς χρηστοῖς πιστεύειν, *to trust the good.*

ἀποχρῆσθαι τῷ πλουτεῖν, Demosth.; τοῖς πονηροῖς ἀπιστεῖν, Isocr.; τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ὀμῶν, Pind.

## 8. To befit, to be like; as,

ἀνδρὶ ἐλευθέρῳ πρέπει τοῦτο, *this befits a freeman.*  
ὁ πᾶσιν ἀρμόσει, Polyb.; μεθύουσιν ἑώπικσαν, Xen.

To these add several verbs of different significations; as, Ἀγκαλῶ ἤνησαν, Apoll. Rh.; τοῖς ἄλλοις κατήγει, Thucyd.; προσεκύνησαν αὐτῷ, Matth. ii. 11.; ὑπέπτησον αὐτῷ, Xen. The accusative, however, is also put; as, προσεκύνησαν τὸν θεόν, Xen.

iv. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing often take the dative instead of εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς, with the accusative; as, ἤξω ὑμῖν, for πρὸς ὑμᾶς, *I will come to you*, Lucian; ἤλθεν αὐτῷ Ζηνὸς ἀγρυπνον βέλος, for εἰς αὐτόν, Æschyl.

v. Εἶμι and γίνομαι frequently take the dative of a personal pronoun, with a participle agreeing with it, where the whole is translated by the verb from which the participle is derived; as,

εἰ σοὶ βουλομένη ἐστὶν ἀποκρίνασθαι, *if you are willing to answer*, Plato; εἰ σοὶ ἰδομένη ἐστὶ, *if you please*, Id.; οὐκ ἂν ἔμοιγε ἔλπομένη τὰ γένοιτο, *I had not hoped this*, Hom.

vi. Verbs of all kinds are sometimes accompanied by the dative of a personal pronoun, which might have been omitted without injury to the sense; as,

μή μοι μένε ἀνέρα τούτον, *do not await this man*, Hom.; τυφλὸς εἶμι σοι, Lucian.

### Verbs governing the Accusative.

XXI. Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative; as,

τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα ἐτίμησαν, *they honored Achilles*.

Obs. 1. Any verb may govern the accusative of a noun having the same derivation, or a similar signification; as,

πολεμεῖν πόλεμον, Lys.; κινδύνους κινδυνεύειν, Plato; ἐμάχοντο μάχην, Hom.; πολλὰς πρεσβείας ἐπρέσβευσαν, Æschin.; ἡσθίησε ταύτην τὴν νόσον, Isocr.; ἰδίστον ζῶμεν βίον, Soph.; ἤξαν δρόμημα δεινόν, Eurip.; γονυπετεῖς ἔδρας προσπιτνῶ σε, Id.; ἐπορεύετο τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, Xen.; ᾤμοσα καρτερόν ὄρκον, Hom.; ἤδεσθαι μεγάλην ἰδονίην, Plut.; αἰσχροῦς φόβους φοβούνται, Plato; τέρπου κενὴν ὄνησιν, Eurip.; τίν' ὄρκον ὀρκώσεις ἡμᾶς; Aristoph.; Μέλιτος με ἐγράψατο τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην, Plato; τὴν ἐν Νάξῳ ναυμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίους ἐνίκησαν, Æschin.

A dative is often put for the accusative; as, ἀποθάνειν βιαίῳ θανάτῳ, Herodot.; ἀπώλετο λυγρῷ ὀλίθῳ, Hom.; Μαῖαδος υἱὸν ἐφίλησε παντοίῃ φιλότῃ, Id.; τῇ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἑρακλειώτας, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Several intransitive verbs are sometimes used transitively; as,

ἤξεν χεῖρα, *he thrust his hand*, Soph. Ajac. 40.; ἄνδρας ἐπ' αὐτὰς ἀνέβησε, *he placed men upon them*, Herodot. i. 80.; Ἰμέρα ἀνθ' ὕδατος ρεῖτω γάλα, *let Himēra flow milk instead of water*, Theocr. v. 124.; δύο κακὰ σπεύδεις, Eurip. So βοᾷν τινα, *to call any one*; as, Κύρον ἰβόα, Xen. Also βλέπειν, *to look*; as, φόβον βλέπειν, *to look fearful*, Æschyl.

Obs. 3. Several intransitive verbs which express an emotion, and in which an action is implied, though not described, govern the accusative; as,

ἦν (πρᾶξιν) ἤλγῃσ' ἐγὼ, Soph. 'Ajac. 790.; τίς ἂν τὰδε γηθήσαιεν, Hom. Il. l. 77.; τοὺς εὐσεβεῖς θεοὶ θνήσκοντας οὐ χαίρουσι, Eurip. Hipp. 1339.; ἰσθῆν πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν εὐλογούντά σε, Soph. Philoct. 1314. Also οὔτε Φίλιππος ἐθαῖρει τεύτους, οὔθ' οὔτοι Φίλιππον; Demosth.; δυσχεραίνειν τὴν ἑδικίαν, Plato.

**Obs. 4.** Verbs of swearing govern the accusative of the object sworn by; as, *δμνῶμι πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς*, Aristoph.

**Obs. 5.** The accusative is often understood; as, *ἐγγὺς ἦγον* of "Ἕλληνες, sc. *τὴν στρατίαν*, Xen.; *δς ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἐτελεύτησε*, sc. *τὸν βίον*, Demosth.; *εἰσβάλλειν, ἐμβάλλειν*, sc. *ἱαντὸν*, to make an irruption, to overflow, of a river. Xen.

### *Verbs governing the Dative and the Genitive.*

**XXII.** Verbs of giving way, with *μετέχω, μεταδίδωμι, κοινωνέω, φθονέω*, and *ἀμφισβητέω*, govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as,

*παραχωρῶ σοι τοῦ βήματος*, I give way to you from the tribunal.  
*τοῦ κινδύνου μετέχειν αὐτοῖς*, to share with them the danger.  
*μεταδίδωμι σοι τοῦ πλούτου*, I impart to you of my riches.

*εἰκεῖν τινὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ*, Herodot.; *ἔδρας ὑπανίστανται βασιλεῖ*, Xen.; *κοινωνήσά τέ μοι τοῦ στόλου*, Lucian; *ὢν ἐγὼ σοι σὺ φθονήσω*, Xen.; *ἔμφισβήτησεν Ἐρεχθεὶ τῆς πύλεως*, Isocr.

To these add *μεγαίρω, συγγιγνώσκω*, and some others; as, *οὐ μεγάλα τοῦδε σοι θωρήματα*, Æschyl.; *συλλήψομαι δὲ τοῦδε σοι κἀγὼ πόνου*, Eurip.

**Obs.** Frequently verbs of giving way have only the dative after them: as, *οὐδ' εἰκεις κακοῖς*, Æschyl. Sometimes the genitive has *ἐκ* or *ἀπὸ* before it; as, *εἰκουσ' ἐκ χάφης*, Tyrt. Some of the other verbs also vary their construction; as, *ἡμῖν μετὰσχῇ τοῦδε τοῦ πλούτου μέρος*, Aristoph.; *εἰ μὴ μεταδοῖεν αὐτοῖς πυρούς*, Xen. Also *ἀμφισβητῶ σοι τοῦτο*, or much oftener *περὶ τούτου*.

### *Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.*

**XXIII.** Verbs of reminding, filling, emptying, depriving, delivering, prohibiting, and restraining, govern the accusative and the genitive; as,

*μὴ με τούτων μίμνησκε*, do not remind me of these things.

*ἀκούς ἐπλήσεν οἶνου*, he filled bottles with wine.

*Θέτιν ἰστίρησα Ἀχιλλέως*, I deprived Thetis of Achilles.

*ἀπὶ ἡλαξε τῆς νόσου τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον*, he freed Alexander from the disease.

*εἰργεῖν ἐκαίνους τῆς θαλάσσης*, to keep them from the sea.

*ἐκαῖνον τῆς ὕβρεως ἔπασσεν*, they made him desist from his insolence.

ὦν ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς ἀναμνησκω, Plato; ἐγέμισε δύο ναῦς σίτου, Isocr.; σὲ αἰμάτος κορίσω, Herodot.; μυριάδας πύλεις ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐκίνωσε, Eurip.; γυμνοῦσι τὰ δότια τῶν κραιῶν, Herodot.; ἱμᾶς Μεσίτης ἀποστεροῦσι, Isocr.; Πύριν νοσφίεις βίου, Soph.; σὲ τοῦδ' ἐλευθερῶ φόνου, Eurip.; ὄκνου σε λύσω, Soph.; ῥῦσαι με δουλοσύνης, Herodot.; μηδέ μ' ἐρῦκε μάχης, Hom.; κωλύσαι τῆς εἰσόδου τὸν Ἀντίγονον, Polyb.

To these add verbs of separating, repelling, begetting, and esteeming worthy; as,

χωρίζουσιν ἀλλήλων λόγους, Eurip.; Τρώων λοιγὸν ἀλάλκειν, Hom.; Ἀτλας θεῶν μιᾶς ἡφύσε Μαΐαν, Eurip.; τιμῆς ἀξιοῦσιν ἑαυτούς, Aristot.

Obs. 1. Several of these verbs are also construed with ἀπὸ or ἐκ as, ἀπὸ βαρβάρων ἐλευθέρωσε τὴν πόλιν, Plato; πόνων ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐμὲ λύσει, Æschyl.; τοὺς νίεις εἰργουσιν ἀπὸ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων, Xen.; χωρίζειν ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν, Plato; παῦσον ἐκ κακῶν ἐμὲ, Soph.

Obs. 2. Verbs of reminding often take two accusatives; as, ταῦθ' ἐπέμνησα ὑμᾶς, Demosth.; Also ἀποστερῶ as, τοὺς στρατιώτας τὸν μισθὸν ἀπιστήρησα, Isocr.

Obs. 3. Some verbs frequently take the accusative of a thing, with the genitive of a person or thing from which it proceeds; as,

τὰ ἐπιλοιπα ἤκουον Θερασάνδρου, *the rest I heard from Thersander*, Herodot.; πύθεισθί μου ταδί, Aristoph.; μάθε μου τάδε, *learn this from me*, Xen. An infinitive or part of a sentence may supply the place of the accusative; as, ἤκουσε Τισσαφίρους, ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶν, Xen. The genitive often has a preposition expressed before it; as, τάδε παρ' αὐτίων πυνθίσθαι, Herodot.

### Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.

XXIV. Any transitive verb may govern the accusative and the dative (*when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing with relation to which it is exerted*); as,

δείξόν μοι τὸν Σωκράτη, *show me Socrates*.  
 ἃ ἐνειδίσεις πατρί, *with which you reproach my father*.  
 τὴν σκηνὴν Κυαζάρει ἐξεῖλον, *they selected the tent for Cyazares*.  
 ἵνα μοι λοιγὸν ἁμύνῃς, *that you may avert destruction for (or from) me*.  
 Ἀχιλλεῖ τὸν ἡμέτερον ἄρχοντα εἵκαζε, *he compared our chief to Achilles*.

Obs. The dative is often used for εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς, with the accusative; as, σέ μοι ἤγαγε, *he brought you to me*, Hom.; and sometimes for ἀπὸ or παρὰ with the genitive; as, οἱ ἰδέεσθαι ἔγχοις, *he took the spear from him*, Hom.



*Verbs governing two Accusatives:*

XXV. Verbs of doing, speaking, asking, taking, teaching, clothing, and concealing, govern two accusatives, the one of a person and the other of a thing; as,

πολλὰ ἀγᾶθὰ ὑμᾶς ἐποίησε, *he did you many services.*

δ; τι ἱροῦσιν ἡμᾶς, *what they will say of us.*

ἡμὲν οὗτον αἰτοῦσι, *they ask food of me.*

Τροίαν ἀφελὸν Πριάμῳ, *you took Troy from Priam.*

ταῦτα πάντα ἰδίδασκέ με, *he taught me all this.*

ἐξιδύσαν με εἵματα, *they took off my clothes from me.*

μὴ με κρύψῃς τοῦτο, *do not conceal this from me.*

ὁ Ζεὺς με ταῦτ' ἰδῶσε, Aristoph.; κακὰ εἰργασμαι τὸν οἶκον, Thucyd.; τίς σε τοιαῦτ' ἔρεξε; Hom.; Θηβαῖοι πολλὰ καὶ ἄλλα ἡμᾶς ἰδίκησαν, Thucyd.; ταῦτά με λέγουσι, Aristoph.; πολλὰ με ἐξεῖπας, Soph.; πρὸς τί με ταῦτα ἱρωτάς; Xen.; τάδε αὐτὸν εἶρετο ὁ Ἀστυάγης, Herodot.; ὑμᾶς ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰ ὅπλα ἀπαιτεῖ, Xen.; Εὐρυμίδοντα χρῆματ' ἐπράξαντο, Thucyd.; ἡμᾶς ἀποστερεῖ τὸν μισθόν, Xen.; τὴν θύον τοὺς στεφάνους σεσυλῆκᾰσι, Demosth.; ταῦτα παιδευσόν με, Lucian; τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἀπιδύσαν αὐτὸν, Id.; οὐδὲν ἀποκρύψομαι σε, Plut.

Obs. 1. Several other verbs are also found with two accusatives; as,

οὐκ αἰτιῶμαι τάδε τὸν θεόν, *instead of τῶνδε, Xen.; ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τὰ τοῦτω πεπραγμένα, Id.; δς σε κωλύσει τὸ δρᾶν, Soph.; ἐπεισα ταῦτα τὴν βουλὴν, Demosth.*

Obs. 2. Verbs of doing and speaking often take the adverb εὖ or κακῶς instead of the accusative of the thing; as,

τοὺς Ἀργεῖους εὖ ποιεῖ, Demosth.; μὴ δρᾶ τοὺς τεθνηκότας κακῶς, Soph.; κακῶς σε λέγω, Id. In like manner τὴν πόλιν ἱκανὸς εὐεργετεῖν, Plato; ἱκανοῦργουν τὴν Περδίκκον, Thucyd. Also εὐλογεῖν κακολογεῖν τινα.

Obs. 3. Verbs of doing sometimes take the person in the dative; as, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοιμεν, ὅ,τι ποιοῖμέν σοι, Plato; ἀγᾶθόν τι πράξει τῇ πόλει, Lys. So ἀφαιροῦμαι, which is also construed with the genitive of the person and the accusative of the thing, and sometimes with the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing; thus, ἀφαιροῦμαι σοι τοῦτο, ἀφαιροῦμαι σου τοῦτο, or ἀφαιροῦμαι σε τοῦτον.

Obs. 4. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative neuter of an adjective in the sense of an adverb; as, δυνάμενος τὰ μέγιστα αὐτοὺς ὥφελειν, Plato; πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἔβλαπτον, Thucyd.; μεγάλα ὑμᾶς εὐεργετήσῃ, Demosth.

Obs. 5. A preposition must often be supplied before the accusative of the thing; as, ὑμᾶς τὴν εἰρήνην προκαλοῦνται, Aristoph., sc. εἰς, or ἐπὶ, sometimes expressed; as, Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑμᾶς προκαλοῦνται εἰς σπονδὰς, Thucyd.

Verbs of dividing, especially, are construed with two accusatives, one of which is governed by εἰς understood; as, διίλωμεν αὐτὴν δύο μέρη,

Plato. The preposition is often expressed; as, διατλον σφᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς τίτταρα μέρη, Polyb. Sometimes the whole, which is divided, is put in the genitive, and the word μέρος, μῦθρα, &c. governed by the verb; as, δύο μοίρας διέτελε Λυδῶν πάντων, for Λυδοὺς πάντας (εἰς) δύο μοίρας διέτελε, Herodot. So in the passive, δώδεκα Περσῶν φυλαὶ διήρηνται, for Πέρσαι (εἰς) δώδεκα φυλάς διήρηνται, Xen.

Obs. 6. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative of an adjective or substantive which expresses a quality or property attributed to the person by the verb. These verbs are those which signify to call or name, to make, to choose, and when in the passive take the same case after as before them. Thus, σὶ Προμηθεῖα καλοῦσι, Æschyl.; \*Ἰωνα ὀνομάζω σε, Eurip.; βασιλεία σε ἐποίησαν, Xen.; ἡγέμυνα αἰρουῦνται Δημοσθένην, Thucyd.; στρατηγὸν τοῦ πεζοῦ \*Ἀμῶσιν ἀπέδειξε, Herodot. Likewise, τὸν υἱὸν ἱππεία ἰδιδύξατο, Plato; σὶ Θῆβαι οὐκ ἐπαίδευσαν κακόν, Soph.; καὶ τοῦτον τρέφειν τε καὶ αὔξειν μέγαν, Plato.

These verbs frequently take the infinitive εἶναι, from which, however, it does not follow that this word is to be supplied where it does not appear; as, σαφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, Plato; εἴλοντο βασιλεία εἶναι τὸν παῖδα, Herodot.; ἀπέδειξε δικαστὴν εἶναι τὸν παῖδα, Id.

### *The Government of Verbs having a Causative Signification.*

XXVI. Verbs signifying to cause one to do something govern the accusative, with the case of the included verb; as,

ἔγευσάς με εὐδαιμονίας, you made me taste of happiness.  
γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότισα, I caused you to drink milk.  
ὀρκίζω ὑμᾶς τὸν Κύριον, I adjure you by the Lord.

Obs. Verbs signifying to taste govern the genitive; hence those signifying to cause to taste govern the accusative and the genitive; and so of the others.

### THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

XXVII. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case; as,

ἀφροντο τῆς θαλάσσης, they were kept from the sea.  
τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἰδιδύχθη, he was taught the healing art.  
ἀφρρίθθησαν τὰ κτήματα, they were stript of their possessions.

Obs. 1. Some verbs in the passive retain the former case, and the latter is made their nominative; as,

ὁ \*Ἀρης ἐπιτρέπεται τὴν διαίταν, for τῷ \*Ἀρεὶ ἐπιτρέπεται ἡ διαίτα, Mars is intrusted with the decision, Lucian; τὴνδ' ἐκ χειρῶν ἀρπάττομαι, this is snatched from my hands, Eurip.; ὁ τύραννος ὑπὸ τῶν γυπῶν κείρεται τὸ ἥπαρ, let the tyrant's liver be torn by the vultures, Lucian.

The accusative with the passive may often be referred to *κατά* understood ; as,

τιτρώσεται τὸν μηρὸν, *he is wounded in the thigh*, Herodot.

**Obs. 2.** Verbs passive, or of a passive signification, are followed by a genitive governed by *ὑπὸ*, *ἀπὸ*, *ἐκ*, *παρὰ*, or *πρὸς* ; as,

ἑπολιορκούντο ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, *they were besieged by the Peloponnesians*, Thucyd. ; ἰπαινίσθαι πρὸς τῶν θεᾶτων, *to be praised by the spectators*, Lucian ; τίθνηκεν ὑφ' ἑμῶν, *he was killed by you*, Xen. ; καὶ νῦν φεύγουσιν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, *and now they are banished by me*, Id. ; οὗτι πρὸς ἑμῶν ὤλετο, Eurip. ; ἔπλεον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, Herodot. Thus in Latin *perit ab Hannibale*, Plin. ; *torqueor infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat*, Ovid.

The preposition is sometimes understood ; as,

νικῶμαι Ἥρας, *I am overcome by Juno*, Eurip.

**Obs. 3.** Passive verbs are often followed by a dative, sometimes with, but frequently without, a preposition ; as,

οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνδράσι κατοικεῖται ἄστυ, *the city is not inhabited by men*, Apoll. Rh. ; ταῦτα πέπρακται μοι, *this has been done by me*, Demosth. ; τοῖς δὲ Κερκυραίοις οὐχ ἰωρῶντο, *they were not seen by the Corcyreans*, Thucyd. Thus also impersonals ; as, κεύθονται ἡμῖν, *we have danced*, Aristoph.

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

**XXVIII.** An impersonal verb governs the dative ; as,

συμφέρει τῇ πόλει, *it is profitable for the state*.

**Obs. 1.** Δεῖ and χρῆ agree with an infinitive preceded by the accusative, one of which is often understood, and not unfrequently both ; as,

δεῖ σε πλεῖν, *you must sail*, Soph. ; καρτερεῖ ὡς χρῆ βασιλέας (sc. καρτερεῖν), *endure as it becomes kings*, Isocr. ; εἰ θανεῖν δεῖ (sc. ἑμᾶς), κατθανούμεθα εὐγενῶς, Eurip. ; εἰ χρῆ (sc. ἐμὲ θανεῖν), θανοῦμαι, Soph. Other impersonals likewise, which more commonly govern the dative, sometimes agree with an infinitive preceded by the accusative, and hence both constructions are sometimes united ; as, συνέβη γάρ μοι ὀκτωκαιδέκτῃ γῆμαι, *for it happened to me to marry at eighteen years of age*, Demosth. ; ἔξουσί σοι εἶναι καρποῦμενον τὰ σαυτοῦ, *it is in your power to live in the enjoyment of what belongs to you*, Xen.

**Obs. 2.** Δεῖ and μέλει, with their compounds, also μέτεστι, προσήκει, διαφέρει, and ἑλλείπει, govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing ; as,

ἐὰν ἑμῖν ἑκατὸν δὴν τριηρῶν, *if you have need of a hundred galleys*, Demosth. ; οὐδ' ἔμελεν αὐτῷ τούτου, *nor did he care for this*, Lucian ; πίνησιν οὐ μέτεστιν ἀρχῆς, *the poor have no share in the government*, Plato ; οὐπερ ἑμῖν προσδεῖ, Thucyd. ; Σατύρῳ μεταμίλει τῶν πεπραγμένων, Isocr.

An infinitive or some part of a sentence often supplies the place of the genitive; as, οὐκ ἐμέλει μοι ἐρεῖσθαι, *I did not take care to inquire*, Hom.; οὐκ ὅτι ἀπέκτεινά σου τὸν υἱὸν μεταμέλει μοι, *it repents me not that I killed your son*, Xen. Or they are used personally; as, σοὶ μέλει τω "Ἐκτωρ, Hom.; μέτεσσι πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον, Thucyd.

Obs. 3. Sometimes δεῖ and χρῆ take the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing; as, οὐ πόνου πολλοῦ με δεῖ, *I have no need of much trouble*, Eurip.; τέο (Ion. for τίνος) σε χρῆ; *what is thy business?* Hom. Odys. δ'. 463. The substantive χρεῶ, χρεῖῶ, χρεῖᾶ, frequently has the same government; as, ἐμὲ χρεῶ γίγνεται αὐτῆς, Hom. Odys. δ'. 634.

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

XXIX. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as,

ἐπιθῶμῳ μανθάνειν, *I desire to learn*.

Obs. 1. The infinitive is often used to denote the purpose of an action; as, δίδου τεύχεα Τρώσι φέρειν, *he gave the armor to the Trojans to carry*, Hom.; παρῶχω ἐμεινὸν ἐρωτῶν, *I offer myself to be questioned*, Plato; ἦλθον δεῖπνεῖν, *I came in order to sup*, Lucil.

This infinitive, after verbs of giving, corresponds to the Latin gerund in *dum*, or to the participle in *dus*; after verbs of motion, to the supine in *um*, or to the participle in *rus*. Sometimes the Latin poets imitate the Greek construction; as, *dederatque comas diffundere ventis*, Virg.; *semper in Oceanum mittit me quærere gemmas*, Propert.

Obs. 2. The infinitive is governed by adjectives expressing fitness, ability, or quality; as, οὐ λέγειν δεινός, ἀλλὰ σιγᾶν ἀδύνατος, *not powerful in speaking, but incapable of keeping silence*, Epicharm.; δεινὰ γὰρ αἱ γυναῖκες εὗρισκεν τέχνας, *for women are skilful in finding devices*, Eurip.

The infinitive active frequently stands for the infinitive passive, corresponding to the Latin supine in *u*; as, νοῆσαι ῥᾳδίως, *easy to understand, to be understood*, Plato; ἡδέα ἀκούειν, *pleasant to hear*, Id.; πόλις χαλεπῇ λαβεῖν, Demosth.

Obs. 3. The infinitive is often put for other modes with ὥς, ὥστε, πρὶν, πάρος, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἄχρι, μέχρι, and ἵστε, going before it; as,

ὥς ἰδεῖν τὸν Ἀγάθωνα, for ὥς εἶδεν ὁ Ἀγάθων, *when Agätho saw*, Plato; οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτως ὥκως ὥστε ἐκφυγεῖν, *he is not so swift as to escape*, Eurip.; πρὶν Φίλιππον ἰλθεῖν, *before Philip came*, Demosth.; ἐπειδὴ ἵναμι διὰ τῆς ψάμμου, *when they were marching through the sand*, Herodot.

The infinitive is put after οἷος and ὅσος for ὥστε, and ἐφ' ᾧ or ἐφ' ᾧ τε for ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε · as,

ἔστι τοιοῦτος οἷος μὴ δουλεύειν μηδενὶ πράγματι, *he is such a person as not to be a slave to any thing*, Plato; ἡ μὲν ἔφθασε τοσοῦτον, ὅσον Πάχητα ἀνεγνωκίναι τὸ ψήφισμα, *the former galley was so much sooner, that Pachetes had read the decree*, Thucyd.; ἡρέθησαν ἐφ' ᾧ τε συγγράψαι νόμους, *they were chosen on condition that they should make laws*, Xen. The abbreviated expressions οἷός εἰμι and οἷός τ' εἰμι are more common, the former of which usually signifies *to be wont*, and the latter, *to be able*; as, οὐ γὰρ ἦν οἷος ἀπὸ παντός κερδαίνειν, *for he was not one that profited by any thing*, Xen.; οὐχ οἷός τις ἔνδοσιν μένειν ἦν, *I was not able to stay within*, Aristoph.; ἀνδρὸς οὐδ' ἄμωσ οἷου τε ψεύδεσθαι, Demosth. Thus also ὅσα γὰρ ἡμᾶς εἰδέναι, *as far as we know*, Lucian.

Frequently ὥς or ὅσον is omitted; as, ἀπλῶς γὰρ εἰπεῖν, *for to speak simply*, Lucian; δοκεῖν ἡμοί, *as it appears to me*, Soph.; μικροῦ, δέλιγου δύν, *wanting but little, almost*, Isocr. Sometimes the infinitive; as, ὥς ἀπλῶ λόγῳ, sc. εἰπεῖν, *Æschyl. Prom. 46*. Sometimes both are wanting; as, συνελόντι δέ, sc. ὥς εἰπεῖν, *to speak briefly*, Isæus; δέλιγου φροῦδος γεγένημαι, sc. ὥς or ὥστε δύν, *I am almost gone*, Aristoph.

**Obs. 4.** Sometimes the infinitive is governed by a verb of saying or thinking understood, or contained in the principal verb; as,

ῥοοὶ αὐτὸν ἀπέλυσαν μὴ φῶρα εἶναι, *as many as acquitted him of the charge of being a thief*, Herodot.; ἀπιέναι αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον· αὐτοὺς γὰρ νῦν στρατηγεῖν (sc. ἔλεγον, contained in ἐκέλευον), *they ordered him to depart, for that they commanded now*, Xen. In like manner in Latin, *sententiam ne diceret, recusavit: quamdiu jurejurando hostium teneretur, non esse se senatorem*, sc. *dicens*, contained in *recusavit*, Cic. Off. III. 27.

**Obs. 5.** The infinitive is often used for the imperative, particularly by the poets; as, σὺ δὲ δεῦρο νέεσθαι, *do thou return hither*, Hom.; οἶνου τοῦ αὐτοῦ πίνειν ἅπαντας, *let all drink of the same wine*, Lucian.

When the infinitive is used for the second person imperative, its subject is in the nominative; in the other cases, mostly in the accusative. In the former case an ellipsis of εἴλε, μέμνησο, &c. is supposed; in the latter, of χρεῖ, δεῖ, &c. The infinitive is put in a similar manner also in supplications; as, Ζεῦ ἄνα, Τηλέμαχόν μοι ἐν ἀνδράσιν δόλβιον εἶναι, Hom. Odys. γ'. 354., where δός, ποιήσον, εὐχόμεαι, or the like, is supplied.

**Obs. 6.** The infinitive εἶναι is often redundant; as, οὐτὸς πυρὸς ἐκὼν εἶναι ἄπιτομαι, *nor do I willingly touch fire*, Xen.; τὸ νῦν εἶναι τὴν συνουσίαν διαλίσσομεν, Plato, Lach. fin.; τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, Thucyd. VIII. 48.

**XXX.** The infinitive with the neuter article prefixed is used as a substantive in all the cases ; as,

το καλῶς ἀποθάνειν τοῦ ζῆν αἰσχροῦς κραισσόν ἐστι, *to die honorably is better than to live basely.*

πάντα κίνδυνον ὑπέμεινε τοῦ ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἕνεκα, *he underwent every danger for the sake of being praised.*

οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν ἐξεπέμφθησαν, *they were not sent out to be ill treated.*

τῷ πᾶσιν εὐπρόσδοος εἶναι ἔχαιρε, *he delighted in being easy of access to all.*

διὰ τὸ στενὴν εἶναι τὴν ὁδὸν, *because the way was narrow.*

συγχωρεῖ τὸ ἀδικεῖν αἰσχρὸν εἶναι τοῦ ἀδικαῖσθαι, *he grants that to injure is baser than to be injured.*

*Obs. 1.* The rule applies, whether the infinitive be used singly or in connection with phrases, with or without a case before it, as in the examples given.

*Obs. 2.* The article is often wanting before the infinitive ; as, ἂν θανεῖν ἐπέλθῃ, for τὸ θανεῖν, *if death approach*, Anacr. ; ἀσχολία στρατεύειν, for τοῦ στρατεύειν, *want of leisure to march an army*, Xen. ; δν θανεῖν ἐρήυσσάμην, for τοῦ θανεῖν, Eurip.

*Obs. 3.* The infinitive is frequently governed by ἕνεκα understood ; as, τις σου ἀπελειφθῇ, τοῦ μὴ σοι ἀκολουθεῖν ; *who was absent from you, that he might not follow you ?* Xen.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

**XXXI.** Participles govern the case of their verbs ; as,

ἀμαρτάνοντες τῆς ὁδοῦ, *having missed the way.*

πολλὰ κακὰ ἡμᾶς ποιοῦντες, *doing us many injuries.*

*Obs.* The same case is put after participles derived from verbs which take a nominative after them, as that of the participles themselves ; as, ἦν ἀτιμᾶση ἡμᾶς, οὐσας θεάς, *if he dishonor us, who are goddesses*, Aristoph. ; περὶ χώρου καλεομένου Θυρέης, *about a place called Thyreä*, Herodot.

**XXXII.** The participle is used instead of the infinitive after verbs of knowing, perceiving, showing, remembering, persevering, desisting, and such as signify an emotion of the mind ; as,

ἴσθι ἀφικόμενος, *know that you are come.*

ᾔσθοντο πεφονυγὸς Ἀντωνίου, *they perceived that Antony had fled.*

δείξω σοφὸς γηγώς, *I shall show that I am wise.*

μνήσο ἄνθρωπος ὢν, *remember that you are a man.*

τὴν εἰρήνην ἄγοντες διατελοῦσι, *they continue to preserve peace.*

ἐπότε λήξειεν αἰδῶν, *when he should cease to sing.*

αἰσχύνουμαι τοῦτο ποιήσας, *I am ashamed that I did this.*

οὔτε μοι μεταμίλει οὕτως ἀπολογησάμενα, *nor does it repent me that I thus defended myself.*

**Obs. 1.** After a verb governing a reflective pronoun, the participle may agree in case either with the subject of the verb, or with the reflective pronoun; as, σὺνοῖδα ἐμαυτῷ σοφὸς ὢν, *I am conscious that I am wise*, Plato; σαυτῷ συνήδεις ἀδικοῦντι, *you were conscious that y<sup>th</sup>u did wrong*, Demosth.; ἐαυτὸν οὐδεὶς ὁμολογεῖ κακοῦργος ὢν, where we might also say κακοῦργον ὄντα, Sent. Gnom. 438.

**Obs. 2.** When a participle is used with λανθάνω, τυγχάνω or φθάνω, it is rendered by its own verb, and the verb annexed by an adverb; λανθάνω signifying *unperceivedly* or *unconsciously*; τυγχάνω, *by chance*; and φθάνω, *previously*; as, ἔλθον ἐσελθόντες, *they entered unperceivedly*, Thucyd.; φονέα τοῦ παιδὸς ἐλάνθανε βόσκων, *he was unconsciously feeding the murderer of his son*, Herodot.; ἐτύχανε γὰρ ἔχων μάχαιραν, *for by chance he had a sword*, Id.; ἴν' αὐτοὺς φθάσωμεν ἀφικόμενοι, *that we may arrive before them*, Xen.; οὐκ ἐφθῆσαν πυθόμενοι, καὶ ἤκον, *they no sooner heard of it than they came*, Isocr.

Κυρῷ is used in the same manner as τυγχάνω by the poets; as, μένε ὥς κυρεῖς ἔχων, for ὥς τυγχάνεις ἔχων, Soph.

**Obs. 3.** Participles often form a periphrasis with εἰμι, γίγνομαι, ὑπάρχω, ἔχω, ἤκω, to express the verb either in the tense of which they are participles, or in that of the verb annexed; as, ἐνίοις ἐστὶν ἐξολώλεκός, for ἐξολώλεκε, *he has ruined some*, Aristoph.; οὐπω πεπερᾶκός ἐαυτὸν ἦν, for ἐπεπερᾶκει, *he had not yet sold himself*, Demosth.; οὐ σιωπήσας ἔσει; for σιωπήσῃ, *will you not be silent?* Soph.; θαυμάσας ἔχω, for ἐθαύμασα, *I admired*, Id.; ἦκεις φέρων, for φέρεις, *you bring*, Aristoph.

Frequently also instead of a simple verb in the sense of *to go away*, ὀρχομαι with the participle is used; as, ὤχετ' ἀποπταμενος, for ἀπέπιπτε, *he flew away*, Hom.

**Obs. 4.** Sometimes participles seem redundant; as, ληρεῖς ἔχων, *you trifle*, Aristoph.; παίζεις ἔχων, *you jest*, Lucian.

**Obs. 5.** The participle frequently expresses the means by

which an action is performed ; as, *ληϊζόμενοι ζῶσι*, *they live by plunder*, Xen. So *φεύγων ἐκφεύγει*, Herodot., where the participle is thus far redundant, that it is not necessary to the sense. A more extraordinary redundancy is in *ἔφη λέγων*, Soph.

**Obs. 6.** The participle of the future is used to express the purpose of an action ; as, *ἦλθον πευσόμενος*, *I came to inquire*, Hom.

**Obs. 7.** The participle is often joined with the adverb *μεταξὺ*, in whatever case the construction requires, in the sense of the Latin gerund in *dum* ; as, *μεταξὺ θύων*, *inter sacrificandum, while he was sacrificing*, Aristoph. ; *τῷ βασιλεῖ μεταξὺ λουομένῳ προσῆλθε*, *regem inter lavandum adiit, he came to the king while he was bathing*, Diod. Sic. ; *Κλεῖτον μεταξὺ δειπνούντα ἐφόνευσε*, *Clitum inter cœnandum interfecit, he killed Clitus while at supper*.

**XXXIII.** A substantive and participle are put absolute in the genitive ; as,

*προσιόντων τῶν πολεμίων*, *ἔφυγε*, *the enemy approaching, he fled*.

*Θεοῦ δίδόντος*, *οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος*, *when God gives, envy prevails not*.

*πρότερον τούτων ταῦτα τοῦ Κύρου*, *ἀφικνούνται ἄγγελοι*, *while Cyrus is doing this, messengers arrive*.

**Obs. 1.** The genitive of the substantive or a pronoun is often understood ; as, *ἐλθόντων δὲ* (sc. *αὐτῶν*), *ἔλεξε*, *they having come, he said*, Xen. ; *οὕτω γιγνομένων* (sc. *τῶν πραγμάτων*), *οἶδα ὅτι παρήλθ' ἂν αὐτὸν*, Id. Sometimes the rest of the sentence may be considered as supplying the place of the substantive ; as, *πῶρ πνεῖν τοὺς ταύρους μυθολογεθέντος*, *it having been fabulously related that the bulls breathed fire*, Diod. Sic.

Sometimes also, though rarely, the genitive of the participle *ὦν* is wanting ; as, *ὦν ὑφηγητῶν*, Soph. CEd. Tyr. 966., as in Latin *quibus ducibus*.

**Obs. 2.** Nominatives and accusatives absolute are also used, and sometimes datives ; as, *ἐκεῖνοι δὲ εἰσελθόντες*, *εἶπεν ὁ Κριτίας*, *they having entered, Critias said*, Xen. ; *μὴ θαύμαζε, τέκν' εἰ φανέντ' ἄελπια μὲνῶν λόγον*, *wonder not, if, my children having unexpectedly appeared, I protract my discourse*, Soph. ; *περῶντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ φαίνουσι πάλιν φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλιν*, *as the year elapsed, they make another demonstration against Elis*, Xen.

**Obs. 3.** The absolute case of participles from impersonal verbs is always the nominative ; as,

*ἔξ' αὐτοῦ ἔχειν*, *αἰεταί πολεμεῖν*, *when it is in his power to have peace*,



he prefers to be at war, Xen. ; ἄρχειν παρὸν μοι, when it is lawful for me to rule, Eurip. ; εἰρημένον αὐταῖς ἀπαντᾶν ἐνθάδε, εὐδονσι καὶ οὐχ ἵκουνσι, although it has been told them to meet here, they sleep and do not come, Aristoph. ; Thus also the neuter participle of εἰμί· as, ἀδυνάτον δὲ σημῆναι, it being impossible to give a signal, Thucyd. Sometimes an infinitive is omitted ; as, οἱ δ' οὐ βοηθήσαντες, δεόν (sc. βοηθῆσαι), ἔγχεῖς ἀπῆλθον, others not having assisted, when they ought, came off sound, Plato ; ποιήσομεν αὐτοὺς χεῖρον ζῆν, δυνάτον αὐτοῖς ἄμεινον ; (i. e. δυνάτον δὲ ζῆν,) shall we make them live worse, when it is possible for them to live better ? Id. ; which perhaps is the case where a participle in the singular seems to be joined with a noun in the plural ; as, δόξαν δὲ ταῦτα (sc. ποιεῖν), ἐκήρυξαν οὕτω ποιεῖν, it having been resolved to do this, they gave orders so to do, Xen.

Obs. 4. The particles ὥς ὥσπερ, &c. are often put with absolute cases, for the most part in order to express a reason ; as,

ἵπορεύθη πρὸς Ἰουνίον, ὥς ἐκείνῳ προσῆκον κολᾶσαι, he went to Junius, as to him it belonged to punish, Plut. ; τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀμελοῦσιν, ὥσπερ ἐκ πολιτῶν μὲν γιγνομένους φίλους, ἐξ ἀδελφῶν δὲ οὐ γιγνομένους, they neglect their brothers, as if friends could be made of citizens, and not made of brothers, Xen. ; ἑρῶτα ὃ τι βούλει, ὥς τάληθῇ ἐρῶντος (sc. ἐμοῦ), ask what you will, in the persuasion that I shall tell the truth, Id.

Obs. 5. Sometimes the absolute case refers to the same person or thing that is expressed before or after by another case ; as, διαβεβηκὸς ἦδη Περικλίους, ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μεδάρα ἀφίστηκε, when Pericles had already crossed over, news was brought him that Megara had revolted, Thucyd.

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF VERBALS IN ΤΕΟΝ.

XXXIV. Verbals in τέον govern the dative of a person with the case of their primitives ; as,

μέθης ἀφεκτίον αὐτοῖς, they must abstain from drunkenness.  
 νέοις ζηλωτέον τοὺς γέροντας, young men should imitate the old.  
 ἀρετῆς σοι μεταδοτέον τοῖς πολῖταις, you must impart virtue to the citizens.

Obs. 1. Verbals in τέον are used in the nominative, or the accusative before the infinitive, with εἶναι, in the sense of necessity or propriety, like the Latin gerund in *dum* ; as, ἐπιμελητέον ἐστὶ, νομίζω ἐπιμελητέον εἶναι, we must take care of. The verb is commonly understood, instead of which the participle is sometimes used ; as, ἔγνω μενετεῖον δὲ, Xen. Sometimes they agree with the substantives, like the Latin participles in *dus* ; as, ὡφειλῆτα σοι ἢ πόλις ἐστὶ, the state must be served by you, Xen.

Obs. 2. Sometimes verbals in τέον govern the accusative of a person ; as, τὸν βουδόμενον εὐδαίμονα εἶναι σωφροσύνην διωκτέον καὶ ἀσκητέον, he who wishes to be happy must pursue and cultivate temperance, Plato.

**Obs. 3.** Verbals are often put in the plural, particularly by the Attics; as, *ἐμοὶ ἐστι πλευστέα*, *I must sail*, Aristoph.

**Obs. 4.** The construction of verbals in *τιόν* is sometimes imitated in Latin; as, *quam [viam] nobis quoque ingrediendum sit*, Cic.; *æternas quoniam penas in morte timendum*, Lucret.

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

### PRICE.

**XXXV.** The price of a thing is put in the genitive; as,

*τὴν οἰκίαν ἐπρίατο ταλάντου*, *he bought the house for a talent*.  
*ἀλλάττειν χρυσοῦ ἀργῦρον*, *to exchange silver for gold*.

*πόσου διδάσκει*; *πάντε μὲν*, Plato; *χρυσὸν φίλου ἀνδρὸς ἰδίεζατο*, Hom.; *δόξα δὲ χρημάτων οὐκ ὦνητή*, Isocr.; *ἡμεῖς αὐτοῖς οὐ διαμειψόμεθα τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸν πλοῦτον*, for *τὴν ἀρετὴν τοῦ πλούτου*, Solon.

**Obs.** This genitive sometimes has *ἀντι* before it; as, *ἀντ' ἀργυρίου διαλάττειν*, Plato. Also instead of the genitive the dative is used; as, *Καλλιζόον ταλάντῳ πριάμενος*, Chariton. Or *πρὸς* with the accusative; as, *πωλεῖται πρὸς χρυσίου*, Athen.

### CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

**XXXVI.** The crime and punishment are put in the genitive; as,

*ἐμὲ ἀσεβείας ἐγράψατο*, *he accused me of impiety*.  
*Κλέωνα δόρων ἰλόντες*, *having convicted Cleon of bribery*

*διώξομαι σε δειλίας*, Aristoph.; *τῷ πατρὶ φόνον ἐπεξέρχομαι*, Plato; *ἐπαιτιασάμενός με φόνον*, Demosth.; *καλοῦμαι Πεισθίταιρον ὕβρεως*, Aristoph.; *ἀσεβείας φεύγων*, Plato; *ἐκρινάν με θανάτου*, Ælian.

**Obs. 1.** This genitive is often accompanied by substantives or other words on which it depends; as, *μή τις ἡμᾶς γράφεται γραφὴν ἀσεβείας*, *lest any one bring an action of impiety against us*, Lucian; *φεύγειν ἐπ' αἰτία φόνον*, Demosth.; *τούτους διώκομεν περὶ θανάτου*, Xen.

**Obs. 2.** The crime or punishment, after verbs compounded with *κατά*, is commonly put in the accusative, and the person in the genitive; as, *κατέγνωσαν ἀπάντων θάνατον*, *they condemned all to death*, Thucyd. Sometimes, however, the crime also is in the genitive; as, *παράνομων αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖν*, Demosth. Likewise the person is put in the accusative; as, *τούτον μὴ καταγινώσκειν φόνου*, Lys. *Ἐγκάλλω* has the person in the dative, and the crime in the accusative; as, *ἐγκάλλων δ' ἐμοὶ φόρους πατρώους*, Soph.

## MATTER, AND PART TAKEN HOLD OF.

XXXVII. The matter of which any thing is made, and the part by which any thing is taken, are put in the genitive ; as,

στῆλη χαλκοῦ πεποιημένη, *a pillar made of brass.*  
 ἔλαβον αὐτὸν τοῦ ποδός, *they took him by the foot.*  
 λύκον τῶν ὠτῶν κρατῶ, *I hold a wolf by the ears.*

*Obs.* The genitive of the material often has *ἐκ* or *ἀπὸ* expressed before it ; as, τὰς τριήρεις ἐκ κίδρου ποιοῦσι, Theophrast. ; εἰμῶτα ἀπὸ ξύλων πεποιημένα, Herodot. The dative is sometimes used instead of the genitive ; as, σταφάνους ἄνθει πλῆξας, Anacr.

## CAUSE, MANNER, AND INSTRUMENT.

XXXVIII. The cause, manner, and instrument, are put in the dative ; as,

εὐνοίᾳ τοῦτ' ἐποίησε, *he did this from good will.*  
 τοῦτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦλθον, *they came in this manner.*  
 τῷ ξίφει ἐπάταξε, *he struck with his sword.*

τάδ' οὐχ ὕβρει λέγω, Eurip. ; ἀλγῶ τοῖς σοῖς κακοῖς, Soph. ; λιμῶ ἀπιδᾶνε, Xen. ; εἰσὶναι βία, Lys. ; δρόμῳ ἐχώρει, Thucyd. ; γλώσση δεινός, Soph. ; τῷ γένει Πέρσης, Plut. ; τὰς κινήσεις τῷ σώματι, Plato. Also, χρήμασιν ἱπαιρόμενος, Plato ; οὐκ ἀρεσκόμενος τῇ κρίσει, Herodot. ; χαίρει τῇ εἰρήνῃ, Demosth. ; ἀγασθίντες τῷ ἔργῳ, Plato ; στήθεσιν τοῖς παροῦσι, Isocr. ; οὐκ ἀγαπῶν τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγαθοῖς, Lys. ; χαλεπῶς ἔφερον τῷ πολέμῳ, Xen. ; ὀλιγαρχίᾳ δυσχεραίνουσι, Plut. ; ἀγανακτοῦντες τῷ πρᾶγματι, Plato ; αἰσχύνομαι ταῖς ἡμαρτίαις, Aristoph.

*Obs.* 1. Prepositions with their respective cases are sometimes used instead of the simple dative ; as, ἐν βέλει πληγείς, Anthol. ; δίσας ἐν πέδαις, Plato ; ἀπὸ σμικρᾶς δαπάνης, Aristoph. ; δι' ὅσιον χειρῶν θιγῶν, Soph. ; ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, Lys. ; ἀμφί, περὶ τάρβει, *from fear*, Æschyl. ; ἰθαυμύζοντο ἐφ' ἱππικῇ, Plato ; ἐφ' οἷς ἀγοῦσι, Demosth.

*Obs.* 2. The instrument of an action is sometimes expressed by the genitive ; as, εἰσέκε νῆες πυρὸς δεῖτοιο θέρωνται, *until the ships are burned with hostile fire*, Hom.

## MEASURE AND DISTANCE.

XXXIX. Measure or distance is put in the accusative ; as,

ἀπέχει ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα, *Plataea is seventy stadia distant from Thebes.*

δειχον ἑκαίδεκα πόδας μάλιστα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, *they were distant about sixteen feet from each other.*

*Obs.* Measure or distance is sometimes put in the dative; as, εἰκοντα σταδίοις δείχοντες, *Strabo.*

## PLACE.

**XL.** The question *Where?* is answered by ἐν with the dative; *Whither?* by εἰς or πρὸς with the accusative; and *Whence?* by ἐκ or ἀπὸ with the genitive; as,

ἐν Ῥώμῃ, *at Rome.* εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, *to Athens.*  
ὤρμητο ἐκ Σάρδεων, *he marched from Sardis.*

*Obs. 1.* The place *where* is sometimes expressed by the dative without ἐν, or by the genitive; as, Μαραθῶνι, *at Marāthon*, Thucyd.; ἡ οὐκ Ἀργεὸς ἦεν; *was he not at Argos?* Hom. Likewise the place *whither* is frequently expressed by the accusative alone, or with the termination δε annexed, especially in the poets; as, Θήβας ἦλθε, Hom.; ἰκοντο Τηλέμαχον, *they came to Telemāchus*, Id.; Μαραθῶναδε, *to Marāthon*, Demosth.; ὄνδε δόμονδε, *to his house*, Hom.

*Obs. 2.* Adverbs in θι and σι are used to denote the place *where*; in δε, ζε, and σε, the place *whither*; and inθεν and θε, the place *whence*; as, ἀγρόθι, *in the country*; Θήβαζε, *to Thebes*; Ἀθήνηθεν, *from Athens.*

## TIME.

**XLI.** Time *when*, if indefinite and protracted, is put in the genitive, if definite, in the dative; time *how long*, in the accusative; as,

καὶ θερούς καὶ χειμῶνος, *both in summer and winter.*  
ἀφίκοντο τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *they arrived the fifth day.*  
ἐβασίλευσε μῆνας ἑπτὰ, *he reigned seven months.*

*Obs. 1.* Time *when* is sometimes put in the accusative, and time *how long* in the genitive or dative; as, ὥραν ἐβδόμην ἀφῆκεν αὐτὸν ὁ πυρετός, *at the seventh hour the fever left him*, John iv. 52.; βασιλεύσας ἐτῶν, or ἔτεσι, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, *having reigned fourteen years*, Herodian.

*Obs. 2.* All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a preposition; as, διὰ χειμῶνος, Xen.; ἐπὶ μιᾷς ἡμέρας, Lucian; τῇδ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ, Soph.; ἐπ' ὀκτῶ μῆνας, Herodot.

## PART AND CIRCUMSTANCE REFERRED TO

**XLII.** The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the accusative; as,

τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν, *he was large in person.*  
 τὸν δακτύλον ἀλγῶν, *he is distressed in his finger.*  
 Θουκυδίδης τοῦνομα, *Thucydides by name.*  
 Σύρος τὴν πατρίδα, *a Syrian as to his country.*  
 παῖσι με τὸ πῶτον, *he strikes me on the back.*  
 διαφέρουσι τι ἀλλήλων, *they differ somewhat from each other.*

**Obs. 1.** This accusative is said to be governed by κατὰ understood, instead of which sometimes εἰς, ἐπὶ, or διὰ, is rather to be supplied; as, τῇ κρήνῃ τὰ πλείστου ἀξία ἐχρῶντο (sc. εἰς), *they used the fountain for the most solemn purposes*, Thucyd.; τί ἡμῖν ἀξιώσεις χρῆσθαι; *for what shall you wish to employ us?* Xen.; τοιαῦτα ἐπαινῶ Ἀγησιλάου (sc. διὰ), *for such things I commend Agesilæus*, Id.

**Obs. 2.** A dative might be, and sometimes is, put for the accusative; as, δυνάτοι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Xen. In some instances both cases are used; as, διαφέροντες ἡ σοφίᾳ ἢ κάλλει ἢ ἀμφοτέρω, Plato.

**Obs. 3.** This is the Greek construction so frequent in the Latin poets; as, *os humerosque deo similis*, Virg.

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

**XLIII.** Adverbs are joined to verbs and participles, to adjectives, and to other adverbs; as,

ὀρθῶς ἐποίησε, *he did rightly.*      μᾶλα φρόνιμος, *very prudent.*

**Obs. 1.** Adverbs of quality are elegantly joined with the verbs ἔχω, πάσχω, ποιέω, φέρω, φῶμι, χράομαι, &c.; as, ἡδέως ἔχε πρὸς πάντας, *be pleasant to all*, Isocr.; εὖ ποιεῖν καὶ εὖ πάσχειν, *to do and to receive favors*, Xen.

**Obs. 2.** Two or more negatives strengthen the negation; as, οὐκ ἐποίησας οὐδ᾽ αὐμοῦ τοῦτο, *you no where did this*, Demosth.; μηδὲ ἀρξάτω ἀρχὴν μηδεμιαν μηδέποτε, *nor let him ever fill any office*, Æschin.; οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων, *nothing that is necessary will ever be done*, Demosth. Except when they belong to two different verbs; as, οὐ δύνάμαι μὴ γελᾶν, *I cannot forbear laughing*, Aristoph. So in the phrase οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ, *nemo non*; as, οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ γελᾶσται, Plato; οὐδενὶ διὼ οὐκ ἀποκρινόμενος, Id.

**Obs. 3.** Μὴ often seems redundant before the infinitive, after words containing a denial; as, ἀπαγορεύουσι τοῖς ἀσθενούσι μὴ χρῆσθαι ἰλαίῃ.

Plato; ἔρνεϊτο μὴ δειλὸς εἶναι, *Æschin.*; ἴσχει μὴ στέλλειν στρατὸν, *Eurip.*; ἀπεχόμενοι μὴ ἱππεύειν, *Xen.*; ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἰσχυρίζεσθαι, *Thucyd.*

**Obs. 4.** The modes required by particular adverbs are as follows, with the exception of the infinitive, for which see Rule XXIX. **Obs. 3.**

1. "Ἔως, ὥρα, *as long as*, take the indicative or subjunctive; *as, ἔως ἔζη, as long as he lived, Demosth.*; ὥρ' ἐθέλητον, *as long as you please, Hom.* In the sense of *until*, the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; *as, ὥρ' ἀφίποντο, Hom.*; περιεμένοιεν ἕως ἀνοιχθῆναι τὸ δασηντήριον, *Plato*; μέμνηται ὥρα κ' ἔλθωσι, *Hom.*

"Ἀχρι, μέχρι, ἔσται, *as long as*, take the indicative; *as, ἄχρις ἰώρων τοῦ ἡλίου φῶς, Athen.* In the sense of *until*, the indicative or subjunctive; *as, μέχρις οὗ ἰταλεύησε, Thucyd.*; μένειν ἔσται οὐ ἀπείλθης, *Xen.*

Μέσφα, *until*, takes the indicative; εἰσόκε, commonly the subjunctive; *as, μέσφ' αἰετὸν εἰσενόησαν, Apoll. Rh.*; εἰσέκεν ἔλθης, *Hom.*

Πρὶν, *before*, is joined with the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; πάρος, with the indicative; *as, πρὶν ἀπέδωκε, Demosth.*; σὺδαμόθεν ἀφίεσαν, πρὶν παραθεῖν αὐτῷ ἄριστον, *Xen.*; πρὶν ἀκούσης, *Hesiod.*

2. "Ὅτε, ὁπότε, ἡνῖκα, ὁπηνῖκα, εὔτε, *when, ἐπαι, ἐπειδὴ, after or when*, take the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive; *as, ὅτε ἔδωκε, Hom.*; ὁπότε ἐξέλθοιεν, *Thucyd.*; ὅτε γηράσκωσι, *Hom.*; "Ὅταν, ὁπότεν, ἐπὰν, ἐπειδάν, usually the subjunctive, sometimes the optative, the indicative rarely; *as, ὅταν ταῦτα λέγης, Plato*; εἰσεσθε ἐπειδάν ἀκούσητε, *Demosth.*; ὁπότεν ἀναγκασθεῖμεν, *Plato.*

Ὡς, ὅπως, *when or after*, take the indicative or optative; *as, ὥς εἶδον, Thucyd.*; ὅπως γένοιτο νῦξ, *Herodot.* In the sense of *as, ἵνα, they take the indicative, optative, or subjunctive*; *as, ἤθουεν ὥς ἐκέλευες, Hom.*; βαλλέτω ὥς ἐθέλοι, *Theocr.*; οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως εἶπω, *Eurip.*

"Ἄμα, αὐτίκα, *as soon as*, are joined with the indicative; *as, αὐτίκα τε εἶδον, as soon as I saw him, Herodot.*

"Ἰνα, *where*, is generally followed by the indicative; *as, οἶδ' ἔν' αἰσλ, Aristoph.*

3. *Μή*, when it expresses a wish, takes the optative; when a prohibition, the present imperative, or the aorist subjunctive; *as, μή σε βασιλῆα Κρονίων ποιήσῃ, may Jupiter not make thee king, Hom.*; ἐξαύδα, μὴ κεῖθε νόσφ', *speaking out, conceal it not in your mind, Id.*; μὴ φροντίσης, *Aristoph.*

4. *Εἰ γὰρ, εἴθε, ὥς, O that, utinam*, are construed with the optative; *as, αἶ γὰρ τοῦτο θεοὶ ποιήσῃαν, Herodot.*; εἴθ' ἐπὶόλοιτο βοῶν γένος, *Hom.*; ὥς ὁ ταδί πορὼν ὄλοιτο, *Soph.* So πῶς ἂν in like manner; *as, πῶς ἂν θάνοιμι, Soph.* Sometimes *εἰ* is used alone; *as, εἰ μοι γένοιτο φθόγγος ἐν βραχίονι, Eurip. Hec. 830.* *Εἴθε* is also put with the infinitive; *as, εἴθε με πλάττῃσθαι, Epigr.* When the wish relates to any thing past, it is joined with the indicative; *as, εἴθε σοι τότε συνεγενόμην, Xen.*

*Εἰ γὰρ, εἴθε, ὥς*, are often prefixed to the imperfect and second aorist of ὀφείλω, with an infinitive following; *as, αἶθ' ὀφείλες ἀπημύνειν ἴσθαι, Hom.*; ὥς ὀφείλες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι, *Id.* Sometimes the particles are omitted; *as, ὤφειλε Κῦρος ζῆν, Xen.* Later writers use ὀφελον, ὀφελε, adverbially; *as, ὀφελε μὴδ' ἐγίνοντο θεοὶ νέεε, Callim.*; ὀφελον ψυχρὸς ἴς, *Apocal. iii. 15.*

**XLIV.** Adverbs of place, time, cause, quantity, concealment, separation, exception, exclamation, and adverbial nouns, govern the genitive ; as,

ἄχρι τοῦ ὄρους, *as far as the mountain.*

μέχρι τῆς μάχης, *until the battle.*

ἕνεκα Ἑλένης, *on account of Helen.*

τῶν τοιούτων ἄδην, *abundance of such.*

λάθρα τοῦ πατρὸς, *without the knowledge of his father.*

ἄνευ καμᾶτου, *without labor.*

χωρὶς τῶν ὀνομάτων, *except the names.*

φεῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος! *alas Greece!*

ποταμῶν δικην, *like rivers.*

ἄχρι θαλάσσης, Hom. ; ἄνωθεν ἱμῶν, Aristoph. ; ἔγγ' ἑ τῶν παλαιῶν, Xen. ; εἰσω δόμων, Æschyl. ; ἔνεσθε τῆς γῆς, Herodot. ; εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, Aristoph. ; ἔν' εἰ κακοῦ, Soph. ; μεταξὺ Σίρων καὶ παφλαγόνων, Herodot. ; παντᾶχοῦ τῆς γῆς, Plato ; πύλας τῶν κήπων, Herodot. ; πύραν τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, Thucyd. ; τῇλε φίλων, Hom. ; ἥως τῆς τρίτης ἡμέρας, Matth. xxvii. 64. ; τηνικαῦτα τοῦ θείους, Aristoph. ; τρεῖς τοῦ ἑνιαυτοῦ, Plato ; τῶν ἱμῶν ἑκάτι κακῶν, Eurip. ; ἄλις παίδων, Id. ; κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Thucyd. ; ἄτρο καμάτοιο, Hom. ; δίχα ἐκείνων, Soph. ; πλὴν Ἀριστοδήμου, Herodot. ; βαβαὶ τοῦ θορύβου, Lucian ; ὦ τῆς ἀθλίης πόλεως, Plut. ; χάριν Ἑκτορος, Hom. ; ἰνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, Galat. i. 20.

**Obs. 1.** The genitive is often governed by ἕνεκα, *on account of, with respect to*, understood ; as, σὲ εὐδαιμόνυσσα τοῦ τρόπου, *I esteemed you happy on account of your disposition*, Plato ; τῇσδ' ἀπάτης κοίτων, *angry on account of this deception*, Hom. ; μακάριος τῆς τύχης, *happy by his fortune*, Aristoph.

To this place seem to belong such examples as the following ; ὥς ἔγω μνήμης ἔχω, *as I am with respect to memory, as far as I remember*, Plato ; ἀδίωνον ὥς ποδῶν εἶχον, *they followed as fast as they could run*, Herodot. ; οὐ γὰρ οἶδα παιδείας ὅπως ἔχει καὶ δικαιοσύνης, *for I know not how he is with respect to learning and justice, how learned and just he is*, Plato ; καλῶς ἔχοντες μέθης, *being pretty drunk*, Herodot. ; χρημάτων εὖ ἔχειν, *to be well with respect to riches, to be very rich*, Id. By some, however, παρὶ is understood.

**Obs. 2.** Some of these adverbs are also joined with the dative ; as, ἀγχοῦ τῇ ἱππῳ, Herodot. ; ἐγγὺς ἱμῖν, Xen. ; ἔμπᾶλιν τοῖσι ἀνθρώποις, Herodot. ; ἔσθον ἄλσαι, Pind. ; τοῖτοῖς ἐξῆς, Plato ; σοὶ πύλας, Æschyl. ; σταθεῖσα τῷ τεκόντι πλησίον, Eurip. ; τύμβω σχεδὸν πατρώω, Pind. And a few with the accusative ; as, Ἰλιον εἶσω, Hom. ; ἔξω τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, Herodot. ; παρὰ ἄλα, Hom. ; πῆρις τὸ τεῖχος, Herodot.

**Obs. 3.** Many adverbs of exclamation are frequently joined with other cases besides the genitive, and some with other cases only ; as, φεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός! Xen. ; φεῦ τάλας! *alas wretched me!* Soph. ; αἶ, αἶ, τῶν νεογνῶν μου παιδίων,

Lucian ; αὐτὸν Ἀδωνιν, Bion ; ὃ τῆς ἀθλίας πόλεως, Plut. ; ὃ τάλας ἐγὼ, Soph. ; ὃ ἐμὲ δειλὰν, Callim. ; ὃ Κροῖσος, Herodot. ; οὐαὶ δὲ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐκείνῳ, Matth. xxvi. 24.

Οἷ with the dative μοι added to it is often construed with the nominative ; as, οἶμοι δειλῆτος, Aristoph. Instead of οἶμοι, ᾧ μοι is often used ; as, ᾧ μοι ἐγὼ δειλός, Hom. Sometimes a genitive accompanies, governed by ἕνεκα understood ; as, οἶμοι τῶν ἐμῶν ἐγὼ κακῶν, Eurip. ; ᾧ μοι ἐμῆς ἄτης, Soph. Similarly ἐγὼ μοι τύχης, Eurip.

Adverbs of exclamation are sometimes omitted ; as, τῆς τύχης ! (for ὃ τῆς τύχης !) the misfortune ! Xen. ; ὃ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν ! O Jupiter ! the acuteness of his mind ! Aristoph.

Obs. 4. Other adverbs have also a government of cases.

1. Adverbs of accompanying govern the dative ; as, εἰσιθ' ἄμ' ἐμοί, go in with me, Aristoph. ; ἔμα τῷ ἵππῳ τοῦτο ποιήσαντι, as the horse did this, Herodot. ; ὁμοῦ τοῖς ἵππεσσι, together with the cavalry, Polyb.

2. Adverbs of showing are construed with the nominative ; as, ἰδοὺ ὁ υἱός σου, behold thy son, John xix. 26. ; ἔδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος, behold the man, Ibid. v. 5.

3. Adverbs of swearing take the accusative ; as, νῆ τὸν Ἡρακλέα, by Hercules, Demosth. ; ναι μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, by this sceptre, Hom.

Νῆ always affirms ; μὰ, on the contrary, generally denies, except when joined with ναι. Sometimes μὰ is omitted ; as, οὐ, τόνδ' Ὀλύμπου, Soph. Antig. 758.

XLV. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives ; as,

ἀξίως ἑαυτοῦ εἶρηκε, he has spoken worthily of himself.  
 ὥστε ὁμοίως ἐμοί, you know in like manner as I.  
 μᾶλλον ἐμοῦ σε φιλῶν, loving you more than me.  
 μάλιστα πάντων ἀνθρώπων, the most of all men.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

XLVI. Conjunctions generally couple similar modes and cases ; as,

ἀνίστη καὶ εἶπεν ὅδε, he rose up and spoke as follows.  
 ἐπιθυμεῖ δὲ οὔτε δόξης, οὔτε χρημάτων, he desires neither glory nor riches.

Obs. 1. To this rule belong, not only the copulative and



disjunctive conjunctions, but several others, as also adverbs of likeness ; as,

ἀρείοσιν ἴπερ ὑμῶν ἀνδράσιν ὁμίλησα, Hom. ; τοῦτο οὐθενὶ γίνεται πλὴν σοί, Theophrast. ; ἐφ' ἃν κοινωρτὸς, ὥσπερ νεφίλῃ λευκί, Xen. ; φέρων σάκος ἴδτε πύργον, Hom.

Obs. 2. Sometimes different modes and cases are coupled together ; as,

κλύθι μου, καὶ ἐπαρήγοις, Orpheus ; σίγα τε καὶ μηδενὶ εἰπῆς, Herodot. ; παίδωμεν ἢ δόροις, ἢ χάρισιν, ἢ ἀπώφερα, Plato ; παρίχειν ἑμαυτὸν ὥσπερ γυνὴ εὖ ποιεῖν, i. e. οὕτως, ὥσπερ γυνὴ ἑαυτὴν παρέχει, Xen.

XLVII. The conjunctions ἵνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὥς, μὴ, commonly take the optative when the leading verb denotes past timè, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future ; as,

ἦλθον ἵνα ἴδοιμ, *I came that I might see.*

ἐρχομαι ἵνα ἴδω, *I come that I may see.*

ἴδαισα μὴ πάθοιτέ τι, *I feared that something might befall you.*

δαίδω μὴ πάθῃτε τι, *I fear that something may befall you.*

Obs. 1. Sometimes these conjunctions take the subjunctive when the preceding verb denotes past time, and the optative when it denotes present or future ; as, ἴδαισαν μὴ μονωθῶσι, Thucyd. ; ἐπάξω σε ὥς ἴδοις, Lucian. They are likewise frequently found with the indicative of the past and future tenses ; as, ἵνα ἤκουσας, *that you might hear*, Plato ; θάλλει ὅπως Ἰθάκης ἐπιλήσεται, *she fascinates him that he may forget Ithaca*, Hom. ; especially μὴ, which is sometimes put with the present indicative ; as, δειμαίνω μὴ σε δώσῃ, Theocr. ; μὴ τις φαντάζεται, *lest some one appear*, Eurip.

Ὡς, ὥστε, *that, so that*, take the indicative or infinitive ; as, οὕτω δ' ἐστὶν ἀναιδής, ὥστ' ἐτόλμα λέγειν, Demosth. ; τίς οὕτως ἀνέραςτος ἦν, ὥς ἀποκτεῖναι τὸ καλὸν ἐκείνο μαιράκιον ; Lucian. But ὥστε, *therefore*, is joined with all the modes.

Ὡς, *that*, in quoting the words or sentiments of another, takes the indicative or optative ; as, λίγουσιν ὥς ἔγημε, Xen. Likewise ὅτι, as, ἔλεξαν ὅτι πέμπσει σφᾶς ὁ Ἰνδὼν βασιλεὺς, Xen. Also in the sense of *because* ; as, χαίρω ὅτι εὐδοκῶμείς, Plato ; ἐθαυμάσας ὅτι οὐ πέμπμαιμί σοι, Id.

Obs. 2. Other conjunctions are variously construed.

1. *Εἰ, if*, takes the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive ; as, τοῦτον ἴασμεν, εἰ σὺ κελεύεις, Hom. ; περιμένομ' ἂν, εἰ μοι λίγους, Plato ; εἰ δὲ μένης, Theocr.

2. *Ἄν*, in the poets καὶ or κὰν, is put with all the modes and participles, to which it gives a potential sense.

With the indicative ; as, εἰ παρῇν, ἤρετο ἂν σε, *if he were present he would ask you*, Lucian ; ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γὰρ κ' ἀπωλόμεθα, *for we should have perished there*, Hom. It often expresses the repetition of an action ; as, ἐπαι τοῦτο γένοιτο, ἵχον ἂν εὐθύς, *whenever this happened, they came im-*

*diately*, Xen.; *ὅπως ἔλθοι, λύβεσκε ἂν Ἑλληνίδα ἱσθῆτα*, as often as he came, he assumed a Grecian habit, Herodot. Also ability in past actions; as, *πληγῆς κτύπου πᾶς τις ἴσθαι ἂν*, every one could hear the sound of the blow, Eurip. With the future it seems to soften the decisiveness of the sentence; as, *τούς ἂν ἐγὼν ἐπιόψομαι*, I will select these, Hom.; *ἰδίων ἂν ἀριστήσομεν*, we shall dine the more pleasantly, Xen.

With the optative; as, *οὐκ ἂν γνοίης εἰ σοι εἰποιμι τοῦτομα*, you would not know, if I should tell you his name, Plato. It often expresses volition; as, *ἰδίως ἂν ἀκούσαιμι*, I would gladly hear, Plato. Or ability; as, *νῦν γὰρ κεν ἴλοι πόλιν*, for now he might take the city, Hom.; *οὐκ ἂν δὴ μείνειας Μενέλαον*; could you not withstand Menelaus? Id. Sometimes it gives to the verb the sense of the future; as, *μένοιμ' ἂν*, I will stay, Soph. Also of the imperative; as, *χωροῖς ἂν εἴσω σὺν τάχει*, go in quickly, Soph.

With the subjunctive, to which it often gives the sense of the future; as, *ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι*, I myself will take it, Hom.; *τί οὖν ἂν εἰπωσιν οἱ νόμοι*; what will the laws say? Plato. Sometimes it expresses ability; as, *οὐκ ἂν κτάνης τύραννον*, you cannot kill the tyrant, Eurip.

With the imperative, though rarely; as, *ἰδοῦσ' ἂν, εἰ τοῦτ' ἴσθ' ἂν*, I would have done it, be assured, Soph.

With the infinitive; as, *ἐπ' οὐδενὶ ἱφᾶσαν ἔρδειν ἂν τοῦτο*, they said that for no consideration would they do this, Herodot.; *οἷσι σὺ κάλλιον ἂν Γοργίου ἀποκρίνασθαι*; do you think that you can answer better than Gorgias? Plato.

With participles; as, *οἱ ῥαδίως ἀποκτινύντες, καὶ ἀναβιωσόμενοι γ' ἂν, εἰ οἱ τοῖς ἴσθαι*, who would readily kill and bring to life again if they were able, Plato.

After the relatives *ὅς, ὅστις, ὅπου, &c.* ἂν has mostly the signification of the Latin *cunque, soever*, in which case it is generally followed by the subjunctive, sometimes by the optative, rarely by the indicative; as, *οὅς ἂν πείθωσι*, whomsoever they persuade, Thucyd.; *πορευέσθαι ὅποι ἂν θίλῃται*, to go whithersoever you please, Xen.; *ὅς κεν ὀπύλοι*, whosoever marries her, Hom.; *ὅ ττι κεν ἐθίλει*, whatsoever he will, Id.

\* *Ἄν* is often repeated in the same member of a sentence; as, *εἰ πονηρόν ἦν, Ὅμηρος οὐδέποτε ἂν ἱποίαι τὸν Νέστορ' ἀγορητὴν ἂν*, if it were dishonest, Homer would never have made Nestor an orator, Aristoph.; *ἀλλ' ἢ δὲ σ' οὐκ ἂν, ἢ σὺ δοξάζεις ἰσως, σώσαιμ' ἂν*, I cannot save you by force, as you think perhaps, Eurip. Sometimes it is omitted; as, *εἰ μὴ ἦν οὗτος παρὰ Θεοῦ, οὐκ ἰδύνάτο ποιεῖν οὐδέν*, for οὐκ ἂν ἰδύνάτο, if this man were not of God, he could do nothing, John ix. 33.; *ὁ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρες φέροιεν*, which two men could not carry, Hom.; *ἢ ῥά νύ μοι τι πείθοιο*; indeed would you at all obey me? Id.

3. *Ἐάν*, by contraction ἦν or ἂν, in the Ionic poets *εἴκε* or *αἴκε*, if, takes the subjunctive; as, *ἔάν ἐξετάξης, εὐρήσεις*, if you examine, you will find, Demosth.; *ἂν ταῦτα ὁμολογήσωμεν, γελάσεται*, if we grant this, he will laugh, Plato; *εἰ δὲ καὶ μὴ δώσωιν, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι*, but if they do not give it, I will take it myself, Hom.

Sometimes, however, the indicative is found; as, *ἂν τι συνήκαμεν*, Cebet. Tab. 33. Also the optative, particularly with *εἴκε* or *αἴκε*; as, *ἦν περὶ τινὰς ἐξαμάρτοιεν*, Isocr.; *αἴκ' ἐθέλων γε μένοις*, if you voluntarily stay, Hom.

4. *Ἐπει, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπεικὴ, ἐπειπερ, ἐπειδὴπερ, ἐπειτοί*, since, for as much as, commonly take the indicative, the optative rarely; as, *μή με πτεῖν' ἵπαι οὐχ*

δμογαστριος "Εκτορός εἶμι, *do not kill me, since I am not the brother of Hector*, Hom.; εἰαυτοῦ εἶναι φησίν, ἐπαίπερ Κύρου ἦσαν, *he says they are his, since they belonged to Cyrus*, Xen.

Obs. 3. When the relatives *ος, οστις, οἷος, ὅπου, ὅθεν, &c.* refer to indefinite persons or things, they commonly take the optative without *ἂν* if the verb in the preceding clause denote past time, and the subjunctive with *ἂν* if it denote present or future; as, *ἔπειθ' οὐδ' ἴδοιεν*, Thucyd.; *δίδωσιν οἷς ἂν ἐθέλῃ*, Pind.; *κατεσθίει δ' ὥς λαβῆσι*, Hom.; *οὐκ εἶχον ὅπου ἐπιλάβοιντο τοῦ ἀργυρίου*, Demosth.; *ὅκου ἂν θύωσι, πυρὶν καίουσι*, Herodot.

Sometimes *ἂν* is put with the optative; as, *ος ἂν αὐτὸν ἀρίσκοι τρόπος*, Plato. Also the subjunctive is frequently used without it; as, *οστις Μένωνα μὴ γινώσκη*, Plato; *ὅπη ἕκαστος βούληται*, Id.

When definite persons or things are referred to, the relatives are followed by the indicative.

### THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

XLVIII. The prepositions *ἀντί, ἀπὸ, ἐκ, πρὸ*, govern the genitive; *ἐν, σὺν*, the dative; and *εἰς*, the accusative; as,

#### 'Αντί, for.

- For*; *ἄρ' ἀντί ταύτης τῆς εὐεργεσίας χάριν αὐτῷ εὐδαίης*; *should you thank him for this benefit?* Xen.  
*Before*; *ἀντί χρημάτων ἰλέσθαι τὴν δόξαν*, *to choose glory before wealth*, Isocr.  
*Instead of*; *μάστιγας ἂντι ὀπλων ἔχοντες*, *having whips instead of arms*, Herodot.  
*Against*; *ἀντ' Ἀλάντος ἰελοῦτο*, *he went against Ajax*, Hom.

#### 'Απὸ, from.

- From*; *ἀπ' Ἀργεος ἦλϋθον*, *they came from Argos*, Pind. Of time, *ἀπὸ τῆσδε τῆς ἡμέρας*, *from this day*, Plato.  
*After*; *ἀπὸ δείπνου*, *after supper*, Herodot.  
*At*; *ἀπὸ τρίτης ὥρας τῆς νυκτός*, *at the third hour of the night*, Acts xxiii. 23.  
*By*; *ἀπὸ πολέμου ἐφθάρησαν*, *they were wasted by war*, Thucyd.  
*Of*; *ἀπ' ἑκατὸν παιδων εἰς μόνος ἀπέφυγε*, *of a hundred children one only escaped*, Herodot.  
*For, by reason of*; *καὶ οὐκ ἰδύναντο ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου*, *and he could not for the crowd*, Luke xix. 3.  
*With*; *ἡ λίθος ἣν' ἴς τὸ πῦρ ἄπτονται*, *the stone with which they light the fire*, Aristoph.  
*Without*; *ἀπὸ τῶν ὀπλων*, *without their arms*, Thucyd.  
*ἀπὸ τετταράκοντα σταδίων τῆς θαλάττης*, *forty stadia from the sea*, Diod. Sic.; *ἀπὸ θυμοῦ μᾶλλον ἔμοι ἔσται*, *thou shalt be farther removed from my heart, shalt be hated by me*, Hom.; *οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Στοῆς*, *ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας*, *the Stoics, Academics*, Lucian; *οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος*, *the Platonics*, Plut.; *οἱ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου*, *the Peloponnesians*, Herodot.

## 'Εκ, out of.

- Out of;** ἀνιμήσας ὕδωρ ἐκ τοῦ φρέατος, *having drawn up water out of the well*, Plut.  
**From,** ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐς θάλασσαν, *from sea to sea*, Herodot. Of time, ἐκ νεότητος, *from our youth*, Hom.  
**Of;** ἐκ κηροῦ πεποιημένα, *made of wax*, Lucian.  
**After;** ἐκ μεσημβρίας, *after noon*, Æschin. Socr.; ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου, *after the war*, Thucyd.  
**For, in consequence of;** ἐκ τούτου ἐθανατώθη, *for this he was condemned to death*, Xen.  
**By;** ἐκ τοῦ φίλων πεισθεῖσα; *by which of her friends persuaded?* Soph.  
**With;** εἰς ἑνὸς στόματος ἀνέκραγον, *they cried out with one voice*, Aristoph.

## Πρὸ, before.

- Before, of place;** πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν ἰστώτες, *standing before the door*, Eurip.  
**Of time;** πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, *before the war*, Thucyd.  
**Of preference;** πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης αἰρεῖσθαι, *to choose war before peace*, Dionys. Hal.  
**For, in behalf of;** μάχεσθαι πρὸ τῶν παίδων καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν, *to fight for wives and children*, Hom. **Instead of;** θανεῖν πρὸ κείνου, *to die for him*, Eurip.

## 'Εν, in.

- In;** ἔτυχον δ' ἐν τῷ κήπῳ περιπατῶν, *I happened to be walking in the garden*, Plato.  
**Among;** ἴσθητο ἐν μνηστῆροισι, *he sat among the suitors*, Hom.  
**Before;** ἐν μάρτυσι πλείον ἢ τρισμυριοῖς, *before more than thirty thousand witnesses*, Plato.  
**On;** ἐν τοῖς τοίχοις ἔγραψε, *he wrote on the walls*, Aristoph.  
**During;** ἐν δὲ τῷ κακῷ ἀνενήσθησαν τοῦδε τοῦ ἔπους, *during the plague they called to mind this prediction*, Thucyd.  
**In the power of;** ἐν τῷ Θεῷ τὸ τέλος ἦν, *the end was in the power of God*, Demosth.  
**With;** ἐν πέλταις καὶ ἀκοντίοις, *with shields and darts*, Xen.  
**Into;** διαβάντες ἐν τῷ Σάμῳ, *having passed over into Samos*, Pausan.  
**At;** μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν, *after the naval fight at Salamis*, Æschin.  
**According to;** ἐν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἱματιέροις, *according to our laws*, Isocr.  
**By;** ἐν δὲ τούτοις τοῖς νομοθέταις μὴ θῆσθαι νόμον μῆδ' ἓνα, *by these magistrates enact no law*, Demosth.  
**Of;** ἢ οὐκ οἴδατε ἐν Ἠλίᾳ τί λέγει ἡ γραφή; *wot ye not what the scripture saith of Elias?* Rom. xi. 2.  
**For;** λαβεῖν ἐν ψήρῃ Κοίλῃν Συρίαν, *to receive Coele Syria for a dowry*, Polyb. **On account of;** περιβόητος ἐν τῇ ποιήσει, *celebrated for his poetry*, Herodot. Vit. Hom.  
**Against;** ἐν ἡμοῖς θρασυῖς, *bold against me*, Soph.  
**τὸν Περικλέα ἐν ὀργῇ, ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἰλον, they were angry with, they blamed Pericles, Thucyd.; ἔστι σοι ἐν ἰδονῇ; *is it agreeable to you?* Eurip.; ἐν ὁμοίᾳ ποιεῖσθαι, *to esteem equally*, Herodot.; ἐν ἑλαφρῷ ποιεῖσθαι, *to make light of*, Id**

## Σύν, with.

- With ;* δεῦρο ἤλυθε σὺν Μενελάῳ, *he came hither with Menelaus, Hom.*  
*On the side of ;* σὺν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν εἶναι, *to be on the side of the Greeks, Xen.*  
*With the assistance of ;* ἐνίκησε σὺν Ἀθήνῃ, *he overcame with the assistance of Minerva, Hom.*  
*Against ;* ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς σὺν ἑαυτῷ μάχοιτο, *that even he himself would fight against him, Xen.*  
*Besides ;* σὺν πᾶσι τούτοις, *besides all these things, Luke xxiv. 21.*  
*According to ;* σὺν τῷ νόμῳ, *according to the law, Xen.*  
*In, at the time of ;* σὺν τῷ πίνειν, *in drinking, Anacr.*

## Εἰς, into.

- Into ;* ἤλυνον εἰς τὸ ᾠον, *they drove into the city, Herodot.*  
*To ;* ἔκετο δ' εἰς Κρεόντα, *he came to Creon, Hesiod.*  
*Till ;* καὶ κεν εἰς ἡὺς ἄνασχομην, *I could certainly bear it till morning, Hom.*  
*Towards ;* εὖνοια εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, *good-will towards the Greeks, Isocr.*  
*Against ;* πλημμελοῦσιν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, *they offend against the temple, Demosth.*  
*In ;* εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καθεζόμενος, *sitting in the assembly, Æschin.*  
*Within ;* εἰς τόξευμα ἀφικέσθαι, *to come within bow-shot, Xen.*  
*Among ;* φιλοδοξῶν εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, *seeking reputation among the Greeks, Polyb.*  
*Before ;* εἰς πάντας αὖδα, *speak before all, Soph.*  
*Upon ;* εἰς ἀλλήλας ἐπιπίπτουσαι, *falling upon one another, Aristoph.*  
*About ;* εἰς ἰσπέραν, *about evening, Aristoph.* Of number ; εἰς ἑξήκοντα, *about sixty men, Thucyd.*  
*For ;* παρείχετο χρήματα εἰς τὸ ναυτικόν, *he furnished money for the naval forces, Thucyd.*  
*On account of ;* εἰς δικαιοσύνην ἡπαινεῖσθαι, *to be praised on account of justice, Aristot.*  
*With respect to ;* εἰς τέκνα εὐτύχεϊν, *to be happy with respect to children, Eurip.*  
*Concerning ;* οὐδὲν εἰς αὐτὸν ἔχω λέγειν, *I have nothing to say concerning him, Pausan.*  
*By ;* μήτε εἰς Ἱερουσόλυμα, *neither by Jerusalem, Matth. v. 35.*

**XLIX.** The prepositions διὰ, κατὰ, ὑπὲρ, govern the genitive and accusative ; and ἀνὰ, the dative and accusative ; as,

## Διὰ, through, on account of.

## With the Genitive.

- Through,* πορευόμενοι διὰ τῆς Αἰθῦς, *going through Libya, Thucyd.*  
*By ;* διαλέγετο αὐτοῖς δ' ἑρμηνείας, *he treated with them by an interpreter, Xen.*  
*With ;* διὰ μίλαντος ἔγραψε, *he wrote with ink, Plut.*  
*During ;* διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτός, *during the whole night, Herodot.*

- After ;* διὰ μακροῦ χρόνου, *after a long-time*, Æschyl.  
*Above ;* θείης ἄξιον διὰ πάντων, *above all worth seeing*, Herodot.  
*In ;* διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, *to have in one's hand*, Athen.  
*Among ;* Ὁμηρος τετίμας δι' ἀνθρώπων, *Homer has honored him among men*, Pind.  
*Near ;* καταστρατοπέδουσε διὰ τῆς πόλεως, *he encamped near the city*, Polyb.  
 διὰ τίλους, *continually*, Isocr. ; διὰ τρίτου ἔτους, *every third year*, Herodot. ; διὰ φόβου εἶναι, *to fear*, Thucyd.  
 δι' ὑποψίας γενέσθαι, *to be suspected*, Plut. ; δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινά, *to be angry with any one*, Thucyd. ; δι' οἰκτου λαβεῖν, *to commiserate*, Eurip. ; διὰ μάχης εἶναι, *ἀφικέσθαι τινί, to give battle*, Herodot.

## With the Accusative.

- On account of ;* διὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔφυγον, *they were banished on account of the Lacedemonians*, Xen.  
*By means of ;* διὰ Κροῖσον ἐκφεύγει, *he escapes by means of Cræsus*, Herodot.  
*By ;* διὰ τοὺς χρηστοὺς τιμᾶται, *he is honored by the good*, Aristoph.  
*Through ;* ἔξ διὰ πύργας ἦλθε χαλκός, *the spear penetrated through six folds*, Hom.  
*In ;* νόμοι δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, *laws made in heaven*, Soph.

## Κατὰ, at, according to.

## With the Genitive.

- At ;* κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν, *to shoot at a mark*, Herodian.  
*Of ;* ταῦτόν κατὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς φατίον ἴσθι, *the same must be said of virtue*, Plut.  
*Against ;* κατ' ἐμοῦ μάρτυρας παράχουσθαι, *to produce witnesses against me*, Plato.  
*Upon ;* κατὰ γῆς πίπτειν, *to fall upon the ground*, Dionys. Hal.  
*In ;* καθ' ὕδατος διατῶμενα, *living in the water*, Lucian.  
*Under ;* δύναι κατὰ τῆς γῆς, *to go under the earth*, Plato.  
*From ;* ἦλλοντο κατὰ τοῦ τείχους, *they leaped from the wall*, Xen.  
*Through ;* κατὰ τῆς νήσου διεσπάρησαν, *they were dispersed through the island*, Polyb.  
*By ;* ἱεορκίζω σε κατὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, *I adjure thee by God*, Matth. xxvi. 63.

## With the Accusative.

- According to ;* καθ' Ὁμήρον, *according to Homer*, Plato.  
*During ;* αὐλοῦσι κατὰ πάντα τὸν πλόον, *they pipe during the whole voyage*, Herodot.  
*In the time of ;* τῶν Ἐχινᾶδων κατὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ Μέγιστα ᾤχρειν φησί, *he says that Mege governed the Echinades in the time of the Trojan war*, Strabo.  
*Through ;* κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην, *through the whole city*, Dionys. Hal.  
*In ;* κατ' οὐρανὸν ναίει, *he dwells in heaven*, Eurip.  
*Among ;* κατὰ ῥωπία πυκνὰ καίμαθα, *we lay among the thick bushes*, Hom.

- By ;* κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, *by land and by sea*, Isocr.  
*Near ;* κατὰ τύμβον, *near the tomb*, Æschyl.  
*Before ;* ἵνα σοι κατ' ὀφθαλμούς λέγῃ, *that he may speak to you before your face*, Aristoph.  
*Opposite to ;* κατὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ἕστηκε Πέρσας, *he placed the Persians opposite to the Lacedæmonians*, Herodot.  
*At ;* κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὄρα, *he continually looked at them*, Hom.  
*To ;* ἵκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν, *they came to the army*, Hom.  
*Towards ;* ἥπιος κατὰ τοὺς πολίτας, *mild towards the citizens*, Herodot.  
*After ;* κατ' αὐτὸν ἄλλοι ἀνέβαινον, *after him others ascended*, Herodot.  
*On account of ;* αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν νεότητά ὑπερίδοντας, *having slighted him on account of his youth*, Thucyd.  
*Concerning ;* ἐπαιρωτῶν τὸν κίρῳκα κατὰ τὴν ἄπικειν, *questioning the envoy concerning his coming*, Herodot.  
*With ;* κατ' ἐξουσίαν ἐπιτάσσει, *he commands with authority*, Mark i. 27.  
*About ;* κατ' ἑξακισχιλίους ἄνδρας, *about six thousand men*, Herodot.  
 It is often put with the accusative to denote the end of an action ; κατὰ ληΐην ἐκπλώσαντες, *having sailed out in order to collect plunder*, Herodot. Also to serve as a circumlocution of the genitive ; ἡ κατὰ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατολή, *the rising of the sun*, Polyb.  
 καθ' ἑαυτὸν, *by himself*, Demosth. ; κατὰ μῆνα, *every month*, Aristoph. ; κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἑκάστον, *every year*, Plato ; κατὰ τετρακισχιλίους, *four thousand at a time*, Xen. ; κατὰ φύλα, *by tribes*, Hom.

### Ὑπὲρ, *above*.

#### With the Genitive.

- Above ;* τὸ ὕδωρ ὑπὲρ τῶν μαστῶν ἰφαίνεται, *the water of the river appeared above their breasts*, Xen.  
*Over ;* πεδῶν τάφρων ὑπὲρ, *leaping over the trenches*, Soph.  
*Beyond ;* ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, *from Æthiopia which is beyond Egypt*, Thucyd.  
*For ;* ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάχεσθαι, *to fight for the Greeks*, Plato.  
*On account of ;* Σεύθη δὲ ἀπεχθόμενος ὑπὲρ ὕμων, *being hated by Scuthes on account of you*, Xen.  
*By ;* λίσσομαι ὑπὲρ μακάρων, *I pray by the gods*, Apoll. Rh.  
*Concerning ;* ὅσα ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης κατεψεύσατό μου, *what he falsely laid to my charge concerning the peace*, Demosth.  
 ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ παθεῖν, *in order not to suffer*, Demosth.

#### With the Accusative.

- Above ;* ἐν τῇ πεδίῳ ὑπὲρ Σηλυμβρίας, *in the plain above Selymbria*, Xen. Of number ; ὑπὲρ δὲ δύο μυριάδας ἀνδρώπων, *above twenty thousand men*, Herodot.  
*Over ;* ῥίπτουσι ὑπὲρ τὸν δῶμον, *they throw it over the house*, Herodot.  
*Beyond ;* ὑπὲρ τὴν πύραν φρονεῖν, *to have a spirit beyond his purse*, Lucian.  
*Against ;* ὑπὲρ μόρον, *against destiny*, Hom.

## Ἀνά, upon, through.

## With the Dative.

- Upon ;** ἀνα Γαργᾶρα ἄκρῳ ἤμινον, *sitting upon the summit of mount Gargærus*, Hom.  
**In ;** ἀνα ναυσίν, *in ships*, Eurip.  
**With ;** χρυσαίῳ ἀνα σκήπτρῳ, *with a golden sceptre*, Hom.

## With the Accusative.

- Through ;** ἀνά στρατὸν, *through the army*, Hom.  
**During ;** ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τούτον, *during this war*, Herodot.  
**In ;** βασιλῆας ἀνά στόμ' ἔχων, *having kings in your mouth*, Hom.  
**Among ;** ἀνὰ πρῶτους ἦσαν, *they were among the first*, Herodot.  
**At ;** νῆας ἀνὰ γλαφύρας, *at the hollow ships*, Hom.  
**To ;** Λάτμιον ἀν' ῥάπος ἦλθε, *came to the Latmian forest*, Theocr.  
**Up ;** ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πλίσιν, *to sail up the river*, Herodot.  
**Upon ;** θῆκεν ἀνὰ μυρικήν, *he hung them upon a tamarisk*, Hom.  
**According to ;** ἀνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, *according to the same manner*, Polyb.  
**By reason of ;** ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν οὐ προϋδόντων, *they not discovering them by reason of the darkness*, Thucyd.  
 ἀνὰ κράτος, *with all his might*, Xen. ; ἀνὰ μέρος, *by turns, in succession, alternately*, Eurip. ; ἀνὰ μέσον, *in the midst, between*, 1 Cor. vi. 5. ; ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος, *yearly*, Herodot. ; μηδὲ ἀνὰ δύο χιτῶνας ἔχειν, *neither have two coats apiece*, Luke ix. 3.

L. The prepositions ἀμφί, ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ, govern the genitive, dative, and accusative ; as,

## Ἀμφί, about.

## With the Genitive.

- About ;** ἀμφὶ ταύτης οἰκίσοντας τῆς πόλεως, *dwelling about this city*, Herodot.  
**Concerning ;** αἰδεῖν ἀμφὶ φιλότῃτος, *to sing concerning love*, Hom.  
**For ;** μάχεσθον πιδάκος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης, *they fight for a little fountain*, Hom.  
**By ;** Φοῖβου ἀμφί, *by Phæbus*, Apoll. Rh.

## With the Dative.

- About ;** πέπλους ὀγγνῦσιν ἀμφὶ σώματι, *he rends the robes about his body*, Æschyl.  
**Concerning ;** ἔμελλον ἀμφὶ πόσει εἰρεσθαι, *I intended to inquire concerning my husband*, Hom.  
**For ;** ἀμφ' Ἑλένη ἠμάρναι, *you fought for Helen*, Hom.  
**With ;** πεπασμένην ἀμφ' ὀνύχεισι, *pierced with his talons*, Hesiod.  
**Near ;** ἦρπτε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, *he fell near him*, Hom.  
**Upon ;** φέρει γὰρ ἀμφὶ νώτοις Σιδωνίην γυναῖκα, *for he carries upon his back a Sidonian woman*, Anacr.



**Against ;** λόγους ἀνέσπα, τοὺς μὲν Ἀτρεΐδων κᾶτα, τοὺς δ' ἔμφ' Ὀδυσσοῖσι, he uttered speeches, some against the Atreidae, some against Ulysses, Soph.

With the Accusative.

**About ;** ἀμφὶ τὴν κάμινον ἔχω τὰ πολλὰ, I am commonly about the stove, Lucian. Of time ; ἀμφὶ Πλειάδων δύσιν, about the setting of the Pleiads, Æschyl. Of number ; ἀμφὶ τὰ ἑξήκοντα στάδια, about sixty stadia, Xen.

**Near ;** ἀμφὶ δὲ καυλὸν φάσγανον ἐξήραισθη, the sword was broken near the hilt, Hom.

**To ;** ἀμφ' ἅλα ἴσαι Ἀχαιοὺς, to confine the Greeks to the sea, Hom.  
**Concerning ;** ἄλλο δὲ οὐδὲν ὑπόμνημα ἦν ἐνταῦθα τῶν μύθων τῶν ἀμφὶ τὸν Ἰάσονα, there was no other memorial here of the fables concerning Jason, Arrian.

**For ;** ναϊκος ἐνύχθῃ ἀμφὶ βοηλασίᾳ, a contest arose for driving away the oxen, Hom.

Ἐπὶ, upon.

With the Genitive.

**Upon ;** ἵστῳσι δ' ἐπὶ λόφου, they stand upon an eminence, Herodot.  
**Over ;** ἐπὶ τούτων ἀπέλιπε Νίκαρχον, over these he left Nicarchus, Polyb.

**In ;** ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς χειρὸς μῦν, having in his hand a mouse, Herodot.

**By ;** ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης ἴστησαν, they stood by the sea, Polyb.

**Before ;** ἐπὶ τοσούτων μαρτύρων, before so many witnesses, Lucian.

**Towards ;** ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου, he sailed towards Miletus, Thucyd.

**Against ;** ἐπὶ Φρυγίας ἐπορεύετο, he went against Phrygia, Xen.

**In the time of ;** ἐπὶ Κρόνου, in the time of Saturn, Hesiod.

**Of ;** ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδὸς, speaking of the beautiful boy, Plato.

**From ;** Λύκιοι ἐπὶ Λύκου ἔσχον τὴν ἱπωνυμίην, the Lycians had their name from Lycus, Herodot.

ἐπ' ἑωυτῶν, by themselves, apart, Herodot. ; ἐπὶ τεττάρων, four deep, Thucyd. ; ἦν ἐφ' ἐνὸς ἡ κατὰβάσις, the descent was by one at a time, Xen.

With the Dative.

**Upon ;** ἄγγος ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ ἔχουσαν, having a vessel upon her head, Herodot.

**Over ;** οὐ γὰρ οὐρον κατέλειπον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσιν ἑμοῖσι, for I did not leave a keeper over my possessions, Hom.

**In ;** ἡμῖν ἐνὶ πολέμῳ, ἡδ' ἀλλοίῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ, both in war and in any other business, Hom.

**With ;** ἑσθίουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ὄψον, they eat meat with their bread, Xen.

**At ;** ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀλφειῷ ποταμῷ, at the river Halex, Thucyd.

**To ;** κτισθεῖντας ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς, created to good works, Ephes. ii. 10.

**Against ;** συνιστάς τοὺς Ἀρκάδας ἐπὶ τῇ Σπάρτῃ, stirring up the Arcadians against Sparta, Herodot.

**Before ;** ἐπὶ τούτοις τοῖς κριταῖς, before these judges, Aristoph.

**After ;** ἀνίστη ἐπ' αὐτῷ Φεραύλας, after him Pheraulas rose up, Xen.

- Besides*; ἄλλα τε πόλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς πάθομεν κατὰ, *besides these we suffered many other misfortunes*, Hom.
- For*, ἰθαύμαζον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, *they admired him for his wisdom*, Plato.
- Concerning*; ἐχρηστηρίοντο ἐπὶ τῇ χώρῃ, *they consulted the oracle concerning the country*, Herodot.
- In the power of*; ἐπὶ τοῖς θεοῖς δ' ἵστί, *it is in the power of the gods*, Plato. It is often put with the dative to express condition; ἐρχεο ἐπὶ δόροις, *come on condition of receiving presents*, Hom.
- Also design; δόξομεν ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἀπύναί, *we shall seem to depart in order to make war*, Xen.

## With the Accusative.

- Upon*; ἀνέπηδεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, *he leaped upon his horse*, Xen.
- Over*; βασιλεύσει ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Ἰακώβ, *he shall reign over the house of Jacob*, Luke i. 33.
- To*; ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀφίγμεθα, *we are come to the house*, Aristoph.
- Towards*; ὁρῶν ἐπὶ οἰνοπα πόντον, *looking towards the purple sea*, Hom.
- Against*; ἰστροτεύετο ἐπὶ τοῖς Αἰθίοπας, *he marched against the Ethiopians*, Herodot.
- Among*; ἔκλε' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, *you became celebrated among men*, Hom.
- By*; ἐπὶ κρήναν ἰσθόμενοι, *sitting by a fountain*, Theocr.
- For, during*; ἰδῆουν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας, *they ravaged the country for two days*, Thucyd.
- Till*; εὐδον ἐπ' ἡῶ, *I slept till morning*, Hom.
- About*; ἐπὶ τριηκόσια, *about three hundred*, Herodot.
- It is often put with verbs of motion, in order to show the object of them; πρὸς σὲ ἦλθον ἐπ' ἀγύριον, *I came to you to get money*, Xen.

## Μετὰ, with, among, after.

## With the Genitive.

- With*; τὰ πολλὰ διημερεύομεν μετ' αὐτοῦ, *we commonly spent the day with him*, Plato.
- Among*; τί ζητεῖτε τὸν ζῶντα μετὰ τῶν νεκρῶν; *why seek ye the living among the dead?* Luke xxiv. 5.
- By means of*; μετ' ἀρετῆς πρωτεύειν, *to be first by means of virtue*, Xen.
- Against*; πολεμήσω μετ' αὐτῶν, *I will fight against them*, Apocal. ii. 16.

## With the Dative.

- Among*; γυνεῇφι νεώτατός εἰμι μεθ' ὑμῖν, *I am the youngest among you*, Hom.
- In*; σὲ μετ' ἀγκαλίδεσσι φέρουσα, *carrying you in her arms*, Callim.
- With*; τὸν μετὰ χερσὶν ἐρυσσάτο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, *him Apollo caught with his hands*, Hom.
- By*; χαῖται δ' ἰδρῶοντο μετὰ πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο, *their manes were shaken by the blowing of the wind*, Hom.

## With the Accusative.

- After*; μετὰ τὸν θάνατον Δαρείου, *after the death of Darius*, Herodot. Of rank or degree; ὃν φιλῶ μάλιστα μετὰ σέ, *whom I love the most after you*, Aristoph.

- To ;** ἵομεν. (Ion. for ἵομεν) μετὰ παῖδ' ἱμὸν, *let us go to my son.* Hom.  
**In ;** ῥόπαλλον μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχων, *having a club in his hands*, Alciph'r.  
**Into ;** Ὡς μετὰ Κασπίδα βάλλει, *the Orus falls into the Caspian sea*, Dionys. Per.  
**Among ;** οἱ φασιν μεθ' ὁμιλίας ἔμμεν' ὄριστον, *they say that you are the best among your coevals*, Hom.  
**Besides ;** οἱοι καὶ Ἀναοῖσιν ὀριστῆς μετίῳσι, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα, *what chiefs there are among the Greeks besides Achilles*, Hom.  
**Against ;** ἤλιτε μετ' ἄθανάτους μάκαρας, *he sinned against the immortal gods*, Hesiod.  
**By ;** οὔτε νύκτωρ, οὔτε μεθ' ἡμέραν, *neither by night nor by day*, Plato.  
 Sometimes it is put with the accusative to express the end of an action ; τὸ χρύσειον ἔπλει μετὰ κῶας, *he sailed in order to get the golden fleece*, Theocr.

### Παρά, from, at, to.

#### With the Genitive.

- From ;** παρὰ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος δῶρα λαβεῖν, *to receive presents from Agamemnon*, Plato.  
**Near ;** παρὰ κυανίων πετρῶν, *near the Cyanean rocks*, Soph.  
**By ;** τοῦτο παρὰ σοῦ ἐπιδεικνύσθω, *let this be shown by you*, Xen.

#### With the Dative.

- At ;** μένων παρὰ νηυσί, *remaining at the ships*, Hom.  
**With ;** παρὰ σοὶ κατέλυνον, *they lodged with you*, Demosth.  
**In ;** παρ' Ὀμήρῳ Διομήδης λέγει, *in Homer Diomedes says*, Plato.  
**To ;** ἵνα παρὰ Τισσαφέρνηι, *to go to Tissaphernes*, Xen.

#### With the Accusative.

- To ,** ἦκε παρ' ἡμῶς, *he came to us*, Plato.  
**Near ;** παρ' αὐτὸν κοιμήσαντο, *they slept near him*, Hom.  
**During ;** παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον, *during the whole time*, Demosth.  
**At ;** ταῦτα παρὰ τὰ συμπόσια ποιεῖσι, *they do these things at their entertainments*, Herodot.  
**Through ;** παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα, *through the whole army*, Thucyd.  
**Against ;** παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, *against the laws*, Demosth.  
**Above, more than ;** ἐπόνει παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους, *he labored above the others*, Xen.  
**Below ;** ἡλάττωσας αὐτὸν βραχύ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους, *thou hast reduced him a little below the angels*, Psa. viii. 5.  
**By reason of ;** ἐνὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ εἰσι παρὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, *they have confidence by reason of their experience*, Aristot.  
**From ;** ἰγούμαι εἶναι παρὰ τοῦτο σωτηρίαν, *I think that safety is from this*, Plato.  
**Besides ;** οὐκ ἔστι παρὰ ταῦτ' ἄλλα, *there are not others besides these*, Aristoph.  
**Except ;** τεσσαράκοντα παρὰ μίαν ἑλᾶβον, *I received forty stripes except (or save) one*, 2 Cor. xi. 24.  
 παρὰ τετάρτην ἡμέραν, *every fourth day*, Polyb. ; παρ' ὀλίγον ἤλθον ἀποθάνειν, *I came within a little of dying*, Isocr. ; παρ' ὀλίγον ἠποιοῦντο τὸν Κλεάνδρον, *they esteemed Cleander of little consideration*, Xen.

*Περί, about.*

## With the Genitive.

- About ;* τί λέγεις περί τοῦ Ἀχιλλεύς ; *what do you say about Achilles?*  
Plato.  
*For ;* γῆς περὶ τῆσδε μαχόμεθα, *let us fight for this land,* Tyrt.  
*From ;* γράμματα κομίζω περί Δεκριανοῦ, *I bring letters from Decrianus,* Lucian.  
*Above ;* περί πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, *to be above all others,* Hom.  
οὐδὲ περί πολλοῦ ποιῶνται, *they will greatly esteem you,*  
Plato.

## With the Dative.

- About ;* περί τοῖσι ἀνέχουσιν, *about their necks,* Herodot.  
*For ;* δεδιότας περί τῇ Ποτιδαῖ, *fearing for Potidæa,* Thucyd.  
*Through ;* περί δειμᾶτι φεύγον, *they fled through fear,* Pind.  
*By ;* ῥαικόμενος περί δουρὶ, *transfixed by the spear,* Hom.

## With the Accusative.

- About ;* περί τὰ ἱεῖα οἰκίσοντες, *dwelling about the marshes,* Herodot.  
Ὀφθίμους περί τὴν ἀριστον ὥραν, *they overtake them about dinner-time,* Thucyd. Of number ; περί τετταράκοντα τάλαντα, *about forty talents,* Lys.  
*Towards ;* περί τὸν δῆμόν εἰσι δίκαιοι, *they are just towards the people,*  
Aristoph.  
*Against ;* περί τοὺς θεοὺς ἐξαμαρτεῖν, *to offend against the gods,* Isocr.

*Πρὸς, from, near, to.*

## With the Genitive.

- From ;* πρὸς Διὸς εἰσὶν ἅπαντες, *all are from Jupiter,* Hom.  
*By ;* ἔρχεσθαι ἑνὸς πρὸς ἄνδρος, *to be governed by one man,* Eurip.  
In obtestation ; πρὸς θεῶν, *by the gods,* Soph.  
*For ;* δοκεῖς πρὸς ἐμοῦ λέγειν, *you seem to speak for me,* Plato.  
*Near ;* εἰσὶ πρὸς θαλάσσης, *they are near the sea,* Herodot.  
*Towards ;* πρὸς ἰσπύρης οἰκίσοντες, *inhabiting towards the west,* Herodot.  
*Against ;* πρὸς ἄνδρος ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφύγων τὴν ψῆφον, *giving his vote against an enemy,* Dionys. Hal.  
*Before ;* πρὸς θεῶν ἀσεβῆς, *impious before the gods,* Xen.  
*Under ;* πρὸς ἄλλης ἱστὸν ὑφαίνεις, *you may weave the web under another,* Hom.  
δειξιῶ πρὸς ἄνδρος ἵστι, *it is the part of a man of sense,* Aristoph. ; πρὸς πατρός, μητρός, *on the father's, mother's side,* Æschin. ; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος, *the relations by blood,* Soph.

## With the Dative.

- Near ;* ἐπὶ ἔσαντο πρὸς λόφῳ τινί, *they encamped near a certain eminence,* Thucyd.  
*In ;* πρὸς ταῖς ἀγκύλαις τὰ παῖδια κομίζουσιν, *to carry the children in their arms,* Plut.  
*Upon ;* καῖντο ποτὶ χθονί, *they lay upon the ground,* Hom.

- Besides ;* πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημίνουσιν καὶ τόδε ἀποκρίναι, *besides what has been said answer this also*, Plato.
- For ;* οὐ νομίζουσι τὴν ἀρετὴν πρὸς τῷ σφατέρῳ ἀγᾶθῳ πεφυκέναι, *they do not think that virtue is naturally calculated for their good*, Xen.

## With the Accusative.

- To ;* ἴσαν πρὸς Ὀλύμπου, *they went to Olympus*, Hesiod.
- Towards ;* πρὸς ἰσπέρην ἔπλεε, *he sailed towards the west*, Herodot.
- Of dispositions ; πῶς πρὸς σὲ διακείται ; *how is he disposed towards you ?* Plato.
- Against ;* πρὸς κέντρα μὴ λάττιζε, *do not kick against the pricks*, Æschyl.
- According to ;* πρὸς τὴν ἀξίαν ἐκάστω ἰδίδοσαν, *they gave to each according to his desert*, Xen.
- In comparison with ;* πρὸς θεὸν πίθηκος φανεῖται, *in comparison with a god he will appear an ape*, Plato.
- On account of ;* πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν ταύτην τὸν γάμον ἔσπευσα, *on account of this vision I hastened the nuptials*, Herodot.
- With ;* ἐξυμμάχια ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς βασιλεία, *they made an alliance with the king*, Thucyd.
- Between ;* ταχυμῆριον τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φιλίας, *a proof of the friendship that is between us*, Isocr.
- Besides ;* ἂν πρὸς τοῦτο διαδάξῃς αὐτοῦς, *if besides this you teach them*, Xen.
- For ;* πρὸς τὸ τροπαῖον ἐχρήσαντο, *they used it for the trophy*, Thucyd.
- About ;* ἦν πρὸς ἡμέραν, *it was about day-break*, Lys. Of number ; πρὸς ἑπτακοσίους, *about seven hundred*, Xen.

## ὑπὸ, under.

## With the Genitive.

- Under ;* ὑπὸ χθονός, *under the earth*, Hesiod.
- From ;* ῥῦσαι ὑπ' ἥτερος ὕλας Ἀχαιῶν, *deliver the sons of Greece from the darkness*, Hom.
- By ;* ἐπαινοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν, *they are praised by the multitude*, Plato. ἀπέθανεν ὑπὸ Νικάνδρου, *he was slain by Nicander*, Xen.
- According to ;* Ζηρὸς ὑπ' ἀγγελίης, *according to the command of Jupiter*, Hom.
- For, by reason of ;* χορεύσαι ὑφ' ἰδονῆς, *to dance for joy*, Aristoph.
- With ;* ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξαγειν, *to convey with pomp*, Herodot.
- To ;* ὑπ' αὐλητῆρος ἀεῖδαι, *to sing to the piper*, Theog. ὑπὸ μαστίγων ᾤρουσσαν, *they dug under the strokes of whips*, Herodot.

## With the Dative.

- Under ;* ὑπὸ χθονί, *under the earth*, Hom. Subject to ; ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις εἶσι, *they are under the Lacedæmonians*, Isocr.
- Near, close under ;* ὑπὸ τῇ πόλει, *near the city*, Thucyd.
- In ;* κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόλπῳ, *concealing them in her bosom*, Hom.
- Before ;* ὑπὸ τοιοῦτῳ μάρτυρι, *before such a witness*, Herodian.
- By ;* ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπείς, *struck by my spear*, Hom.

<i>For ;</i>	ὑπὸ δαίματι κεκληγυῖται, <i>crying out for fear</i> , Apoll. Rh.
<i>With ;</i>	ὑπὸ φωτὶ πολλῷ προΐει, <i>he went forward with much light</i> , Plut.
<i>To ;</i>	ὑπὸ βαρβύτῳ χορεύων, <i>dancing to the lyre</i> , Anacr.

## With the Accusative.

<i>Under ;</i>	ὑπὸ τούς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου ὑπιδράμει κύων, <i>a dog ran under the horse's feet</i> , Herodot.
<i>To ;</i>	αἰσχιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε, <i>he was the most abject wretch that came to Troy</i> , Hom.
<i>Behind ;</i>	καὶ μιν ἐκείνη κατακρύπτει ὑπὸ τῆς θύρῃς, <i>and she conceals him behind the door</i> , Herodot.
<i>About ;</i>	ὑπὸ τὸν χρόνον τούτον, <i>about this time</i> , Thucyd.

*Obs. 1.* Ὡς is often used for πρὸς or εἰς · as, ἦλθεν ὡς ἐμὲ, *he came to me*, Demosth. ; ἐπεμπον πρέσβεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *they sent ambassadors to the Athenians*, Thucyd.

*Obs. 2.* Prepositions are sometimes separated from their cases ; as, τῷ δ' εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεος ἄρματα βήτην, (for εἰς ἄρματα,) Hom. ; ἐν γὰρ σε τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ ἀναιρέομαι, (for ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ,) Herodot. vi. 69. They are also frequently placed after ; as, μάχην ἐς, Hom. ; ἵεναι πέτρας ἀπο, Eurip. ; φιλοσοφίας πέρι, Plato.

*Obs. 3.* The poets sometimes join a preposition with the latter only of two nouns, where it should stand with both ; as, ἢ ἁλὸς ἢ ἐπὶ γῆς, Hom.

*Obs. 4.* Prepositions are frequently used as adverbs, without a case ; as, σοὶ δὲ τάδε λέγω, δράσω δὲ πρὸς, Eurip. ; μετὰ δὲ, ἔλεγε τάδε, Herodot.

*Obs. 5.* Prepositions are often understood ; as, ἐγὼ σε μετέρχομαι τῶν θεῶν, (sc. πρὸς,) Herodot. ; ἔρχονται πεδῖοιο, (sc. διὰ,) Hom. ; τοξεύει ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε, (sc. κατὰ,) *you shoot at this man*, Soph. ; ἀπώλοντο αἱ νῆες ἀπὸ τοῖς ἀνδράσι, (sc. σὺν,) *the ships were lost with all on board*, Xen. ; ἀνεχώρησε τῷ στρατῷ, (sc. σὺν,) *he returned with the army*, Thucyd. ; τί μοι ἐργίλη; (instead of διὰ τί;) *why are you angry with me?* Xen.

LI. A preposition in composition often governs the same case, as when it stands by itself ; as,

ἀποπηδᾷ τοῦ ἅρματος, *he leaps from the chariot*.

τὰ φύλλα καταχίοντες ἀλλήλων, *throwing the leaves at one another*.

συνεκύβευε τῇ Δήμητρι, *he played at dice with Ceres*.

ὑπερενεχόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν, *having carried their ships over the isthmus*.

κατίγνωσαν πάντων θάνατον, Thucyd.; ἑμοῦ καταγελοῖσι, Plato; προναυμαχίαις Πελοποννήσου, Herodot.; ἰνδιέτριψα τῇ Ἰδῇ, Lucian; πολὺς ὑμᾶς ὄχλος περισιστήκει, Plato.

*Obs. 1.* This rule takes place only when the preposition would have the same sense and the same case if standing immediately before the noun. Sometimes the preposition is repeated; as, κατηγοροῦντων κατὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν, Xen.

*Obs. 2.* Sometimes a case different from that required by the preposition in composition is used; as, τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατηγορεῖν, Plato; καταγελοῦσαι ἑμῖν, Herodot.; ἐξῆλθον τὴν Περσίδα χώραν, Id.; ἱμβατεύειν πατριῶδες, Soph.; τόνδ' εἰσαδέξω τειχιῶν, Eurip.

*Obs. 3.* Prepositions are often separated from the verbs with which they are compounded; as, ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι, (for λοιγὸν ἀπαμύναι,) Hom.; κατὰ μὲν ἔκανσαν Ἀργυμὸν πόλιν, κατὰ δὲ Χαράδραν, Herodot. viii. 33.

*Obs. 4.* The prepositions with which some verbs are compounded are not unfrequently used for the compounds themselves; as, ἐγὼ πάρα for ἐγὼ πάραμι· ἔνι for ἔνεστι· ἄνα for ἀνάστα, or ἀνάστηθι, arise thou.

## GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

### I. FIGURES WHICH RELATE TO ORTHOGRAPHY AND ETYMOLOGY.

*Prosthesis* is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word ; as, *σμικρός* for *μικρός* · *ἐέλπομαι* for *ἐλπομαι*. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word ; as, *ἐλλάβε* for *ἐλάβε* · *ἀδελφειῶς* for *ἀδελφός*. *Paragoge* is the addition of one or more letters to the end of a word ; as, *λόγοισι* for *λόγους* · *ἦσθα* for *ἦς*.

*Aphæresis* is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word ; as, *κεῖνος* for *ἐκεῖνος* · *εἴβω*, for *λείβω*. *Syncope* is taking from the middle of a word ; as, *κεκμηῶς* for *κεκμηκῶς* · *πρόμος* for *πρόμαχος*. *Apocope* is taking from the end of a word ; as, *δῶ* for *δῶμα* · *ἔκταν* for *ἐκτάγον*, from *κτείνω*.

*Tmesis* is the separation of the parts of a compound word by the insertion of another ; as, *ἀπὸ λουγὸν ἀμῦναι* for *λοιγὸν ἀπαμῦναι*. *Metathesis* is the transposition of letters ; as, *κράδια* for *καρδια* · *ἐπράθον* for *ἐπαρθον*, from *πέρθω*. *Antithesis* is the putting of one letter for another ; as, *πόρσω* for *πόρῳ* · *ὀδμή* for *δομή*.

*Synæresis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters ; as, *τελχει* for *τελχει*. *Crasis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, with a change of vowels ; as, *τελχους* for *τελχεος*. *Synalæpha* is the uniting of syllables in different words, either by dropping vowels ; as, *κοὺ* for *καὶ οὐ* · or by contracting them ; as, *δοιμάτιον* for *τὸ ἱμάτιον* · *τοῦμόν* for *τὸ ἐμόν*. *Diæresis* divides one syllable into two ; as, *παῖς* for *παῖς*.

### II. FIGURES WHICH RELATE TO SYNTAX.

*Ellipsis* is when one or more words are wanting to complete the sense. The following, with what have been elsewhere given, are some of the principal examples of this figure ; but its limits are far from being accurately defined, some allowing it a wider field than others, and indeed than seems to belong to it.

Ellipsis of substantives. *ἡ Κορινθία*, *ἡ ἀλλοτρία*, *ἡ βάρβαρος*, *ἡ βασιλέως*, (sc. *γῆ* or *χώρα*,) Thucyd. ; *κατὰ γὰρ τὴν ἐμὴν*, (sc. *γνώμην*, or *δόξαν*,) Plato ; *ἐς πατρός*, *ἐς ἡμέτερον*, (sc. *δόμον*, or *οἶκον*,) Hom. ; *κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον*, (sc. *ἔθος*,) Thucyd. ; *τῇ ὕστεραι*, *τῇ τελευταίῃ*, (sc. *ἡμέρῃ*,) Herodot. ; *ἐν τῷ παρόντι*,



(sc. καιρῷ,) Thucyd. ; ἄγς ἡμᾶς τὴν ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος, τὴν λοιπὴν ἐπορεύθη, (sc. ὁδόν,) Xen. ; δαρήσεται πολλὰς, ὀλίγας, (sc. πληγὰς,) Luke xii. 47, 48 ; πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσελθεῖν, (sc. πράγματα,) Demosth. ; ἐν τῷ Κύρου βαρβαρικῷ, (sc. στρατεύματι,) Xen. ; ἡ κυβερνητικὴ, ἡ ῥητορικὴ, ἡ δικανικὴ, (sc. τέχνη,) Plato ; ἐν ἀριστερῇ, ἐν δεξιῇ, (sc. χειρὶ,) Herodot. ; ἐκ τῶν τῆς πόλεως, (sc. χρημάτων,) Æschin. ; ἐν τῷ τότε, (sc. χρόνῳ,) Andoc. ; τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης, (sc. χωρία, ἢ μέρη,) Thucyd.

**Ellipsis of verbs.** εἰσιμος ἐγωγς μανθάνειν, (sc. εἰμι,) Plato ; Σιμωνίδῃ σὺ ῥάδιον ἀπιστεῖν (sc. ἐστὶ) · σοφὸς γὰρ καὶ θεῖος ὁ ἀνὴρ, (sc. ἐστὶ,) Plato ; λαβὲ τὴν μάχαιραν · εἴτα ὅπως μαγειρῶ-κῶς σφάξεις τὸν ὄν, (for εἴτα ὅρα ὅπως σφάξεις,) Aristoph. ; ἀπὶ οὖν, καὶ μὴ χαλεπήνητε τῷ δικαστῇ, (for καὶ σκοπεῖτε μὴ χαλεπήνητε,) Lucian ; εἰ δέ κε Τρωσὶ μάχωμαι, μήπως με περιστείωσι, (for δεῖδω μήπως με περιστείωσι,) Hom. ; σὺ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ἀπορεῖς, (i. e. σὺ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ποιεῖς,) Plato ; τί δέ, εἰ μὴ ὑπισχνεῖτο, (i. e. τί δέ ἄλλο ἐπολεῖ,) Xen. ; εἰ δέ, σὺ μὲν μευ ἄκουσον, ἐγὼ δέ κέ τοι καταλέξω, (for εἰ δέ βούλει,) Hom. Frequently καλῶς ἔχει, or the like, must be supplied before εἰ δέ μή. Thus, εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας, [καλῶς ἔξει,] εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωσι, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, Hom. In some cases, however, instead of καλῶς ἔχει being supplied, εἰ δέ μή is rendered *otherwise*, *alioqui* ; as, μὴ ποιήσης ταῦτα · εἰ δέ μή, αἰτίαν ἔξεις, *do not do this ; otherwise, you will be blamed*, Xen.

The participle ἔχων is sometimes omitted ; as, ποῦ δέ ὁ ξύλον ; (sc. ἔχων,) Lucian ; ἐκεῖσε ἀπόβλεπον ἐς τὴν μεγάλην ἀκρόπολιν, τὴν τὸ τριπλοῦν τεῖχος, (sc. ἔχουσαν,) Id.

An ellipsis of the adverb μάλλον often takes place before ἢ or ἥπερ · as, βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σὸν ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι, (i. e. μάλλον βούλομαι,) Hom. ; Ζεὺς Τρωσὶν ἐθέλει δοῦναι κράτος, ἥπερ ἡμῖν, Id.

**Asyndeton** is the omission of conjunctions where they are usually inserted ; as, πολλὰ γὰρ ἂν ποιήσεις τῷ σχήματι, τῷ βλέμματι, τῇ φωνῇ, Demosth. ; καὶ συμβαλόντες τὰς ἀσπίδας, ἐω-θοῦντο, ἐμάχοντο, ἀπέκτεινον, ἀπέθνησκον, Xen.

**Synæsis** is when the construction is referred, not to the gender or number of the word, but to the sense ; as, τὸ στρατόπεδον, οὕτως ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχοντες τὸν Ἄγιν, ἀνεχώρουν, Thucyd.

**Zeugma** is when two or more substantives have a verb in common, which is applicable only to one of them ; as, ἔδουσι τε πλοῖα μῆλα, οἶόν τ' ἔξαιτον, (sc. πίνουσι,) Hom. ; ἴν' οὕτε φωνὴν οὕτε του μορφὴν βροτῶν ὄψει, Æschyl. Prom. 21.

**Pleonasm** is the use of more words than are necessary to

express the sense; as, *ἔθεν ὀφθαλμοῖσι*, Hom.; *ἔφη λέγων*, Soph.; *μεγάθεϊ μέγας*, Hom.; *νῦν μοι ἐπιφύωσον σεαυτὸν*, Lucian.

*Polysyndeton* is the use of conjunctions where they are not grammatically necessary; as, *τὰ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς φανεροὺς ἦν καὶ ποιῶν καὶ λέγων*, Xen.; *Ἀτρεΐδαί τε καὶ ἄλλοι εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί*, Hom.

*Hendiadys* is the expression of that which is in reality one, as if there were two; as, *εἶπω δὲ προλεῖποι ἡ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα*, (for *ἡ ῥώμη τοῦ σώματος*,) Thucyd.

*Periphrasis*, or *circumlocution*, is the use of several words to express one thing; as, *ἄστν Σούσων*, (for *Σούσα*,) Æschyl.; *σὺς χρῆμα μέγα*, (for *μέγας σὺς*,) Herodot.; *τὸ δῖον ὄμμα*, (for *Ζεὺς*,) Æschyl.; *νῆες, κούροι Ἀχαιῶν*, (for *οἱ Ἕλληνες*,) Hom.; *Κάστορος βία*, Pind.; *βίη Ἡρακλείη*, Hom. (for *Κάστωρ, Ἡρακλῆς*, but with the collateral idea of *strength* or *power*.)

*Hyperbaton* is the transgression of the common order or arrangement of words; as, *ἔλθεν ἔχων*, (for *ἔχων ἔλθε*,) Thucyd.

*Anastrophe* is the inversion of words, or the placing of that word last which should be first; as, *φιλοσοφίας πέρι*, (for *περὶ φιλοσοφίας*,) Plato; *εἵθει πάρα*, (for *παρεῖθει*,) Hom.; *πόνου χωρὶς*, Soph.

*Hysteron proteron* is when that is put last, which, according to the sense, should be first; as, *ᾤξε πύλας, καὶ ἀπῶσεν ὀχῆας*, (for *ἀπῶσεν ὀχῆας, καὶ ᾤξε πύλας*,) Hom.

*Hypallage* is when two words mutually exchange their respective cases; as, *ἀστρων εὐφρόνη*, (for *ἄστρα εὐφρόνης*,) Soph.

*Synchysis* is a confused arrangement of words, by which the sense is obscured; as, *οὐδεὶς πω πρότερον Θρᾷκας Ῥωμαίων κατεστρέψατο ἀθρόους*, (for *οὐδεὶς πω πρότερον Ῥωμαίων τοὺς Θρᾷκας κατεστρέψατο ἀθρόους*,) Pausan.

*Anacoluthon* takes place, when the latter part of a sentence does not agree in syntax with the former; as, *τοῖς Συρακουσίοις κατάπληξίς ἐγένετο ὀρέωντες*, (for *ὀρέωσι*, or *οἱ Συρακούσιοι καταπλάγησαν*,) the *Syracusans were surprised when they saw*, Thucyd.; *ὁ δὲ Ἀσσύριος, ὁ Βαβυλωνά τε ἔχων καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀσσυρίαν, ἐγὼ μὲν οἶμαι, ἑπτάς μὲν ἄξειν οὐ μείον δισμυρίων*, (for *ἄξει*, or *τὸν Ἀσσύριον ἄξειν*,) *but the Assyrian, who is possessed of Babylon and the rest of Assyria, I think will bring not less than twenty thousand horse*, Xen.

# PROSODY.

## QUANTITY.

THE quantity of a syllable is the space of time taken up in pronouncing it.

Syllables, with respect to their quantity, are either *long* or *short*.

A long syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a short one ; as, τῦπιτῖτῖ.

Some syllables are *common* ; that is, sometimes long, and sometimes short ; as the second syllable in θύγατρες.

A vowel is said to be long or short by nature, which is always so by custom, or by the use of the poets ; thus η and ω are always long, ε and ο always short.

Α, ι, and υ, are called doubtful, because they are long in some syllables, short in others, and common in others ; as, παῖδός, φήγινος, ὕδωρ or ὕδωρ.

The rules of quantity may be divided into those which apply to syllables long by nature or by position ; to the doubtful vowels in the first and middle syllables, 1. before vowels or diphthongs, 2. before single consonants ; and to the doubtful vowels in final syllables.

## SYLLABLES LONG BY NATURE.

I. Circumflexed syllables, diphthongs, and single vowels produced by contraction, as well as η and ω, are long by nature ; as,

δελφῖνες, δοῦλειος, ῥᾶδιος, ᾠων for αἰων, ὄφῖς for ὄφιος, τᾠγαθῶ for τὰ αγαθὰ, τᾠμά for τὰ ἰμά.

*Exc.* A long vowel or a diphthong is generally shortened at the end of a word, and sometimes at the beginning, before another vowel or diphthong ; as,

οἰσάτω ἢ που καῖται ἐν ἡμετέροισι δόμοισι, Hom.  
οἶδα δ' ἐν σταδίῃ ὅτι μάλισθαι Ἀρηί, Id.

*Obs.* Sometimes also a long vowel or a diphthong is shortened before a consonant; as, εἰ δὲ κεν οἶκαδ' ἔκομαι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, Hom. But such readings are generally thought to be false, and others have been substituted for them; thus, εἰ δὲ κεν οἶκαδ' ἔκοιμι φίλην.

## SYLLABLES LONG BY POSITION.

II. A syllable in which a short or common vowel precedes two consonants, or a double consonant, is long by position; as,

δοῦλλόγιστος, ἑξῆργαζόνται, ὀνῶς σε τρώει, Hom.

*Exc. 1.* A short vowel before a mute and a liquid, or before *μν*, *πτ*, *κτ*, the last even with *ρ* following, is common; as,

μέτρα δὲ τεῦχε θεοῖσι· τὸ γὰρ μέτρον ἐστὶν ἄριστον, Phocyl.  
*Ἀλκμήνη, θυγάτηρ λαοσσόου Ἡλεκτρύωνος, Hesiod.*

A short vowel before a *middle* mute followed by *ρ*, and before a *smooth* or *rough* mute followed by any liquid, generally continues short in the comic writers.

A short vowel before a *middle* mute followed by *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, is generally made long both in the comic and tragic writers.

*Exc. 2.* A final short vowel sometimes remains short before a word beginning with a double consonant or two single ones; as, ὀλέσσεα Ζάκυνθος, Hom.; οὐδὲ Σκάμανδρος, Id.

Also a short vowel sometimes continues short before a final *ς* followed by a word beginning with a consonant; as, κρώζει πολύφωνος κορώνη, Arat. But such passages are differently read; thus, κρώζει πολύφωνα κορώνη, πολύφωνα being used adverbially.

*Obs. 1.* A short vowel is often made long before a single consonant, particularly before a liquid; as, παρὰ φηγμῖνι, Hom.; πολλὰ λισσομένος, Id.; ἔπειδ᾽, Id.; αἰόλον ὄφιν, Id.

*Obs. 2.* A short syllable is sometimes made long before a digammated vowel; as, οὐτις οἶ, (for *ῖου*,) Hom.; πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος, (for *ῖοικον*,) Id.; ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἤκε, (for *ῖέθεν*,) Id.

*Obs. 3.* When three short syllables come together, one of them must be made long in heroic verse for the sake of measure; as, αἰθάναιος, Πρωταμίδης, θυγατέρος, διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος, Hom.

## THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

### 1. BEFORE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

III. A doubtful vowel before another vowel or a diphthong is generally short.

## Exceptions.

### A is long in

1. Words where it is used in Doric for η · as, ἀὼς for ἡώς.
2. The oblique cases of γραῦς, ναῦς, λᾶς for λᾶας.
3. The Æolic genitives in αο and αων · as, Αἰνελᾶο, Θεᾶων.
4. The second and third persons singular present indicative Ionic of verbs in αω, if the preceding syllable be long; as, μνοινᾶα · but otherwise it is short; as, οὐχ ὀράας.
5. The present and imperfect of verbs in αω, when the digamma is supposed to be inserted; as, νᾶω or νᾶψω.
6. Nouns in αων, whether they increase short or long; as, δαῖων, ἄονος · Ποσειδᾶων, ἄωνος · Except Φᾶων and a few others.
7. Most feminine proper names in αῖς · as, Θαῖς, Ναῖς. But masculines are short; as, Τάνᾱις.
8. Ᾱατος, ᾱατος, ποξious, αἰτός or αἰστός, αἶρ, αἰσσω with its derivatives and compounds, as, αἶξ, τριχαῖξ, αἶκη, κατὰγδην, &c., ἀκράατος, ἀλιᾱῖς and several other compounds of αῶ, ἀρχαῖκός, βουγαῖος, δαῖρ, δαῖος, ἑλᾱα, ἑλᾱίνος, εὐκραῖς and other compounds of κραῶ, κραῖς, κρᾱας, λᾶας and its derivatives, as, λαῖγξ, &c., λᾶος, λᾶοτρόφος, νᾶς, πολύνᾶος, πᾶος, πρᾱύνω, πρᾱύς, συνᾶορος with other compounds of ἡορα the perfect middle of αἰρώ, χαῖος, χαῖος, good, Ἀγίλλᾱος and other compounds of λαός, Ἀμφιράῶς, Ἀχαῖκός, Κυτᾱῖκός, Ἀἰεττης, Σιφᾱεύς, Τᾱῦγτος, Χρυσᾱω.

### A is common in

ααγῖς, δάτω and δᾶω for ᾱτω and ᾱω, αἰδω, αἰδης, αἰδος gen. of αῖς, αἶω, αἰαός, αῖορ or αῖορ, δαῖτω, ἱλαός.

### I is long in

1. Nouns in ιων increasing short; as, κίων, ονος · Ἀμφίων, ονος. Κρονίων and Ὠρίων are common.
2. Comparatives in ιων, but in the Attic dialect only; as, βελτίων.
3. διος, θριῖαι, ἰάομαι, ἰάσιμος, ἰατρός, ἰός, an arrow, poison, with its compounds, as, ἰοδόκος, &c. (but ἰον, a violet, and its compounds, as, ἰοειδής, are short), ἰωχμός, κριός, μετακίᾱθω, παλῖωξίς, πῖαίνω, πῖαορ, Ἀμφίος, Ἰαπετός, Ἰαπετιονίδης, Ἰασίων, Ἰασος, Ἰονία, Ἰῶ, Ταλαῖονίδης, Φθῖος, Φῖας, Χίος, of Chios, Chian, (but Χίος, Chios, is short).

### I is common in

1. Nouns in ια and ιη · as, κονία.
2. Verbs in ιω · as, τιω.
3. The improper reduplication of verbs in μι · as, ἱημι.
4. ἡνιάζω, ἀνιάρος, ἕνδιος, ἕια, θρίον or θρίον, λαίνω, ιερός, ἱή, an adverb of exclamation, ἱγῆ, ἱγῆω, ἱλαν, μῖον or μῖον, ὁμοῖος, χλιαίνω, Διᾱρῆς.

## Y is long in

*αἰοῦητις, γιγάνδρουν, ἄλλος or ἑλλός, ἰγνῆ, μῦθοκος, μῦών, παραφυάς, πύτλια, πύος, ὕτιος, Αἰουήτης, Ἐνυάλιος, Ἐνῶ, Θυάς, Τετίς.*

## Y is common in

1. Most verbs in *νω* · as, *θύω*.
2. The oblique cases of some nouns in *υς, υος* · as, *μῦς, μύδος*.
3. *μυῖλος, μύσψ, πύλος, Γηρυών.*

## 2. BEFORE SINGLE CONSONANTS.

IV. A doubtful vowel before a single consonant is short.

*Exceptions.*

## A is long in

1. Nouns in *αμα, ασις, ασιμος, ατος, ατηρ, ατης, ατεος, ατικός*, derived from verbs in *αω* pure and *ραω* · as, *θῆᾰμα, δρᾰσις, ἰᾰσιμος, θεᾰτός, ἰᾰτήρ, θηρᾰτής, ἑᾰτέος, πειρᾰτικός*.

2. The oblique cases of masculines in *αν -ανος* · as, *Τιτᾰν, Τιτᾰνος* · Also of *Κᾰρ, ψᾰρ, φρεᾰρ, κέρας, κρᾰς, βλάξ, θαλάμαξ, θώραξ, ἱέραξ, κνώδαξ, κόρδαξ, λάβραξ, πόρπαξ, ῥᾰξ, στόμφαξ, σέρφαξ, φέναξ, οἰᾰξ*, and all others in *αξ* pure.

3. Gentiles and proper names in *ανος, ατης*, and gentiles in *ανις, ατις* · as, *Γερμᾰνός, Ἰουλιᾰνός, Σπαριῒτης, Εῦφρᾰτης, Βρετᾰνίς, Σπαριῒτις* · Except the gentiles *Δᾰρδᾰνος, Δᾰρδᾰνίς*, and some others, as also *Γαλᾰτης, Δαλμᾰτης, Σαρμᾰτης, Σαυρομᾰτης* · likewise the proper names *Αἰβᾰνος* and several more, with all those in *κρατης*, as also *Ἀντιφᾰτης, Εῦρυβᾰτης*, and a few others.

4. Nouns in *ανωρ, βαμος, βάμων* · as, *μεγᾰνωρ, διβᾰμος, ἑπᾰβᾰμων*.

5. Numerals in *ακοσιωι* · as, *τριᾰκόσιωι* · with *Συρᾰκόσιος*.

6. The third person plural in *ασι* of verbs; as, *τετύφᾰσι, τιθέᾰσι*. Likewise the dative plural of nouns whose dative singular is long by position; as, *γίγᾰσι, τύψᾰσι*.

7. The first future in *ασω*, first aorist in *ασα*, and perfect in *ακα*, of verbs in *αω* pure and *ραω* · as, *δράω, δρᾰσω, ἑδρᾰσα, δέδρᾰκα*.

8. The feminine in *ασα* of participles; as, *τύψᾰσα*.

9. Words which have a Doric for *η* · as, *ἐφίλᾰσα* for *ἐφίλησα*.

*A* is also long in the following words, before

*Γ*· *αγω*, to break, and its derivatives, with those of *ἄγω*, to lead, as, *ἀγίς*, *λοχαγίτης*, *λοχαγός*, *ναυάγιον*, &c., *δαγός*, *δυσπεράγιω*, *ιδάγευις*, *κράγιτης*, *πράγος*, *ῥάγιζω*, *σιγών*, *σπεράγιζο*, *σπεράγίς*, *τάγιω*, *ταγός*, *Τιμαγήτης*. In *ἄγων* *a* is common.

*Δ*· *ἀδόλισχος*, *ἄδω*, to satiate, *αἰθᾶδης*, *κραιᾶδιον*, *ὀπᾶδος*, *ῥᾶδιξ*, *σπᾶδιξ*, *Λᾶδων*.

*Θ*· *τλᾶθυμος*, *Κρᾶθις*.

*Κ*· *ἄκων* for *αἰκων*, unwilling, *βλᾶκικῶς*, *διακονος*, *θακίω*, *θακος*, *θαρκιον*, *κνᾶκων*, *λᾶκίω*, *ὀλακοστρόφος*, *τριάκας*, *τριακοντα*, *φενᾶκίω*, *ῥεῤᾶκίω*, *Λᾶκων*, *Λᾶκων*, *Συράκουσαι*.

*Λ*· *ἄλλίζω*, to collect, *ἀνᾶλλισκω*, *ἀνᾶλωσις*, *δᾶλός*, *ἰᾶλεμος*, *κᾶλον*, wood, *κοᾶλεμος*, *κοβᾶλλικευμα*, *κόβαλος*, *νεοδᾶλῖς*, *σεμίδᾶλις*, *σκιμᾶλλίζω*, *τᾶλις*, *Ἐρύᾶλος*, *Ἰᾶλυός*, *Μιμᾶλῶν*, *Σαρδανᾶπᾶλός*, *Στυμφᾶλός*, *Φαρσᾶλλα*. But *a* is common in *ἐλαός*, *φάλαινα*, as also in *καλός*.

*Μ*· *ᾰμᾶω*, *ᾰμητήρ*, *ᾰμνᾶμος*, *Ἀπᾰμεια*, *Θηρᾰμίνης*, *Λᾰμαχος*.

*Ν*· *αἰᾶνός* or *αἰᾶνῖς*, *ᾰνομαι*, *γελᾶντης*, *δᾶνός*, *δυσαιᾶνῖς*, *ῖᾶνός*, beautiful, *θρᾶνεύω*, *θρᾶνος*, *θρᾶνύσσω*, *ἰκᾶνω*, *καρᾶνιστήρ*, *καρᾶνώω*, *κάρβᾶνος*, *κίχᾶνω*, *κρᾶνιον*, *λυσσᾶνιος*, *νεᾶνίας*, *νεᾶνῖς*, *τρᾶνός* or *τρᾶνῖς*, *φᾶνός*, *φασσιανός*, *Γερμᾶνικός*, *Γρᾶνικός*, *Θειᾶνῶ*, *Κρᾶνων*, *Τιτᾶνῖς*, *Φαλοᾶνα*. *Ἀνῖρ* is common in the nominative singular, but long in the oblique cases: Likewise *φᾶνῶ* is long in Homer, but short in the Attic writers.

*Π*· *ᾰπύω*, *δραπᾶτης*, *ναπυ*, *σᾰπτήρδης*, *οἰνᾰπι*, *Ἀνᾰπος*, *Ἀπιδανός*, *Ἄπις*, *Ἰᾰπυῖς*, *Μίσσᾰπος*, *Πρίᾰπος*, *Σᾰρᾰπῖς*. *Ἀπόλλων* is common.

*Ρ*· *ἑμᾰρακος*, *ἀνᾰρῖτης*, *ἀνᾰρός*, *αρητήρ*, *ᾰριστον*, breakfast, *βᾰρις*, *εὔμᾰρις*, *θυμᾰρῖς*, *κᾰραβος*, *κᾰρῖς*, *λᾰρινός*, *λᾰρός*, agreeable, *νᾰρός*, *πάρᾰρος*, *τιᾰρα*, *φᾰρικόν*, *φλνᾰρος*, *ψᾰρός*, *Ἀισᾰρος*, *Ἀρήνη*, *Ἀρήτη*, *Ἀρητος*, *Ἀρᾰτός*, *Εὐᾰρῆς*, *Κᾰρία*, *Κᾰρίων*, *Ἀᾰρις*, *Ἀᾰρισσα*, *Φᾰρις*. The following are common: *ᾰρά*, prayer, imprecation, *ᾰράομαι*, *φᾰρος* or *φᾰρός*, *Ἀρης*.

*Σ*· *διαδραᾰσιπολίτης*, *δραᾰσιῶ*, *κορᾰσιον*, *φᾰσιανός*, *Ἀμᾰσις*, *Ἄσιος*, *Ἰσις*, *Ἰσωπός*, *Ἰᾰσων*, *Κᾰσᾰνδρα*, *Μᾰσης*, *Πᾰσιδίη*, *Πᾰσιφάνη*, *Τιθραᾰσιος*, *Φᾰσις*.

*Τ*· *ἑκρᾰτίζω*, *ἄπᾰτος*, *ᾰτᾶω*, *ᾰτη*, *ᾰτω*, *ᾰτερος* for *ὁ ἕτερος*, *ἑχᾰτης*, *βοᾰτις*, *γαγᾰτης*, *διδυμᾰτόκος*, *ἱκᾰτι* Dor. for *ἱκητι*, *θαᾰτερον* for *τὸ ἕτερον*, *ἱᾰτορία*, *λᾰτομία*, *πᾰτῖς*, *ποινᾰτῶρ*, *φρᾰτῆρ* or *φρᾰτῶρ*, *Ἀρᾰτος*, *Δημᾰρᾰτος*, *Καιρᾰτος*, *Πτελεᾰτικός*.

*Χ*· *ῥαχῖα*, *τρᾰχὺς*, *Τρᾰχίς*.

## *I* is long in

1. Nouns in *μα* derived from verbs in *ω*· as, *μήνυμα*.

2. The oblique cases of monosyllables, of nouns in *εῖ* -γος, in *εῖ* -θος, and in *ιν* or *εῖ* -ινος· as, *ῥίψ*, *ῥίπός*· *μάστιξ*, *μάστιγος*· *ῥρῖς*, *ῥρῖθος*· *δελφῖν* and *δελφῖς*, *δελφῖνος*· Except *Δίς*, *Δίος*· *ῥριξ*, *τῖχός*· *σιτῖξ*, *σιτῖχός*· *τις*, *τίνός*.

3. The oblique cases of the following nouns in *εῖ* -ιδος· *ᾰψῖς*, *βαλβῖς*, *κηκῖς*, *κηλῖς*, *κηλῖς*, *κνημῖς*, *κρηνῖς*, *κρηνῖς*, *νησῖς*,

σφραγίς, σχοινίς, χεῖρις, χυτρίς, ψηφίς, Ψωφίς, θυμαλίς, κανονίς, μαγαδίς, πλοκαμίς, φαφανίς, σισαμίς, ψαμαθίς. Also of those in ιξ-ικος· διξ, βέμβιξ, κόλλιξ, πέριξ, ῥάδιξ, σκάνδιξ, σπάδιξ, φοινίξ. The oblique cases of καρίς, νεβρίς, βατραχίς, are common.

4. Nouns in ινη, ινον, ινος· as, ἀξίνη, σέλινον, χαλινός. Except εἰλαπίνη, μυρσίνη, σάτινη, κόσκινον, κρινον, λινον, σάτινον, καρκίνος, κότινος, κόφινος, κρινος, κτίτινος, λινος, μύρσινος, πίνος, squalidness, σίνος, sometimes σίνος, σπίνος, Ἀσίνη, Λίνος, Μύρσινος, Νίνος. Except also adjectives of matter, time, and some others; as, κέδρινος, Ἰνη, Ἰνον· θερίνδος, Ἰνή, Ἰνόν· ἀληθινός, Ἰνή, Ἰνόν· but a few of those denoting time are sometimes long; as, ὀπωρινός, Ἰνή, Ἰνόν, sometimes ὀπωρινός, τνή, τνόν.

5. Nouns in ιτης, ιτις· as, πολιτης, Συβαριτης, πολίτις, Συβαριτις. Except κριτής, κίτις, and their compounds.

6. Diminutives in ιδιον, from genitives whose last syllable is pure; as, ἱματι-ου, ἱματι-ιδιον, ἱματιδιον.

7. Verbs in ιβω, ιγω, ιθω, ινω, ινέω, ιρω· as, θλίβω, πνίγω, βριθω, κλίνω, δινέω, νίρω. Except τίνω and φθίνω, which are long in Homer, but short in the Attic writers.

8. The first future in ισω, and first aorist in ισα, of verbs in ιω· as, τιω, τισω, ἔτισα.

*I* is also long in the following words, before

*B*· ἀκρίβις, ἀκρίβω, ἀλετριβανος, ἀλτιστατος, ἐρυσίβη, κίβατος, κλίβανος or κριβανος, στίβη, Ἰβίς, Ἰβυκος.

*Γ*· μαστίγας, δριγανον, πνίγος, ῥιγίω, ῥιγηλός, ῥίγος, σιγαλούς, σιγάω, σίγη, Σίγαιον.

*Δ*· γλυκυσίδη, ἰδίω, ἰδος, κνίδη, πίδαξ, πιδύω, χαλιδών, Διδώ, Ἰδα, Ἰδαίος, Ἰθάλιον, Ἰθάς, Ἰδομενύς, Πιδύτης, Πολυίδος, Ποτίδαα, Σιδονία, Σιδών. These are common: θριδαξ or θριδαξ, θριδακίνη, σίδη.

*Θ*· ἀβριθίς, ἄγλιθες, βριθος, διθιραμβος, ἑριθος, ἰθύνω, ἰθύνς, ἰθύνω, κριθάω, κριθή, ὀριθαρχος and others from θρις, Βιδυνολ, Ἐριθανίς, Τιδωνός.

*Κ*· ἀίκη, ἱκισία, ἱκω, κίκαμον, κίκυς, νίκάω, νίκη, φρίκη, Βερενίκη, with many other compounds of νίκη, Ἰκάριος, Ἰκαρος, Κάικος, Νίκις, Σικανία, Σικελία, Φίκιον, Φοινίκη, Φρίκων. In μυρίκη *i* is common.

*Λ*· ἴλαος, ἴλασκω, ἴλασμός, ἴλαω, ἴλός, ἴλη, or ἴλα, ἴλιγος, ἴλνός, ἴλνς, κατὰ ἴλιν, κονίλη, μαρίλη, μυστίλη, νεογίλος, ὀμίλιν, ὀμίλος, πέδιλον, πιλίω, πίλος, σείσιλος, σμίλαξ or σμίλος, σμίλη, σπατίλη, στρόβιλος, φιλήτης, φίλομαι, χίλιος, χίλιοι, χίλος, ψίλος, ψιλώω, Ἰλίας, Ἰλίος, and Ἰλιον, Ἰλιονεύς, Ἰλισσος, Ἰλος, Μαγιάδης, Μίλητος, Ὀίλνός, Σίληνος, Χίλων. Μίλων is common.

*Μ*· ἄτιμος, βλιμίω, βουλμίω, βριμάω, βριμή, δριμύς, δριμύτης, ἱμάτιον, ἱμερίω, ἱμερος, ἱφθίμος, κλίμαξ, λίμος, μίμομαι, μίμος, πίμελή, σίμος, τίμω, τίμη, τίμως, φίμος, φίμω, Βοίμω, Ἰμέρα, Σιμαίδα, Σιμιγίδης, Σίμος, Τιμαγόρας, and many more of the same beginning with this last. But ἱμάς is common.



**N**· ἀκροθίνιον, γινώσκω, δινέω, ἰλινέω, ἰρίνους or ἰρίνους, θρίναξ, ἴριον, ἴρις, καμίνευτις, καμινῶ, κινητήρ, κινυμαι, ῥινηλατίω, χαλινῶ, Αἰγίνα, Ἑχινάδες, Θρίνακτα, Ἰναχος, Ἰνώ, Ἰνωπός, Καμαρίνα, Λακινιάς, Λακίνιον, Μίνως, Μύρινα, Τρίνακρία, Φίνεύς, Ὠκίναρος.

**Π**· γρίπας, διῆπατις, ἀνίπη, κνίπας, κονίπους, λίπαριώ, οἰνοπίτης and others in πιπης, ῥίπη, ῥίπιζω, ῥίπας, ῥίπος, σκίπων or σκήπων, Ἐνίπας, Εὐρίπιδης, Εὐρίπος, Ῥίπη. Ἴπος or ἴπος, a *mouse-trap*, is common.

**P**· Ἴρος for ἱερός, λίρος, βοῦσιρις, Ἰρή, Ἰρις, Ἰρος, Κάμιρος, Νίρος, Ὀσίρις, Σιμίραμις, Σίρις, Τίρυνθος, Τίρυνς.

**Σ**· βροσάματος, κονισαλός, μίστω, μίσος, σισύμβριον, φθισήνωρ, Ἀγχιός, Ἀμνίσος, Βροσεύς, Ἰσαῖος, Ἰσανδρος, Ἰσις, Ἰσος, Κηφισός, Νισα, Νισος, Νισυρος, Πισα, Πισας, Σισυφος, Τισιφώνη. These are common: ἴσος or ἴσος, ἰσάζω, Πισίδα.

**T**· ἀθήριτος, ἀκονίτι, ἀκόνιτον, ἀμηνίτος, ἰτία, κλίτος, κλίτῃς, λῆτος, σίμπλε, mean, παγκόνιτος, παρσίτος, πολιτία, σίτος, σίτοφάγος, φῆτω, Ἀμφιτρίτη, Ἀφροδίτη, Ἰταλία, Ἰτυμονεύς, Ἰτων, Μίλιτος, Σιτάλκης, Τίτων, Τίτυρος, Τρίτων, Τρίτωνίς. Ἰταλός and Ἰφίτος are common.

**Φ**· γρίφος, δίφω, ἴφι, ἴφις, μηχανοδίφης, σίφωνιζω, σίφος, τίφος, Δίφωλος, Ἰφιάς, Ἰφιδάσσα, with many others beginning with ἴφι, Σίριφος, Σίφανς, Τίφης. Πιφασκω and σίφων are common.

**Χ**· ἰχῶρ, κίχρα, ὀμῆχιω, ταρῆχιώ, τάρῆχος, Ψιχάρπαξ.

## Y is long in

1. Nouns in υμα, υμος, υτηρ, υτωρ, υτος, υτης, υτις, derived from verbs in υω· as, κώλυμα, ῥυμός, μηνῦτηρ, λῦτωρ, κωκυτός, δακρυτός, μηνῦτης, πρεσβυτις. But there are some exceptions, particularly of derivatives from verbs which shorten the penultima of the perfect passive; as, ἔρῳμα, θῦτηρ, λῦτός, δῦτός.

2. The oblique cases of nouns in υν or υς -υνος· as, Φόρκυν and Φόρκυς, Φόρκυνος. Also of βόμβυξ, δοιδυξ, κήρυξ, Κήρυξ, κόκκυξ, δαγός, κόμυς, γρῶψ, γύψ. Βέβρυξ -υκος, is common.

3. Diminutives in υδιον, from genitives whose last syllable is pure; as, ἰχθύος, ἰχθυ-ιδιον, ἰχθυιδιον.

4. Verbs in υκω, υνω, υρω, υχω· as, ἔρῳω, ἰθῳω, κῳω, βρῳω.

5. The first future in υσω, and first aorist in υσα, of verbs in υω· as, φῶω, φῳω, ἔφῳσα. But with some exceptions; as, κῶω, κῳω, ἔκῳσα.

6. The first and third singular and third plural present active of polysyllables in υμι· as, δεικνῦμι, δεικνῦσι· and in dissyllables throughout.

**Υ** is also long in the following words, before

**B**· ἡμιτυβιον, ὕβος.

**Γ**· ἀμαρυγή, θρυγανῶω, λῦγή, λῦγαίος, μῦγαλή, ὀλολῦγή, ὀλολῦγών, πῦγή,

τρῦγτις, τρῦγών, φρῦγανον, φρῦγα, Γῦγαίη λίμνη, Αἰστρῦγών. Γύγης is common.

Λ· βοτρυδών, ἐρικῦδης, κῦδαινω, κῦδάλιμος, κῦδος, μῦδαινω, μῦδαλιος, ἀρῦδών, Ἀρῦδος, Θουκῦδίδης, Ἀκῦδης, Αὔδη, Αὔδια, Αὔδος, Τῦδεύς, Φερικῦδης. In ὕδαρ υ is common.

Θ· ἐρῦθιάω, μῦθίομαι, μῦθολογέω, μῦθος, πῦθεδών, πῦθω, ψαίνῦθος, ψιμῦθιον, Πῦθαγόρας, Πῦθώ, Πῦθών.

Κ· ἐρικῦκος, ἐρῦκάκω and ἐρῦκάνω, καρῦκη, κηρυκεύω, μῦκάω, μῦκί, σαμβῦκη, σῦκάμινος, σῦκον, σῦκοφάντης, φῦκίς, φῦκος. Κώρυκος is long in Dionys. Perieg. 855., but elsewhere it is always short.

Α· ᾠῦλος, ἱμφῦλος, θῦλακίς, θῦλακος, κένδῦλα, κόβῦλις, μῦλίαι, σκῦλεύω, σκῦλον, σῦλος, σῦλάω, σφονδῦλη, τῦλη, ὕλη, φῦλον, φῦλοπις, χῦλός, Ἀγῦλα, Ἀξῦλος, Ἐριφῦλη, Κριώφῦλος, Παμφῦλοι, Πάμφῦλος, Ἰλαίος, Ἰλακίδης, Ἰλη, Φῦλας, Φῦλεύς, Φῦλώ.

Μ· ᾠδῦμος, ἀκῦμων, ἀμῦμων, ἀτρῦμων, δρῦμός, ἐπιθῦμία, ζῦμη, θῦμαρῖω, θῦμία, ὕμνος, θῦμός, κρῦμός, κῦμαίνω, λῦμαίνω, λῦμη, προθῦμία, ῥῦμη, ὕμαις, ὕμειρος, ὕμος, Αἰσῦμη, Ἀμῦμωνη, Ἀῦμη, Κῦμοδόκη, Κῦμοδόη, Στρῦμών, Στρῦμόδαρος, Ἰμῆν. In νάνῦμος the penultima is common.

Ν· βῦνίω, σθῦνη, θῦνίω, κινδῦνος, μῦνη, ξῦνός, ξῦντώ, ῥακῦνος, σιγῦνος, στηθῦνιον, τῦνη Dor. for σῦ, ὑπελθῦνος, φρῦνη, φρῦνος, χαλῦνη, Βιθῦνολί, Γορτῦνις, Δικτῦνα, Θῦνη, Κῦνος, Μαριανδῦνολί, Φρῦνιχος. These are common: κορῦνη, λάγῦνος, σιγῦνη, τορῦνη, Πάχῦνος.

Π· γρῦπός, κῦπός, λῦπίω, λῦπη, ταρῦπους, τρῦπανος, τρῦπάω, Ρῦπαιον.

Ρ· ἄκῦρα, ἄλιμῦρής, βούτῦρον, γίφῦρα, γῦρος, *rouad*, *curead*, γῦρος, a circle, γῦρόω, ισχυρός, κολλῦρα, κῦρος, κῦρόω, λάφῦρον, λίπῦρον, μῦραινα, μῦρίας, μῦριος, οἰζῦρός, δλῦρα, πάπῦρος, πίτῦρον, πλημμῦρα, πῦραμῖς, πῦρός, σῦριγέ, σῦριζω, σφῦρα, a hammer, τῦρός, τῦρόω, φῦράω, Γῦραί, Θελισκῦρα, Κίρκῦρα, Νίσῦρος, Πῦραίχμης, Πῦραμος, Πῦρασος, Πῦρηναῖον ῥος, Πῦριλάμπης, Σκῦρος, Τῦρώ. But πλημμυρίς and Κυρήνη are common.

Σ· βουλῦσιος, θαλῦσια, λῦσιλῶνος, λῦσιμαλῖς, λῦσιτελίω, ὀψαρῦσία, ῥῦσιάζω, ῥῦσιδιφρος, ῥῦσιον, ῥῦσός, τρῦσίβιος, φῦσα, φῦσάω, φῦσιάζω, φῦσίζοος, χρῦσός, χρῦσάω, Ἀμφρῦσος, Αἰόνῦσος, Καμβῦσης, Αὔσανδρος, Αὔσιάνασσα, Αὔσιμαχος, Αὔσιπκος, Μῦσις, Μῦσολί, Νῦσα.

Τ· ἀρῦτάνη, ἀῦτίω, ἀῦτή, βουλῦτός, βρῦτον, γαρῦτός, πρεσβῦτιπός, πῦτιναός, ῥῦτα, the reins, a bridle, ῥῦτή, σκῦτεύς, σκῦτος, τρῦτάνη, φῦταλία, φῦτάω, Ἀρχῦτας, Βηρῦτος, Κωκῦτός, Πιδῦτης.

Φ· εἰλῦφάζω, κίλῦφος, κῦφός, κῦφων, στῦφω, σῦφαρ, τῦφαδανός, τῦφηρής, τῦφος, τῦφω, τῦφών and τῦφώς.

Χ· βρῦχάομαι, βρῦχί, ἱμψῦχος, ἐριβρῦχης, σάμψῦχον, τρῦχος, τρῦχάω, ψῦχί, ψῦχος.

## THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN FINAL SYLLABLES.

V. The doubtful vowels in the end of a word are short.

*Exceptions.*

*A* is long in

1. Nouns in *δα*, *ρα*, *εα*, *ια*, *οα*, and polysyllables in *αια* · as, *Αἰθῶ*, *χώρα*, *λῆρα*, *θάλα*, *φιλιῶ*, *στοῶ*, *ἐλαίᾱ* · with *Ναυσικάᾱ*, *Κισσαίθᾱ*, *Σιμαίθᾱ*, *Τροίᾱ*, and the adverbs *λάθρα*, *πέρα*. But the following are short: verbals in *τρια*, as *ψάλτριᾱ* · some proper names of more than two syllables in *αια*, as, *Πλάταιᾱ*, *Ῥηναίᾱ* · and nouns in *ρα* preceded by a diphthong, a long *ū*, or *ῥῥ*, as, *πεῖρα*, *γέφυρα*, *Πύρρᾱ*, with *σκολόπενδρα*, *τάναγρα*, except *αἶρα*, *λαύρα*, *παλαίστρα*, *πλευρα*, *φρουρα*, *Ἀθρα*, *Φαίδρα*.

2. Duals of the first declension; as, *μούσα*.

3. Feminine adjectives in *α* pure and *ρα*, from masculines in *ος* · as, *δικαίᾱ*, *ἡμετέρᾱ* · Except *διᾱ*, *ῖᾱ*, *μιᾱ*, *πότνιᾱ*.

4. Nouns in *εια*, if of two syllables, or from verbs in *εω* · as, *χρεῖᾱ*, *δουλείᾱ* from *δουλέω*.

5. Accusatives in *εα* from nouns in *εως* · as, *Πηλέᾱ* from *Πηλεός*.

6. Vocatives from proper names in *ας* · as, *Αἰνελᾱ*, *Παλλᾱ*.

7. Words in *α* Doric for *η* or *ου* · as, *φάμα* for *φήμη*, *Αἰνελᾱ* for *Αἰνελου* · But those in *α* Æolic are short; as, *νύμφᾱ* *φίλη*, Hom.

*I* is long in

1. The demonstrative additions of the Attics; as, *ταυτί*, *δευρί*, *ούτοσι*, *νυνί*.

2. The names of letters; as, *ξι*, *ψι* · with *χι*.

*Y* is long in

1. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἔδῃ*.

2. The names of letters; as, *μῦ*, *νῦ* · with *γρό* · *δ* is common.

VI. *Av*, *αρ*, *ιν*, *ις*, *υν*, *υς*, in the end of a word, are short.

*Exceptions.*

*Av* is long in

1. Masculines in *αν* · as, *Τιτᾱν* · with *πᾱν*, whose compounds are short, as, *σύμπαν*.

2. Accusatives of the first declension, whose nominatives are long; as, *Αἰνελᾶν*, *φιλῆαν*.

3. The adverbs *ἄγαν*, *εὖαν*, *λίαν*, *πέραν*.

*Αρ* is long in

*Κᾶρ* and *ψᾶρ* · *γᾶρ* is common.

*Ιν* is long in

1. Nouns in *ιν* -ινος · as, *ῥηγμῖν*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *δελφῖν* and *δελφῖς*.

3. *Ἡμῖν* and *ὕμῖν*, when circumflexed.

*Ις* is long in

1. Monosyllables; as, *κῖς* · but *τῖς* is short.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *ἀκτῖς* and *ἀκτῖν*.

3. Nouns in *ις* increasing long; as, *κνημῖς*, *μέρμῖς*, *πλοκαμῖς*.

*Υν* is long in

1. Nouns in *υν* -υνος · as, *μόσυν*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *Φόρκυν* and *Φόρκυς*.

3. Accusatives in *υν* from long nominatives in *υς* · as, *ἰλυν*.

4. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἐδείκνυν* · with *νυν*, but *νύν* enclitic is short.

*Υς* is long in

1. Monosyllables; as, *μῦς* · with *κώμυς*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *Φόρκυν* and *Φόρκυς*.

3. Nouns accented on the last syllable, and declined in *ος* pure; as, *ἰλῦς* · But some of them are common, as *ἰχθύς*.

4. The second person singular, as also participles, of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἐδείκνυς*, *δείκνυς*.

VII. *Ας* and *υρ* final are long.

*Exceptions.*

*Ας* is short in

1. Nouns increasing; as, *σέλας* · except those in *ανος* and *ανιος* · as, *τάλας*, *Βιᾶς*.

2. Accusatives plural of the third declension; as, *Τιτᾶνας* · Likewise of the first in Doric; as, *τέχνας ἐγειρεῖ*, Theocr.

3. Second persons singular of the first aorist active, and of the perfect active and middle; as, *ἔτυψας τέτυφας*, *τέτυπας*.

4. Adverbs in *ας*, as, *ἀτρέμας*.

¶ VIII The last syllable of every verse is common.

## THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

### I. DERIVATIVES.

IX. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives; as,

ἐκρίνον, κρινομαι, ἐκρινόμεν, from κρινω · κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην, from κρίνω · τέτυπα from τιτυπον · κριμα, κρισις, κριτός, from κέκριμαι, -σαι, -ται · τριβή, τριβος, τριβων, from τριβω, the second aorist of τριβω.

*Exc. 1.* In verbs of the fourth conjugation, the first aorist lengthens the short penultima of the first future; as, ἐκρίνα.

In verbs of the first and second conjugation, the penultima of the perfect is short, if the vowel in the penultima of the first future be long merely on account of the *ψ* or *ξ* following; as, τέτυπα, from τύπω. In some verbs also of the third conjugation, the long vowel in the penultima of the first future is shortened in the perfect passive; as, λέλυμαι from λύω.

*Exc. 2.* In some verbs which are long in the penultima of the present, the perfect middle lengthens the short penultima of the second aorist active; as, ἄγω, to break, ἔαγον, ἔαγα · κράζω, ἐκράγον, κέκραγα · πράσσω, ἐπράγον, πέπραγα · βρίζω, ἐβρίθον, βέβριθα · κρίζω, ἐκρίγον, κέκριγα · ῥιγέω, ἐρρίγον, ἐρρίγα · τρίζω, ἐτρίγον, τέτριγα · φρίσσω, ἐφρίκον, πέφρικα · μυκάω, ἐμύκον, μέμυκα.

*Obs.* A short doubtful vowel at the beginning of a verb becomes long in the augmented tenses; as, ἴκάνω, ἴκανον.

### 2. COMPOUNDS.

X. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them; as,

πρόθυμος from θυμός · ἐντιμος from τιμή · ἀπύρος from πῦρ, πύρος · παλιντριβής from τριβω, the second aorist of τριβω · δυσπραγέω from πέπραγα, the perfect middle of πράσσω.

*Obs.* The inseparable particles *α* privative, *αρι*, *ερι*, *βρι*, *δυσ*, *ζα*, are short; as, ἄτιμος, ἐρικυδής, δύσελπις. Unless *α* be made long for the sake of measure before two short syllables; as, ἀθάνατος · or before a consonant which may be supposed to have been doubled in pronunciation; as, ἀληκτος, as if ἀλληκτος.

## VERSE.

A verse is a certain number of long and short syllables disposed according to rule.

Verses are divided into parts of two, three, or four syllables, called *feet*, of which the following are the most common.

The *Spondee*, consisting of two long; as, *δοῦλους*.

*Trochee*, a long and a short; as, *δοῦλος*.

*Iambus*, a short and a long; as, *λόγους*.

*Pyrrhic*, two short; as, *λόγος*.

*Dactyle*, a long and two short; as, *τύπτετε*.

*Anāpest*, two short and a long; as, *λέγεται*.

*Tribrächys*, three short; as, *λέγετε*.

When a single syllable is taken by itself, it is called a *cæsūra*, which is commonly a long syllable.

## SCANNING.

The measuring of verse, or the resolving of it into the several feet of which it is composed, is called scanning.

When a verse has just the number of feet requisite, it is called *versus acatalectus*, or *acatalectic*, an *acatalectic* verse: If a syllable be wanting, it is called *catalectic*; if a foot, *brachycatalectic*: If there be a syllable or foot too much, *hypercatalectic*, or *hypermetre*.

Frequently two vowels meeting together in different syllables are pronounced in scanning as one syllable, which is called *synizēsis*, or *synecphonēsis*; as, *Πηληϊάδew Ἀχιλῆος*, Hom.; *χρύσειον σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα*, Id.; *ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔμελλον*, Soph.; *ἡ οὐκ ἐνόησεν*, Hom. In these examples, *Πηληϊάδew* is pronounced as five syllables; *χρύσειον*, as also *ἐγὼ οὐκ*, as two syllables; and *ἡ οὐκ*, as a monosyllable: thus, *Πηληϊάδew, ἐγὼ οὐκ*.

## DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE.

## I. HEXAMETER.

The hexameter or heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee; all the rest may be either dactyles or spondees; as,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — —  
*κέκλυτέ μew πάν-τες τε θε-οι πᾶ-σαι τε θε-αιναι*, Hom.

A spondee is often admitted in the fifth place, whence the verse is called *spondaic*; as,

— — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — — | — —  
*Ἐκτωρ δὲ προσέ-ειπεν ἀ-μύμονα Πηλεϊ-ωνα*, Hom.

What deserves particular attention in scanning hexameter verse is the *cæsura*.

Cæsura is when after a foot is completed, there remains a syllable in a word to begin a new foot. It is called *triemimēris*, *penthemimēris*, *hepthemimēris*, or *enneēmimēris*, according as it falls on the third, fifth, seventh, or ninth half-foot of the hexameter verse in which it is found. All these different species of it sometimes occur in the same verse ; as,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∞ | — ∪ ∪ | — —  
 ἀτιάρ ἐ-μοὶ πνολ-ην Ζεφύ-ρου προέ-ηκεν ὁ-ῆμαι, Hom.

But the most common and beautiful cæsura is the *penthemim* ; on which some lay a particular accent or stress of the voice in reading a hexameter verse thus composed, whence they call it the *cæsural pause* ; as,

μήνιν ἀειδὲ θε-ά, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος, Hom.

When the cæsura falls on a syllable naturally short, it renders it long ; as,

ἀγχού δ' ἰστάμενός ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα, Hom.

## II. PENTAMETER.

The pentamēter verse consists of five feet. Of these the two first are either dactyles or spondees ; the third, always a spondee ; and the fourth and fifth, anapests ; as,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — — | ∪ ∪ | ∪ ∪ —  
 πάντες ὄ-σους θνη-τοὺς ἡ-έλιος καθορᾷ, Solon.

But this verse is more properly divided into two hemistichs or halves ; the former of which consists of two feet, either dactyles or spondees, and a cæsura ; the latter, always of two dactyles and another cæsura ; thus,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — — | ∞ | — ∪ ∪ | —  
 πάντες ὄ-σους θνη-τοὺς ἡέλι-ος καθο-ρᾷ.

## III. IAMBIC.

The iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, is measured by *metres* or pairs of feet, and is therefore called *dimēter* when consisting of four feet, and *trimēter* when consisting of six feet. On the other hand, the Latin names *quaternarius* and *senarius* refer to the number of feet.

The iambic verse, which is most usually trimeter acatalectic, consisted originally of iambic feet only, but afterwards ad-

mitted a tribrächys, spondee, dactyle, or anapest, in the odd places, that is, in the first, third, and fifth; and a tribrächys, or sometimes an anapest, in the even places, that is, in the second and fourth, for the last foot must always be an iambus; thus,

— — | ∪ — || — — | ∪ — || ∪ — | ∪ —  
οὐκ ἔστιν οὐ-τω μῶ-ρος δς θανεῖν ἐρῶ, Soph.

— — | ∪ ∪ ∪ || — ∪ ∪ | ∪ — || ∪ ∪ — | ∪ —  
ἀλλ' ἢ παραφρο-νεῖς ἐτε-δν, ἢ κορυβαν-τιᾶς, Aristoph.

The tetrameter catalectic is also very common in the comic writers, and admits nearly the same variations as the senarius; thus,

— — | ∪ — || ∪ — | ∪ — || — — | ∪ — || ∪ — | —  
ἀλλ' ὥς τάχι-στα πρὸς πόλιν σπεύσω-μεν, ὦ Φιλοῦρ-γε, Aristoph.

#### IV. TROCHAIC.

The most common trochaic verse is the tetrameter catalectic, consisting of seven trochees and a syllable, but admitting a tribrächys in the first, third, fifth, and seventh places; and a tribrächys, spondee, or anapest, in the second, fourth, and sixth; as,

— ∪ | — — || — ∪ | — — || — ∪ | — ∪ || — ∪ | —  
ἐν τε τοῖς Ἑλ-λησι καὶ τοῖς βαρβάρ-οισι παντα-χοῦ, Aristoph.

— ∪ | ∪ ∪ ∪ || — ∪ | — — || ∪ ∪ ∪ | ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ | —  
καὶ μὲ παρακάλ-εις, τί δράσω; τίνα δὲ πόρον εὐ-ρω πο-θέν; Eurip.

A dactyle of proper names is admitted in the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth places.

#### V. ANAPESTIC.

The anapestic verse properly consists of anapests only, but admits a dactyle or spondee in all the places, though an anapest rarely follows a dactyle, on account of the concurrence of short syllables which would be thereby produced.

The most common is the dimeter acatalectic; as,

∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ ∪ | — —  
ὁπόταν δνοφερὰ νύξ ὑπο-λειφθῇ, Soph.

The dimeter catalectic, called a *paræmiac*, of which the third foot must be an anapest, closes a series of anapestic verses; as,

∪ ∪ — | — — || ∪ ∪ — | —  
οὐ δ' ἐμῶν μύθων ἐπάκου-σαν, Soph.



The monomēter acatalectic, called a *base*, for the most part precedes the parœmiac; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \cup - | - - \\ \tau\acute{\alpha} \gamma\acute{\alpha} \rho \epsilon\acute{\xi} \eta\mu\omega\acute{\nu}, \\ \cup \cup - | - - || \cup \cup - | - - \\ \kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma \xi\sigma\tau\alpha\iota \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu, \text{ Eurip.} \end{array}$

The tetrameter catalectic is also frequently used by the comic writers; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup - | - - || - - | \cup \cup || - - | \cup \cup || \cup - | - - \\ \delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \tau\eta\nu \chi\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha\nu, \kappa\alpha\iota \tau\eta\nu \pi\epsilon\nu\iota\alpha\nu, \zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\iota\nu \omicron\pi\acute{o}\theta\epsilon\nu \beta\iota\omicron\nu \xi\acute{\xi}\text{-}\epsilon\iota, \text{ Aristoph.} \\ \cup \cup - | \cup \cup - || - \cup \cup | - - || \cup \cup - | \cup - || \cup \cup - | - - \\ \omicron\tau\iota \delta\epsilon\iota\text{-}\lambda\acute{o}\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\nu \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu \epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\nu, \xi\lambda\alpha\phi\omicron\iota \delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau' \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu\text{-}\tau\omicron, \text{ Aristoph.} \end{array}$

## VI. ANACREONTIC.

The Anacreontic verse is iambic dimeter catalectic, consisting of an iambus or spondee, two iamboes, and a syllable; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup - | \cup - || \cup - | - - \\ \acute{o} \tau\alpha\upsilon\text{-}\rho\omicron\varsigma \omicron\acute{\delta}\text{-}\tau\omicron\varsigma, \acute{\omega} \pi\alpha\iota, \\ - - | \cup - || \cup - | - - \\ \text{Ζε\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma} \mu\omicron\iota \delta\omicron\kappa\epsilon\iota \tau\iota\varsigma \epsilon\iota\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota, \text{ Anacr.} \end{array}$

Another kind of Anacreontic verse differs from the above by having an anapest in the first place; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \cup - | \cup - || \cup - | - - \\ \mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu\text{-}\kappa\iota\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma \pi\omicron\theta' \acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma, \text{ Anacr.} \end{array}$

But this last verse is also divided into a pyrrhic, two trochees, and a spondee; thus,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \cup | - \cup | - \cup | - - \\ \mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu\text{-}\kappa\iota\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma \pi\omicron\theta' \acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma. \end{array}$

## VII. SAPPHIC AND ADONIAN.

The Sapphic verse consists of five feet, a trochee, a spondee or a trochee, a dactyle, and two trochees; as,

$\begin{array}{c} - \cup | - - | - \cup \cup | - \cup | - \cup \\ \phi\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota \mu\omicron\iota \kappa\acute{\eta}\rho\omicron\varsigma \text{ }\acute{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\omicron\varsigma \theta\epsilon\text{-}\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\nu, \text{ Sappho.} \end{array}$

An Adonian verse consists only of a dactyle and a spondee; as,

$\begin{array}{c} - \cup \cup | - - \\ \delta\acute{\eta} \sigma\epsilon \kappa\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\lambda\eta\mu\iota, \text{ Sappho.} \end{array}$

## ACCENTS.

I. There are three accents, the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (~), one of which must stand on some syllable of every word.

*Exc.* The ten words *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰ, εἰς, ἐν, ἐκ* (or *ἐξ*), *οὐ* (*οὐκ* or *οὐχ*), *ὡς*, called *atonics*, have no accent: Unless they stand at the end of a sentence, or after a word to which they are naturally prefixed; as, *πῶς γὰρ οὐ; θεὸς ὧς, κακῶν ἔξ* · or unless they precede an enclitic; as, *εἰ τις*.

*Obs.* An *enclitic* is a word which throws its accent on the last syllable of the preceding word, in which case alone can a word have more than one accent; as, *ἀνθρώπος*, but *ἀνθρώπος τις*.

II. The acute stands on one of the three last syllables; the grave, on the last only; and the circumflex on one of the two last.

*Obs. 1.* The acute on final syllables is changed into the grave, when other words follow in connection, and in no other case is the grave expressed; but when such final syllables are followed by an enclitic, or by any stop besides the comma (and, according to some, even by the comma), they retain the acute; as, *ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν*.

*Obs. 2.* Words acuted on the last syllable are called by the Greek grammarians *oxytōna*; on the penultima, *paroxytōna*; and on the antepenultima, *proparoxytōna*; as, *θεός, τετυμμένος, ἄγγελος*. Those circumflexed on the last syllable are called *perispomēna*; and on the penultima, *properispomēna*; as, *φιλῶ, σῶμα*. All words which have no accent expressed on the last syllable are called *barytōna*; as, *τίπτω, οἶκος, θέαμα* · and hence the *barytōna* comprehend the *paroxytōna*, *proparoxytōna*, and *properispomēna*.

III. The acute and the grave stand on long and short syllables; the circumflex only on syllables long by nature; as, *δεύτερος, χρυσός, ῥῆμα*.

*Obs.* Hence it appears that the *α* in *μᾶλλον, πρᾶξις*, is long of itself, and not merely by position, as in *ἄλλον, τάξις*.

IV. The acute can stand on the antepenultima, and the circumflex on the penultima, only when the last syllable is short by nature; as, *ἄνθρωπος*, but *ἀνθρώπου* · *μοῦσα*, but *μούσης*.

*Exc.* The *ω* in the Ionic genitive in *εω* of the first declension, and in the Attic terminations *ως*, *ων*, of the second and third declensions, as also in the compounds of *γέλως*, *ἔρως*, and *πέρας*, admits an acute on the antepenultima; as, *δεσπότεω*, *ἀνώγειω*, *πόλεως* from *πόλις*, *φιλόγελως*, *χρυσόκερως*.

*Obs.* The terminations *αι* and *οι* are considered as short in accentuation; as, *τίπτομαι*, *ἄνθρωποι*, *μοῦσαι*. Except optatives; as, *φιλήσαι*, *τετέφοι* · and the adverb *οἶκοι*, *at home*, to distinguish it from *οἴκοι*, *houses*.

V. If the last syllable be short by nature, and the penultima long by nature and accented, the accent must be the circumflex; as, *χοῦμα*, *τεῖχος*, *ψῦχος*.

*Obs.* 1. This rule shows that the last syllable is short by nature in *αὔλαξ*, *πῖδαξ*, and others increasing short, and long by nature in *θώραξ*, *κήρυξ*, and the like.

*Obs.* 2. This rule does not apply to those cases where an enclitic forms a part of the word; as, *οὔτε*, *ὅσπερ*, *ἦτις* · nor, according to the best critics, to those where a short syllable is made long by synalæpha; as, *καὶ ὄψον* for *καὶ ὄψον*.

VI. Oxytons of the first and second declension circumflex the last syllable of the genitives and datives; as, S. *τιμῇ*, *τιμῆς*, *τιμῇ*, *τιμῇν*, *τιμῇ*. D. *τιμὰ*, *τιμαῖν*. P. *τιμαί*, *τιμῶν*, *τιμαῖς*, *τιμὰς*, *τιμαί*.

*Exc.* Attic oxytons of the second declension retain the acute in the genitive singular; as, *λεὼς*, *λεῶ*.

VII. Nouns of the first declension always circumflex the last syllable of the genitive plural, whatever be the place of the accent in the other cases; as, *μοῦσαι*, *μουσῶν* · *ἐχιδναί*, *ἐχιδνῶν*.

*Exc.* The feminine of baryton adjectives in *ος* accents the penultima of the genitive plural; as, *ξένη*, *ξένων* · *ἀγία*, *ἀγίων*. Likewise *ἀφύη*, *ἐτησίαι*, *χλοάνης*, *χρηστής*.

VIII. Monosyllables of the third declension accent the last syllable of the genitives and datives, and the penultima of the other cases; as, S. *χειρ*, *χειρὸς*, *χειρὶ*, *χείρα*. D. *χείρε*, *χειροῖν*. P. *χείρες*, *χειρῶν*, *χερσὶ*, *χεῖρας*.

*Exc.* Participles and *τις interrogative* are accented on the penultima in the genitives and datives, as well as in the other cases; as, *θεις*, *θέντος*, *θέντα* · *ὄν*, *όντος*. Likewise *δάς*, *δμῶς*, *θῶς*, *κράς*, *λᾶς*, *παῖς*, *τρώς*, *φῶς*, a *pustule*, *φῶς*, *light*, in the genitive plural; *οὗς* in the genitive dual and plural; and *πᾶς* in the genitive and dative, dual and plural; as, *δάδων*, *δμῶων*.

IX. Dissyllable and polysyllable nouns of the third declension retain the accent throughout upon the syllable on which it stands in the nominative, when not prevented by the nature of the final syllable; as, *ἐλπὶς*, *ἐλπίδος* · *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, but *κοράκων*.

*Exc. 1.* *Ἀημήτηρ*, *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, are accented on the penultima in all the cases and numbers, except the three first in the vocative singular; as, *θυγατέρος*, *θυγατέρι*, *θυγατέρα*.

*Exc. 2.* The following nouns throw the accent back as far as possible in the vocative singular, in which the last syllable of the nominative is shortened: *ἄνθρω*, *γαστήρ*, *δαήρ*, *Ἀημήτηρ*, *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *πατήρ*, *σωτήρ*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ποσειδῶν*, proper names in *ης*, and some other words; as, *ἄνερ*, *θύγατερ*, *Ἀπολλων*, *Σωκρατες*, *βέλτιον*, *εὐδαιμον*, *αἰτιαρες*. Likewise *γυνή* makes *γύναι*.

*Obs.* Nouns which suffer syncope conform in some measure to the analogy of monosyllables; as, *κύων*, *κυνὸς*, *κυνὶ*, *κύνα* · *πατήρ*, *πατρός* · as does also *γυνή* · as, *γυναικὸς*, *γυναικὶ*, *γυναῖκα*. But the dative plural in *οι* accents the penultima; as, *πατράοι*. In the syncopated cases of *θυγάτηρ*, the accent is thrown upon the antepenultima of the nominative, accusative, and vocative; as, *θύγατρα*, *θύγατρε*, *θύγατρες*, *θύγατρας*. (See page 26.)

X. A contracted syllable is circumflexed, when the former of the two syllables from which it re-

sults is acuted; otherwise it remains as it was before; as, φιλέω, φιλῶ · φιλέουσι, φιλοῦσι · but φίλεε, φίλει · ἔσταώς, ἔστώς.

*Exc. 1.* In words compounded with nouns in οος, ους, the contracted syllable is not circumflexed; as, ἀνδρου, θενου, from ἀνδρος, ανους. So ἀθρόος makes ἄθρους. Also the accusative of feminine contracts in ω and ως of the third declension retains the acute; as, αἰδῶα, αἰδῶ.

*Exc. 2.* Adjectives in εος, having an acute on the antepenultima, circumflex the last syllable after contraction; as, χεῦσεος, χερυσσῶς. Also κἀνεον when contracted becomes κανοῦν.

XI. When prepositions are placed after their cases, or put instead of verbs compounded with them, they throw back the accent upon the penultima; as, εἰρήνης πέρι, ἐπι for ἔπεστι.

*Exc.* Ἀνά and διὰ retain the accent on the last syllable when placed after their cases, to distinguish them from ἀνα, the vocative of ἀναξ, and Δία, the accusative of Ζεύς.

XII. When oxytons lose their final accented vowel, the accent is thrown back upon the penultima; as, δειν' ἔπη, for δεινά · πόλλ' ἔχω, for πολλά.

*Exc.* Prepositions and the conjunction ἀλλά lose the accent with the final vowel; as, παρ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλ' ἄγε.

*Obs.* On the contrary, when verbs lose their initial accented syllable, the following syllable, if short, receives the acute, if long by nature, the circumflex, as, ἔβαν, βάν · ἔθηκε, θῆκε.

XIII. Compounds in ος of perfects middle with nouns, accent the penultima when their signification is active, and the antepenultima when passive; as, πρωτοτόκος, *that brings forth for the first time*; πρωτότοκος, *the first-born*; λαοτρόφος, *feeding the people*; λαότροφος, *fed by the people*.

*Obs.* If they are compounded with a preposition, they draw back the accent to the antepenultima; as, κατάλογος.

XIV. Nouns compounded with *α*, *ευ*, *δυσ*, *ὑπὸ*, *δι*, throw the accent back as far as the last syllable will permit; as, σοφός, ἄσοφος · παῖς, εὐπαις · θυμός, δύσθυμος · ἐρυθρός, ὑπέρυθρος · λόγος, δίλογος. In like manner ἀντίχριστος, σύνδουλος. περίεργος, κατάσκοπος, &c. To these may be added the compounds of two nouns; as, φιλόσοφος, δῆμαρχος.

*Exc.* Most adjectives in *ης* of the third declension, verbals in *η*, and many other compounds which cannot be reduced to particular rules, have the accent on the last syllable; as, ἀψευδής, δυστυχής, περικαλλής, ἐπιγραφή, σιτοποιός, παιδαγωγός, ὀβριμοεργός, ἀρχιπειρατής.

*Obs.* The accent is likewise on the last syllable of verbals in *τος*, adjectives in *ικος*, diminutives, patronymics, and other derivative substantives in *ις*, as also of substantives in *μος* from the perfect passive; as, ποιητός, ἡγεμονικός, νησις, Λητώις, βασιλις, σπασμός. But compounds in *τος* draw back the accent; as, ἀόρατος · except those which are derived merely from a compound verb; as, ἐκλεκτός. Verbals in *τεος* always accent the penultima; as, γραπτέος, γραπτέα, γραπτέον.

XV. Verbs generally throw the accent back as far as possible, but those of one or two syllables compounded with prepositions for the most part throw the accent upon the preposition; as, τύπτω, τύπτομεν · ἔτυπτον, ἐτύπτομεν · τέτυφε, τετυφέτω · ἔς, ἄφες · θές, κατάθες · δός, ἀπόδος · φεῦγε, ἀπόφευγε.

*Exc. 1.* The temporal augment retains the accent; as, ἀνάπτω, ἀνῆπτον · προσέχω, προσείχον. So καθεύθον and καθήνδον or ἐκάθεινδον · καθῆτο or ἐκάθητο. Also the syllabic augment; as, ἔσχον, προσέσχον.

*Exc. 2.* The second aorist accents the last syllable of the infinitive and participle active and of the imperative middle, and the penultima of the infinitive middle; as, τυπεῖν, τυπὼν, τυποῦ, τυπέσθαι. Also the last syllable of the imperatives εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὔρε, ἰδέ, λαβέ, to distinguish them from the second aorist indicative. But the second person singular only of the imperative



XVI. Enclitics throw their accent as an acute on the last syllable of the preceding word, if that word have an acute on the antepenultima, or a circumflex on the penultima; as, *ἄνθρωπός ἐστι, σῶμά μου.*

*Exc.* When the last syllable of the preceding word ends with a double consonant, the enclitic retains its accent; as, *ἀμῆληξ ἐστί.*

XVII. Enclitics lose their accent after oxytons, which then resume the acute accent, and after words which have a circumflex on the last syllable; as, *ἀνὴρ τις, γυναικῶν τινων.*

XVIII. Enclitic monosyllables lose their accent after words which have an acute on the penultima, but dissyllables retain it; as, *λόγος μου, λόγος ἐστί.*

XIX. If several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding always takes the accent of the following, so that the last only is unaccented; as, *εἰ τις τινά φησί μοι.*

*Obs. 1.* Enclitics retain their accent in the beginning of a clause, as, *σοὶ δώσω*, and when they are emphatical, as, *ἀλλ' ἢ ῥίξα σέ*, Rom. xi. 18. Also the pronouns retain their accent after prepositions, and after *ἐνεκα* or *ἦ*, as, *παρὰ σοφίῃν, ἐνεκα σοῦ.*

*Obs. 2.* When *ἐστί* begins a sentence, is emphatical, or follows *ἀλλ', εἰ, καὶ, οὐκ, ὥς*, or *τοῦτ'*, its first syllable is accented; as, *οὐκ ἐστί.*

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## DIALECTS.

ANCIENT GREECE, with its dependencies, comprehended, besides the different districts in *Europe*, part of *Asia*, and several islands in the *Mediterranean*. In these several countries the inhabitants, besides the common language, had different dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Æolic*; the last comprehending the *Bæotic*. The *poetic* style admitted all the dialects, and had certain peculiarities of its own.

### ATTIC DIALECT.

The *Attic* dialect was the most refined, and peculiar to *Athens* and its neighborhood. It is admitted by the *poets* and writers in the *Ionic* and *Doric* dialects.

#### PROPERTIES.

##### I. *Contraction.*

1. Of syllables in the same word; as,

$\alpha\alpha$	}	into	$\alpha$ .	See Obs. 19, page 233.
$\alpha\epsilon$				
$\alpha\alpha\iota$	}	—	$\eta$	10.
$\epsilon\alpha\iota$				
$\eta\alpha\iota$				
$\alpha\sigma\iota$	—	—	$\eta$	9.
$\alpha\omicron$	—	—	$\omega$	11.
$\alpha\omega$	—	—	$\omega$	19.
$\epsilon\alpha$	—	{	$\alpha$	4. 6.
			$\eta$	6. 20.
$\epsilon\epsilon$	—	—	$\eta$	6. 20.
$\epsilon\omicron$	}	—	$\omicron\upsilon$	11.
$\eta\omicron$				
$\omicron\alpha$				
$\epsilon\omega$	—	—	$\omega$	5.

To this dialect properly belong all contract nouns and verbs.



Ἐγώ.

ἐγὼ οἶδα	} Attic	ἐγὼ ὦδα.
ἐγὼ οἶμαι		ἐγὼ ὦμαι.
μοι ἐδόκει		μοι δόκει.
μοι ἐχρησεν		μοι χρησεν.

Καί.

Before	α	} into	καί	ἄν	} Attic	καί	ἄν. <sup>3</sup>
	εἰ		καί	εἴτα		καί	εἴτα.
	σ		καί	ἐγὼ		καί	ἐγώ.
	ο		καί	ἐν		καί	ἐν.
	οἶ		καί	δνον		καί	δνον.
	οἶ		καί	οἶνον		καί	οἶνον.
	η		καί	ἡμην		καί	ἡμην.

Before an aspirate  $\kappa$  is changed into  $\chi$ : as,

καί ὁ	} Attic	χῶ.
καί ἡ		χῆ.
καί ἡ ἀγχουσα		χῆ γχουσα.

Πρό.

Before  $\omega$ , ου, προώφειλες, προόφειλες.  
 αυ, αυ, προαυδῆν, προουδῆν.

II. *Change of letter or syllable; as,*

γ	into	β, as	γλήχων,	βλήχων.
λ	—	{ γ, —	μόλις,	μόγις.
		{ ρ, —	κλιβανος,	κριβανος.
μ	—	σ, —	πέφαμμαι,	πέφασμαι.
ν	—	λ, —	πνεύμων,	πλεύμων.
		{ θ, —	σῦς,	θῦς.
		{ ξ, —	σὺν,	ξὺν.
σ	—	{ ρ, —	θαρσεῖν, <sup>4</sup>	θάρρῆιν.
		{ τ, —	σήμερον,	τήμερον.
			πράσσω,	πράττω.
α	—	σ, —	λαός,	λεός. Obs. 2.
α	} —	ω, —	ἡλαα,	ἡλω. 2.
ο			τὰ, Fem. Art.	τῶ.
			λαός,	λεός. 2. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Several of these contractions are more properly written without the subscript. See page 6., near the top.

<sup>4</sup> Busby, after Joh. Grammaticus, reverses this instance, making θαρσεῖν for θαρρῆιν: but greater authorities are against them.

ε	into	ο,	as	πέπεμφα,	πέπομφα.	15.
		{ α,	—	εῶφυῆ,	εῶφυᾶ.	4.
η	—	{ εἰ,	—	πήσομαι,	πέισομαι. <sup>5</sup>	
		{ ο,	—	πέπηθα,	πέπονθα.	16.
ι	—	ω,	—	εἶκα,	ἔωκα.	17.

## Diphthong.

αι	—	α,	—	κλαῖειν,	κλάειν.	
εῖ	—	η,	—	κλειδας,	κλήδας.	6.
οῖ	{	ω,	{	κλωῖς,	κλώδς.	2.
οῖ				ῥωῖνῃ,	ῥώνῃ.	
ου	—	ω,	—	λαοῦ,	λεώ.	2.

## Syllable.

τωσαν	—	ντων,	—	τυψάτωσαν,	τυψάντων.	22.
μι	—	ην,	—	βοῶμι,	βοώην.	24.
ησα	—	ς,	—	γνολησαν,	γνοῖεν.	27.

III. *Insertion of ν, ο, and ω, in perfect tenses.* Obs. 16.  
17. 18.

IV. *Syncope.*

σ in the first future active and middle.	Obs. 12.
Antepenultima of the first aorist.	14.
* in the perfect, sometimes with the vowel or diphthong following.	19.
ι in the third plural pluperfect.	20.
η in the aorists optative, and verbs in μι.	27.
σα in σθωσαν, imperative passive and middle.	23.

V. *Paragoge.*

- γς in pronouns primitive; as, ἔγωγς, σῆγς.  
 ουν in pronouns and adverbs; as, οἷοῦν, οἰκοῦν, οἰμενουν.  
 ι and ν in pronouns demonstrative; as, οὔτοσι, αὐτῇ, του-  
 τοῖ, τουτοῖ, ταυτησι, τουτωι, τουτονι, ταυτα, ταῦτόν for τὸ αὐτό,  
 τοῦτον for τοῦτο. There is sometimes an elision of ο and α  
 as, τουτι, ταυτι.  
 ι in adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions; as, οὔτωσι,  
 νυνι, οὐχι, μενι, ἐνι.  
 θα in the second person singular of verbs; as, ἦσθα.  
 η in the conjunction διη.

<sup>5</sup> In common with the *Bæotic*.

VI. *Apocope.*

Θυ in the imperative active of verbs in μι · as, ἴστα and ἴστη, for ἴσταθι, ἴστηθι.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the vocative like the nominative in all declensions.

## DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 2d, the vowel or diphthong in every termination is changed into ω · and the penultima of nouns in αος, if long, is changed into ε · as, ἄαδς, λεῶς, N. plur. ὕαα, ὕεω, not otherwise; as, τᾶδς, ταῶς. See Clarke's Homer, α', 265.

3. Some words of the 3d in ης -ητος it declines after the 1st; and some in ως -ωτος, ους -οδος, after the 2d. (Page 35.)

*Contracts of the Third Declension.*

4. In the 1st form the accusative singular of adjectives in ης pure is contracted into α · as, ἐνδεέα, ἐνδεᾶ. (Page 23.)

Proper names of this form it declines after the first declension; and one appellative ἀκινάκης. (Page 35.)

5. In the 2d and 3d forms it makes the genitive singular in ως, contracting that from εως pure; as, χοῶς, χοῶς.

6. In the 3d form it contracts the accusative singular into η, and the N. A. V. plural into ης · but εως pure has both accusatives in α · as, χοέα, χοᾶ · χοέας, χοᾶς. τροφαῖς also occurs.

## ADJECTIVES.

7. It forms comparisons by -ιστερος, -ιστατος · -αιτερος, -αιτατος · and, in common with the Ionic, -εστερος, -εστατος.

## PRONOUNS.

8. See Rule V. on the preceding page.

It uses εαυτοῦ in the 2d person, and εαυτοῶς for ἀλλήλους.

## VERBS.

9. It contracts ζάω, διψάω, πεινάω, περιψάω, and χράσμαι, by η after the *Doric* manner.

10. It contracts αι, ει, ηαι, made by the *Ionic* syncope, into η in the second person singular of the present indicative

*passive* and *middle* of verbs in  $\mu$ · as,  $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta$ ,  $\tau\iota\theta\eta$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$ . And sometimes in that of the perfect passive of barytons; as,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\eta$ . - (Page 110.)

11. It contracts the *Ionic*  $\alpha\omicron$  into  $\omega$ · as,  $\eta\sigma$ ,  $\eta\omicron$ ,  $\omicron\omicron$ , into  $\omicron\upsilon$ , in the 2d person singular of the imperfect *indicative*; and of the present and second aorist *imperative* passive and middle of verbs in  $\mu$ · as,  $\iota\sigma\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon$ .

12. In the first future of polysyllables in  $\iota\zeta\omega$  it drops  $\sigma$ · as,  $\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota\omega$ , middle  $\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ . It does the same by those in  $\alpha\sigma\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\omega$ ,  $\omicron\sigma\omega$ , which are afterwards contracted; as,  $\beta\iota\beta\omega$ . But  $\epsilon\kappa\chi\epsilon\omega$  uncontracted occurs, Joel, ii. 28. (Page 76, bottom, and Obs. near the top of page 97.)

13. It affects the augment several different ways. (Page 73.)

14. It syncopates the first aorist; as,  $\epsilon\delta\rho\alpha\tau\omicron$  for  $\epsilon\delta\rho\eta\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$ . (Page 96.)

15. In dissyllable perfects in  $\phi\alpha$ ,  $\chi\alpha$ , it changes  $\epsilon$  into  $\omicron$ . (Page 78.)

16. It changes  $\eta$  into  $\omicron$ , according to some grammarians, in the perfect active of obsolete verbs; as,  $\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\omega$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\gamma\chi\alpha$ ,  $\pi\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\nu\theta\alpha$ , inserting  $\nu$ . But they are better derived as in the List of Defective Verbs.

17. In the perfects active and passive  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ , and the middle  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\alpha$ , it changes  $\epsilon$  into  $\omega$ · as,  $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\theta\alpha$ , in which the  $\epsilon$  is often retained; as,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\theta\alpha$ . According to some this is not a change, but an insertion of  $\omega$ · an opinion which  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\theta\alpha$  seems to sanction.

18. In the reduplicated perfect  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\chi\alpha$ , from  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ , it inserts  $\epsilon$ · as,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\eta}\chi\alpha$ .

19. In the perfect and pluperfect active it syncopates  $\kappa$ , as also the following vowel; as,

$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  
 $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\tau\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\sigma\alpha\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}$ - $\nu\alpha\iota$ .

Except in the third person plural perfect, and in the participle, which contract the two vowels; as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ·  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ .

20. The Ionic  $\epsilon\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$ ,<sup>6</sup>  $\epsilon\epsilon$ , for  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$ , 1st, 2d, and 3d sing. of the pluperfect active and middle, it contracts into  $\eta$ ,  $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\eta$ · as,  $\epsilon\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\phi$ - $\eta$ ,  $-\eta\varsigma$ ,  $-\eta$ .

<sup>6</sup> The contraction is used in the 2d person, though usually limited by grammarians to the 1st and 3d only.

It syncopates *ε* in the third plural of the same tense; as, *ἤδεσαν* for *ἤδειςαν*.

21. From the 2d person imperative active of verbs in *μι* it rejects the last syllable, *ἴσταθι*, *ἴστα*, *ἴστη*.<sup>7</sup> *τίθει*,<sup>8</sup> *τίθη*. *δίδοθι*, *δίδω*.

22. It changes *τωσαν* into *ντων* in the third person plural of the imperative active, retaining the preceding vowel in the 1st aorist only of barytons, and in both the tenses peculiar to verbs in *μι*. in the rest *ε* is changed into *ο*, except in the contracts, where *α* is changed into *ω*, *ε* into *ου*, and *ου* of the third remains; as;

### Barytons.

1st Aor.	<i>τυψ</i>	<i>-άτωσαν, -άντων.</i>
Pres.	<i>τυπι</i>	
Perf.	<i>τετυφ</i>	<i>-έτωσαν, -όντων.</i>
2d Aor.	<i>τυπ</i>	

### Contracts.

1st Conj.	<i>βο</i>	<i>-ά</i>	<i>-όντων.</i>
	<i>ποι</i>	<i>-ει</i>	<i>-τωσαν, -όντων.</i>
	<i>χρησ</i>	<i>-οό</i>	<i>-όντων.</i>

### Verbs in *μι*.

Pres.	<i>{ ἴστα τίθει δίδω }</i>	
		<i>-τωσαν, -ντων.</i>
2d A.	<i>{ στή θέ δό }</i>	

23. In the 3d plural of the imperative passive and middle it syncopates *σα*. as,

	Passive.	
Pres.	<i>τυπιέσθω</i>	<i>{ -σαν, -ν.</i>
Perf.	<i>τετύφθω</i>	
	Middle.	
1st A.	<i>τυψάσθω</i>	

<sup>7</sup> In this case the long vowel is restored, but it is not always in verbs from *αω*.

<sup>8</sup> *θ* in this place becomes *τ* by reason of the preceding *θ*.

24. In the optative active of barytons and contracts,  $\mu$  is changed into  $\eta\nu$  as,

$\tauύπτοιμι, \tauύπτολην.$   
 $\betaοῶμι, \betaοῶην.$   
 $\ποιῶμι,<sup>9</sup> ποιῶην.$

The persons are varied in all the tenses as in the aorists passive of this mode:

$\tauύπτολ$  }  $-ην, -ης, -η,$   
 $\betaοῶ$  }  $-ητον, -ήτην,$   
 $\ποιῶ<sup>9</sup>$  }  $-ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.$

25. It uses the 2d and 3d singular, and the 3d plural of the Æolic aorist. (Page 71.)

26. It changes  $οι$ , the penultima of the optative active of verbs in  $\mu$  from  $οω$ , into  $ω$  as,  $διδῶλην, διδῶην.$

27. It syncopates  $\eta$  in  $ειημεν, ειητε$ , of the aorists passive optative of barytons, and peculiar tenses of verbs in  $\mu$  of the same mode, also in  $αιημεν, οιημεν$ , of the latter; and, in both, changes  $\etaσα$  in the 3d plural into  $ε$  as,

Common.		Attic.	
1st Aor.	$\tauυφθελ$	$\tauυφθεῖ$	} $-μεν, -τε, -εν.$
2d Aor.	$\tauυπει$	$\tauυπεῖ$	
Pres.	$\τιθει$	$\τιθεῖ$	
2d Aor.	$\θει$	$\θεῖ$	
Pres.	$ισται$	$ισταῖ$	
2d Aor.	$σται$	$σταῖ$	
Pres.	$διδολ$	$διδοῖ$	
2d Aor.	$δολ$	$δοῖ$	

## WRITERS.

*Thucydides, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon, Isæus, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Æschines, Lucian.*—*Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.*—This dialect was divided into ancient and more recent. *Thucydides, Plato, and Aristophanes* used the former.

<sup>9</sup> The Doric moreover changes  $οι$  of the penultima into  $ω$  as,  $φιλάωην, χρυσάωην.$



## IONIC DIALECT.

The *Ionic* dialect was peculiar to the colonies of the *Athenians* and *Achaians* in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent *islands*, the principal of which were *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, *Miletus*, *Teos*, and *Samos*. It is admitted by writers of the *Attic* dialect, often by those of the *Doric*, but most frequently by the *poets*.

### PROPERTIES.

It delights in a confluence of vowels; hence it is distinguished from the common dialect by

#### I. The resolution of diphthongs and contractions.

av	into	ωῦ	{ θαῦμα	θαῶμα.
			{ αὐτός	αῶτός.
α	}	ηῖ	{ ῥαῖδιος	ῥηῖδιος.
αι			{ ἀληθεια	ἀληθη.
ει	}	εε	{ ῥεῖθρον	ῥέεθρον.
			{ ἐτετύφει	ἐτετύφες.
		εα	τιθεῖσι	τιθέαςι.
ευ		ηῦ	εἰκομος	ῥῆκομος.
η	}	ηῖ	{ χρηζω	χρηῖζω.
			{ τῦπιη	τῦπτειαι.
οι		οῖ	οἷς	ῶς, (Maitt. p. 103. b.)
	}	ου	{ φοβοῦ	φοβέο.
			{ ἀγαθουργία	ἀγαθοεργία.
			{ λόγου, τοῦ	λόγοιο, τοῖο. Obs. 5.
			{ Ἰδδου, τοῦ	Ἰδέω, τέω. 4, 5.
		οα	διδοῦσι	διδόαςι.
φ		ωῖ	πατρῶος	πατρώος.
η		εα	κατηγῆναι	κατεαγῆναι.
ω		αο	ἐδέξω	ἐδέξαιο.

#### II. Syncope of

δ and τ in oblique cases.

ε in many words; particularly those in εια as, ἱεός, ἀρχιεὺς, εὐηθίη, προμηθίη, συμπαθίη.

ι in many words; as, τέλεον, πλέων, μέζων, ἔων for εἶων imperf. of εἶω.

σ in 2d persons of verbs.

\* in the perfect active.

III. *Epenthesis* of

- α before terminations of verbs.  
 ε before terminations of nouns and verbs, of some in all cases; as, ἀδελφεός, κενός, καινός. 1, 4.  
 ι in dual cases and many nouns; as, στεινός, πολὶ for πόα. 5.  
 υ· as, πούλός.  
 αι before α and η· as, σεληναία, Ἀθηναίη, ἀναγκαίη.

IV. *Prosthesis* of

- ε before many words; as, εἰς, ἐών.  
 Reduplication in many tenses. 12.

V. *Aphæresis* of

- ε· as, ὄρη, κείνος.  
 σ· as, κεδάζω, μίλαξ.  
 τ· as, ἡγανον.  
 Augment. 12.

VI. *Paragoge* of

- α in the perfect middle; as, γέγαα. See, however, page 78.  
 σι in the third persons of verbs.

VII. *Change* of letter or syllable :

β	}	into ζ	βάραθρον	} Ionic	ζέρεθρον. <sup>1</sup>
γ			πεφυγώς		πεφυζώς.
δ			δορκάδες		ζορκάδες.
θ	σσ	βυθός	βυσσός.		
ν	}	κ	νοεῖν		κοεῖν.
π			ποῖος		κοῖος.
			οὐδέποις		οὐδέκοις.
σ		δ	δσμήν		δδμήν.
θ		τ	καθορθ		κατορθ.
φ		π	ἀφικόμεν		ἀπικόμεν.
χ	}	κ	δέχομαι	δέκομαι.	
			οόχι	οόκι.	

The smooth and aspirate mute reciprocally ; as,

ἀκάνθιον	} Ionic	ἀχάντιον.
βάτραχος		βάθρακος.
ἐνταῦθα		ἐνθαῦτα.
χιτών		κιθών.
χύτρα		κύθρη.

<sup>1</sup> Change of vowel and consonant. See onward.

<sup>2</sup> The rough into the smooth.

α	into	ε	βάραθρον	} Ionic {	βέραθρον.	9.
		η	ιατρός		ιητρός.	4.
		αε	ἄθλον		ἄεθλον.	
		εα	ἡμᾶς		ἡμέας.	
ς	—	ω	χρεῖα		χρειώ.	
		α	τέμνω		τάμνω.	
		η	ἐπερωτεύοντας		ἐπηρωτεύοντας.	
ι	—	ι	ἐστίν		ιστίν.	
		ω	πλέω		πλώω.	
ι	—	υ	βιβλος		βύβλος.	
ο	—	ω	δεῦρο		δέυρω.	
ω	—	ο	ζωή		ζόη.	
φ	—	η	βοῦ		βοῦ.	
αυ	—	ω	τραῦμα		τρώμα.	
ει	—	η	εἰρήνης		ἡρήνης.	
οα	—	ουν	Ἀητιά		Ἀητιούν.	8.
αν	} —	εα	Ἀρισταγόραν		Ἀρισταγόρεα	4.
ην			τελώνην		τελώνεα.	4.
ειν			ἐτετύφειν		ἐτετύφεα.	

## VIII. Contraction in a few instances.

οε	into	ου	ὁ εἶπρος	οὔτερος. <sup>3</sup>	3.
οα	} —	ω	βόαξ	βώξ.	
οη			ἀνοησία	ἀνωσία.	
			ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδώκοντα.	

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts *ς* in all genitives plural.
2. It annexes *ι* to the dative plural of all parasyllabic nouns.
3. In the article, *ὁ* or *τὸ* before *ς* is contracted into *ου*· as, *ὁ εἶπρος*, *οὔτερος*.

## DECLENSIONS

4. In the 1st it changes the *α* of all terminations (the dual and the N. A. V. plural excepted) into *η*, subscribing the subjunctive vowel; *ου* of the genitive of nouns in *ας* and *ης* into *εω*, *αν* and *ην* of the accusative singular into *εα*, and *ας* of the plural into *εας*.—

	N.	G.	D.	A.		G.	D.
1. Sing.	βορέ-ης,	-εω <sup>4</sup> ,	-η,	-ην or -εα.	Pl.	-έων,	-ης or -ησι or
	A.		N.	G.	D.	A.	G.
-αισι,	-εας.	2. Sing.	βι-η,	-ης,	-η,	-ην.	Pl. -έων,
or -αισι.							-ης or -ησι

<sup>3</sup> See Article in the *Attic* Dialect.<sup>4</sup> *Βορέω*, in Hesiod, by syncope for *βορέως*

5. In the 2d it changes *ou* of the genitive singular into *ow* (and in the article, which is of this declension, into *εω*, whose dative also is in *εω*.) and *oi* of the dual into *οῖ*.

	G.	G.D.	G.	D.	G.
Sing.	λόγ-οιο,	Dual.	-οῖν,	Pl.	-εων, -οισι.
	D.				Sing.
	τέω,				τέω &

6. In the 3d by syncope of *δ* and *τ* it makes *-ις*, *-ιδος*, *-ας*, *-ατος*, of the 2d and 5th forms of the contracts. *Θέτ-ιδος*, *ιως*.

### Contracts of the Third Declension.

7. In the 1st and 2d forms, the genitive and dative sing., in the 3d form, all cases, have *s* of the penultima changed into *η*.

	G.	D.		G.	D.		G.
1. Sing.	*Αρ-ηος,	-ηϊ.	2. πόλ-ηος,	-ηϊ.	3. Sing.	βασιλ-ηος,	
	D. A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
	-ῆϊ,	-ῆα.	Dual.	-ῆε,	-ῆουν.	Plur.	-ῆες, -ῆων, -ῆσι, -ῆας.

8. In the 4th form it makes the accusative in *ουν* as, *Αητοῦν*.

9. In the 5th form it changes *α* of the penultima into *ε* as, *κέρ-εος*, *-εϊ*, &c.

### ADJECTIVES.

10. In the feminine *εια* from *υς*, *ι* is syncope in every case; as, *ὀξ-έα* or *-έη*, *-έας* or *-έης*.

### PRONOUNS.

11. It inserts *ε* before every termination of *οὔτος* and *αὐτός* with its compounds; G. *τουτέου*, D. *αὐτέω*. Seldom when *αν* is changed into *ω*.<sup>5</sup> N. *ὠυτός*, A. *ὠυτόν*, particularly in the compounds; D. *σεωῦτέω*, *ἐωῦτέω*, but *ἐωῦτέου*, and its contracted form *ὠῦτέου* for *αὐτοῦ*, also occur.

### VERBS.

12. It removes the augment *syllabic* and *temporal*; as, *βεβρο-κει*, *ἄκουσε*, *ἔωθα*.<sup>6</sup> Herodot. Sometimes the reduplication only; as, *ἐκτεμηται*. sometimes both; as, *τεχνέσται* for *τετέχνηνται*, and from the pluperfect both augments; as, *λότο* for *ἐλέλυτο*. On the contrary it reduplicates the present, imperfect, and both

<sup>5</sup> See Rule I., Example 1st.

<sup>6</sup> On the supposition that *ω* is an insertion and not a change of *ι*. The augment of this verb is *ι*.

the futures and aorists ; as, *κικλήσκω, ἐνένηπτε, πεπινθήσω, κεκάμω, κεκρατηρισάμην, μέμαρπον*.<sup>7</sup> (Page 74.)

13. It forms the 1st, 2d, and 3d sing. and the 3d plur. of the imperfect, and both aorists active, by annexing *κον, κες, κε*, to the 2d persons singular respectively, dropping the subjunctive vowel in contracts, and shortening the long vowel in verbs in *μι*.

	Common.	Ionic.	
Imperf.	ἔτυπτες,	ἐτύπτι-ες	} -κον, <sup>8</sup> κες, -κε, -κον.
	ἐπολεῖς,	ἐπολ-ες	
	ἐχρύσους,	ἐχρύσ-οο	
	ἐτίθης,	ἐτιθ-ες	
1st Aor.	ἔτυπας,	ἐτύπ-ας	
2d Aor.	ἔτυπες,	ἐτύπ-ες	
	ἔστις,	ἔστι-ας	
	ἔδως,	ἔδ-ος,	

Hence in the passive and middle *τυπτι-εσκόμην, -έσκεο, -έσκετο, -έσκοντο*.

14. In the first future indicative active of the 4th, and the 2d future of every conjugation, it inserts *ε* before the three terminations sing. and 3d plural ; also in the infinitive and participle, resolving *ει* into *εε* and *ου* into *εο* in the dual and plural, except in the 3d plural and the participle feminine ; *ψαλ-έω, -έεις, -έει · -έετον, -έετον · -έομεν, -έετε, -έουσι*. Inf. *ψαλέειν*. Part. *ψαλ-έων, -έουσα, -έον*. In the middle voice it *only* resolves *ου* and *ει* · the latter in the 2d sing. *indicative* into *εαι*, *subjunctive* into *ηαι* · as, *τυπ-έομαι, -έαι, -έεται · -έομεθον, -έεσθον, -έεσθον · έόμεθα, -έεσθε, -έονται · τύπ-ωμαι, -ηαι, ηται*.

15. In the perfect active it syncopates *κ* and shortens the penultima ; *ἑστήκατε, ἑστέατε · τεθνηκάς, τεθνεώς*.

16. In the pluperfect active and middle it changes *ειν, εις*, *ει*, into *εα, εες*,<sup>9</sup> *εε*.

17. It resolves *η* and *ου* in the 2d persons of passive and middle tenses into *εαι, εο* · in the subjunctive *ηαι*. (Page 88.)

18. To the 3d sing. of all tenses active, of the perfect middle, and of the aorists passive, of the subjunctive mode, it annexes *σι* · as,

<sup>7</sup> Ἀνῶσαι retains the augment in the infinitive. Herodot.

<sup>8</sup> This form is more frequently found without the augment ; as, *τύπτισκον*.

<sup>9</sup> See *Attic dialect*, p. 233., Note to Obs. 20.

Active.		Passive.	
Pres.	τύπησι.	1st Aor.	τυφθῆσι. <sup>10</sup>
Perf.	τετύφησι.	2d Aor.	τυπῆσι. <sup>10</sup>
1st Aor.	τύψησι.	Middle.	
2d Aor.	τύπησι.	Perf.	τετύπησι.

19. In the 2d sing. of the 1st aorist middle it resolves ω into αο · as, ἐτύψ-ω, -αο.

20. In all tenses of the indicative and optative, whose 3d sing. ends in ται or το, it forms the 3d plur. by inserting α before those terminations respectively, and, of the next preceding letters, shortening the long vowel, dropping the subjunctive of the diphthong (except in the optative), changing the smooth mute into the rough, and σ into the characteristic of the 2d aorist, δ or θ · as,

Pres. & Perf. Sing.		Plur.	Imp. & Pluperf. Plur.	
τύπτει	-ται.	τυπτέ	ἐτυπτέ	-ατο.
πεφίλη		πεφιλέ	ἐπεφιλέ	
κεχρύσω		κεχρυσό	ἐκεχρυσό	
κεῖ		κέ	ἐκέ	
κεκόλου		κεκολό	ἐκεκολό	
ἔψαλ		ἐψάλ	ἐψάλ	
τέτυπ		τετύφ	ἐτετύφ	
λέλεκε		λελέχ	ἐλελέχ	
πέφρασε		πεφράδ	ἐπεφράδ	
πέπλησε		πεπλάθ	ἐπεπλάθ	

When α precedes these terminations, instead of inserting another α after it, this dialect inserts an s before it; as,

3d Sing.	3d Plur.	3d Sing.	3d Plur.
δύναται,	δυνέαται.	ἐδύνατο,	ἐδυνέατο.
μηχανᾷται,	μηχανέαται.	ἐμηχανᾷτο,	ἐμηχανέατο.
ἀναπέπταται,	ἀναπεπτέαται.	ἀνεπέπτατο,	ἀνεπεπτέατο.

21. In common with the *Doric* it contracts verbs in αω into η · as, ὀρεῖς, ὀρεῖ, ὀρεῖν.

22. In the contract tenses of verbs in αω it inserts s after contraction; as, χρέωμαι, ἐμχανεώμην · Imperat. χρέω.<sup>11</sup> but oftener changes α into ε · as, χρέομαι, ὀρέομαι. Sometimes in the present subjunctive passive of barytons; as, κτείνωνται ·

<sup>10</sup> Also τυφθῆσι, τυπῆσι. See Obs. 22.

<sup>11</sup> Χρέω occurs in Hippocrates, the *Ionic* of χροῦ, imperative of χρέομαι for χρέομαι.

always in the aorists; as, τυφθέω, τυπέω. Also in the 3d plur. of the present indicative of verbs in *μι* from *αω* and the present and 2d aorist subjunctive of those from *αω* and *εω*, in the active voice; as, *ισιέασι*, *ισιτέωσι*, *τιθέωσι*, *σιτέωσι*, *θιέωσι*. Sometimes in the 3d person middle voice; as, *θιέηται*.

23. It syncopates *σ* in the 2d persons passive and middle of verbs in *μι*. (Page 110.)

24. In the 3d plural of the present active of verbs in *μι* from *εω*, *οω*, *υω*, it inserts *α*, syncopating the subjunctive vowel of diphthongs; as, *τιθεῖσι*, *τιθέασι* · *διδούσι*, *διδόασι* · *ζευγνύσι*, *ζευγνύασι*.

25. It contracts *ση*, from *οαω*, *οεω*, into *ω* · as, *βοήσω*, *βώσω*, *ἐννοήσας*, *ἐννώσας* · *ἐνενόηντο*, *ἐνενώηντο*.

Instead of the regular tenses of *κείμαι* and *ἀνείμαι* it uses those of their primitives *κέω* and *ἀνέω* · as, *κέονται*, *ἀνέονται*, *κύνονται*, &c.

It makes *λαμβάνω* borrow its tenses as if from *λαβέω* and *λάβω*. *Καταλελάβηκε*, *λάμφομαι*, *λαμφθείη*, &c. occur in Herodotus.

## WRITERS.

*Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian, Lucian, Aretæus, Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, Anacreon.*

## DORIC DIALECT.

This dialect was used first in *Lacedæmon* and *Argos*; afterwards in *Epirus*, *Magna Græcia*, *Sicily*, *Crete*, *Rhodes*, and *Lybia*. It is seldom used by *Attic*, but often by *Ionic* writers and the poets.

## PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction* of *δ* and *και*, when prefixed to vowels and diphthongs.

### Common.

τὰ ἤματα,  
ὁ ἔλαφος,  
ὁ αἰπόλος,  
οἱ αἰπόλοι,  
τοῦ ἄλγεος,

### Doric.

τᾶματα.  
ἔλαφος.  
ᾠπόλος.  
ᾠπόλοι.  
τῶλγεος.

τοῦ ἑβούλοιο,	τῷ ὑβούλοιο.
τὰ ἀγκιστρα,	τῶγκιστρα.
τὰ ὀστέα,	τῶστέα.
καὶ ἐξαπίνης,	κῆξαπίνας.
καὶ εἴτε,	κῆτε.
καὶ ὁ Ἄδωνις,	χῶδωνις.
καὶ ὁ ἐκ,	χῶ'κ.

## Other contractions :

αε	into	η	ἐτίμης. }	Obs. 22.
αει	—	η	τιμῆς. }	
εα	—	η	κρής, φρητί.	
εο	—	ευ	Θεῦς, Ἄρσους, βασιλεῦς, gen.	5.
οα	—	ω	βῶκας.	

## II. Change of letter or syllable; as,

γ	into	δ	δᾶ, δᾶν. <sup>1</sup>	
δ	—	{	ψύθος, <sup>1</sup> ἐπιμηθής, θάσος. θέμιτος, Ἀρτέμιτος.	4.
ζ	—	{	σδ συνάδω, ῥέδω, by Metathesis ἔρδω. δδ μάδδα, χρήδδω, also <i>Æolic</i> . τ δρίτων.	9.
		{	τι σνρίτω, φράττω, βλιμάττω. δ ἀνδῆρα, Ἀύμβρις. ζ Ζυμβραῖος.	
θ	—	{	σ παρσένος, μυσίδδω, <sup>1</sup> σιός. <sup>1</sup> τ ἀνητον, κλαῖσιτρον. <sup>1</sup> φ φήρ, φλίβομαι.	
κ	—	{	γ ὠγήνος, ἔοιγμεν for ἐοίκαμεν. τ τεῖνος, τήνος. <sup>1</sup>	
λ	—	{	ν <sup>2</sup> βέντιστος, ἦνθον, κέντο for κέλετο. <sup>3</sup> φ φαῦρος.	
μ	—	β	βυρσίνη, βύρμαξ. <sup>1</sup>	
ν	—	σ	τύπτομες, καλὰς, <sup>1</sup> μεις, also <i>Æolic</i> .	
π	—	β	ἐμβολή, ἀμβλακία.	
ρ	—	κ	μικκός for μικρός.	
		δ	πέφραδμαι.	
δ	—	{	τ τὸ, φατί, Ἀρταμίτιον, Ποτειδαν. ντ τύπτωντι, τιθέντι. <sup>1</sup> ξ ὄνειδιξῶ, κλαξῶ, <sup>1</sup> ὄρνιξ.	23. 17. 11.

<sup>1</sup> Words to which the figure <sup>1</sup> is affixed, undergo some change of another letter.

<sup>2</sup> When τ or θ follows.

<sup>3</sup> See γίντο in the *Æolic*



τ	into	{	π	πόκα, τόκα. <sup>1</sup>	
		{	ρ	πόρρις.	
α	—	{	ε	κρέτος, also <i>Ionic</i> .	
		{	ο	πόρδαλις.	
		{	ω	ῶγαθόν, ὄριστος, ὄρχομαι.	
ε	—	{	α	τράφω, τράχω.	
		{	ει	τυψεῖτον.	16.
		{	ι	σιός, <sup>1</sup> χάλκιος.	
η	—	{	α	μάν, φάμα, ἔφαν, ἀδέ.	2, 13, 19.
		{	α	ἀμοῦ, εἴκασι.	
		{	ε	ἀνδρεφόρον.	
ο	—	{	ω	κῶρος, μῶνος, ὄρος, ὄρα. <sup>4</sup>	
		{	αι	μαλακαίποδες.	
		{	ευ	τυψεῦμες. <sup>1</sup>	16, 17.
		{	ου	τυποῦμες. <sup>1</sup>	
ω	—	{	α	πρᾶτος, θυρᾶν, ἐπάξα, γελᾶν.	2, 22.
		{	ευ <sup>5</sup>	ἡγάπευν, γελεῦσα.	
αι	—	{	ε	γέα, νέειν.	
		{	ει	ἀρχεῖται.	
		{	α	κλαῖδας, κλαξῶ, <sup>1</sup> γαμᾶν.	24.
ει	—	{	αι	κλαῖδα, κλαῖστρον, ἡθαῖον.	
		{	η	ἡχον, ἡλκον.	14.
		{	η	τέλπος.	
		{	α	Κρονίδα, Gen.	
		{	ο	λόγος, Accus.	
ου	—	{	ω	λόγως, Acc., ὠρανός, ῥιγῶν.	3, 24.
		{	οι	τύπτοισι, τύπτοισα, ὑψοῖς. <sup>1</sup>	12, 18.
		{	ευ	τύπτεν, καλεῦσα.	
ευ	—	{	ει	Ἑλειθυῖα.	
οι	—	{	ω	Τρώαν, πωμενικός, ᾧ μοι.	
ω	—	{	οι	ἡροῖος.	

### III. Syncope of

θ	δσλός.	
σ	μῶα, πᾶα.	
ε	θασθε, <sup>6</sup> θασσι.	
ι	τύπτες, τύπτεν, τιθέντι. <sup>1</sup>	15, 17.
υ	διδόντι. <sup>1</sup>	17.
ω	πρᾶν for πρώην. <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>4</sup> Plato says that ὄραι was used for the ancient and *Attic* ὄραι, διὰ τὸ ὀρίσσειν τοὺς καιρούς.

<sup>5</sup> This seems to come from verbs in αω made εω by the *Attic* and *Ionic* dialect.

<sup>6</sup> By another syncope for θαύσασθα.

IV. *Epenthesis* of

α	ναύται.	
η	κιχήλας.	
ι	τυψεῖ-τον, -τε · τυψεῖται · <sup>7</sup> τύψαις.	16.
σ	τυπτόμεσθα.	20.

V. *Aphæresis* of

·θς in λῶ, λῆς, λῆ.

## OBSERVATIONS.

M. F.

1. It makes the nominative plur. of the article τοί, ταί.

## DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 1st it changes ου of the genitive singular, ω of the genitive plural, and η of every termination, into α. Sometimes also the genitive plural of the 2d and 3d; as,

N. G.	D. A.	V.	G.
τελών-ας, -α,	-α,	-αν, -α.	} —Plur. ἄν.
ἀρετ-ά, -ᾱς,	-ᾱ,	-άν, -ά.	

3. Proper names in αος have ο syncopated, and are declined  
N. G.  
after the 1st; as, for Μενέλαος, Μενελάου, &c. Μενέλ-ας, -α,  
D. A. V.  
-α, -αν, -α.

In this declension it changes ου into ω, that of the accusative plural sometimes into ο, and rejects the ι subscript of the dative; as,

G. D.	G. A.
Sing. λόγ-ω, -ω.	Plur. -αν, <sup>8</sup> -ως or -ος.

It also changes ου into ω in the N. and A. sing. and N. A. V. plur. contracted of the 3d; as, N. βῶς, A. βῶν. Plur. N. A. V. βῶς.

4. It changes δ into τ in nouns in ις -ιδος · as,  
Gen. θέμιτος, μέμιτος, Ἀρτέμιτος.

*Contracts of the Third Declension.*

5. It changes η and ευ of the N. and V. of the 1st and 3d  
N. V. N. V.  
forms reciprocally; as, Ἀρευς, -ευ · βασιλ-ῆς, -ῆ. so or ου of all  
genitives in εος into ευ · as, χεῖλευς, πόλευς, Ὀδυσεῦς.<sup>9</sup> ου into

<sup>7</sup> Third sing. 1st future middle.

<sup>8</sup> This is infrequent.

<sup>9</sup> Odys. ω'. 397.

ω in the genitive sing. of the fourth form; as, G. Ἀχῶς. εἰς of the nominative plural into ης without the subscript. εω of all genitives into α. This last but seldom.

## PRONOUNS.

6. Τὸ ἐγὼ in the nom. sing. it annexes ν, νη, γα, νγα. In the penultima of the dual and plural it changes η into α, and often uses the singular accusative for the dual and plural. (See Table at the end of Dialects, page 255.)

7. In the pronoun of the 2d person it changes σ into τ, and annexes γα, νη. (See Table, page 256.)

8. In the 3d personal pronoun, for the accusative ἑ it uses the accusative of ἑς, G. ἰός, obsolete, with μ or ν prefixed; as, μιν, νιν, which often stand not only for ἑ, but for αὐτ-όν, -ήν, ό, and also for the plural αὐτ-ούς, ἑς, ἅ. For the plural dative σφισι it uses the dual σφιν, which by aphæresis becomes φιν. For the plural accusative σφᾶς it uses the dual σφε, by metathesis σφε, hence ψε. As the demonstrative αὐτός is often used for the reflectives οἱ and αὐτοῦ (contracted from ἐαυτοῦ), so φιν and ψε are used respectively for αὐτ-οῖς, -αῖς. αὐτ-ούς, -ὰς, -ᾶ, in all genders; ψε sometimes for the accusative singular αὐτ-όν, -ήν, -ό.

In the possessives it changes

σός	into	τεός.
δς	—	έός.
ἡμέτερος	—	ἁμός.
ὁμέτερος	—	ὁμός.
σφέτερος	—	σφός.

## VERBS.

9. It changes ζ the characteristic of the present into σδ, δ, δδ, τ, and ττ. as, συρρίσδω, γυμνάδω, ποτιόδδω, όρίτω, φράιτω, συφρίτω.

10. It makes new present tenses from perfects by changing α into ω. as, ἐστήκω, πεποιθέω, δεδοίκω, κεκλήγω, πεφρίκω,<sup>10</sup> πεφρίκω.

11. It changes σ the future characteristic of verbs in ζ, and of some in ω pure, into ξ. as, ἀντιαξῶ, γελαξῶ.

12. It changes ου in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist of verbs in ω pure into οι. as, ἀκοισῶ, ἀκοισον.

<sup>10</sup> From πύφρικα for πύφριχα.

13. It changes  $\eta$  in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist perfect and pluperfect, into  $\alpha$  · as, φιλασῶ, ἐτίμασα, τέθνακα, μέμναμαι, ἐμεμνάμην.

14. It changes  $\epsilon$ , the augment formed by annexing  $\iota$ , into  $\eta$  without a subscript ; as, ἤχον, ἤλκον.

15. It syncopates  $\iota$  in the 2d and 3d persons sing. of the present indicative active, and in every tense of the infinitive ending in  $\epsilon\iota\nu$  · as, τύπτεις, -ε, τύπτειν, τύψεν, τυπέν.

16. It circumflexes the first future active and middle, and forms it like the 2d ; as,

Act. τυψ-ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ · -εῖτον, -εῖτον ·  $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{oũ}^{11} \\ \text{εῦ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{μεν},^{12} \text{-εῖτε, -οὔ} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{-οῖ}^{11} \\ \text{-εῦ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ντι.}$

Mid. τυψ-οῦμαι, -ῆ, -εῖται · σόμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον, &c.

17. It changes  $\nu$  into  $\varsigma$  in the first person plural of all tenses indicative and subjunctive active, and of the aorists subjunctive passive ; also  $\sigma$  into  $\nu\tau$  in the 3d plural, dropping the subjunctive vowel of the preceding diphthong, except in the futures ; as, τύπτομες, ἐτόπτομες, τυψοῦμες, ἐτόψαμες, &c. τύπτοντι,<sup>13</sup> τυψοῦντι,<sup>13</sup> τετόφαντι,<sup>13</sup> τυποῦντι,<sup>13</sup> τιθέντι,<sup>13</sup> διδόντι,<sup>13</sup> τύπτωντι, τόψωντι. Pass. τυφθῶντι, τυπῶντι.

18. It changes  $\omicron$  into  $\omega$  in the penultima of barytons and contracts of the optative active, whose termination  $\mu\iota$  the *Attic* had before changed into  $\eta\nu$  · as, *Attic*, τυπτολην, ποιολην, χρυσολην · *Doric*, τυπτώην, ποιώην, χρυσώην.

It also often changes  $\omicron\nu$  of the penultima both of contracts and barytons into  $\epsilon\nu$ , sometimes into  $\omicron\iota$  · as, Act. φιλεῦμες, -εῦντι. Imp. ἐφίλευν, τυψ-εῦμες, -εῦντι, τυπ-εῦμες, -οῦντι<sup>14</sup> or -εῦντι or -οντι. Part. τύπτεισσα, φιλεῦν. Pass. and Midd. φιλεῖμαι. 1st Fut. ἀλεῖμαι. Imperat. φιλεῦ. — Also τύπτοισι, 1st Fut. τυφοῖσι. Particip. τύπτοισα.  $\epsilon$  is sometimes inserted in the subjunctive ; as, ἰσοῶροπ-ῶσι, -ῶντι · συντιθ-ῶσι, -ῶντι · Archimedes.

<sup>11</sup> See Obs. 18, and note to the same.

<sup>12</sup> See Obs. 18.

<sup>13</sup> This person is like the dative plural of the participle of the same tense, but the *Doric* dialect makes it like the dative singular.

<sup>14</sup> The 2d future commonly retains the  $\nu$ , if the penultima be not changed into  $\epsilon\nu$  or  $\omicron\iota$ , but not always.

19. It changes  $\eta$  into  $\alpha$  in most tenses of the indicative and optative, passive and middle; also of verbs in  $\mu$  ending in  $\eta\nu$  as, *ἐτυπτόμαν, ἐτυψάμαν, ἐτύφθαν, ἐτυφθήσαν, τυπτοίμαν, ἔσταν, ἔβα*.

20. It inserts  $\sigma$  in the 1st person plural passive; as, *τυπτόμεσθα*.

21. In the perfect passive of verbs in  $\zeta\omega$ , making  $\sigma$  in the future, it changes  $\sigma$  into  $\delta$  as, *πέφραδμαι, κέκαδμαι*.

22. It contracts verbs in  $\alpha\omega$  into  $\eta$ , in common with the *Ionic*; as, *τιμ-ῆς, -ῆ, -ῆν* and changes the  $\omega$  contracted into  $\alpha$  as, *χαλᾶσι*, particularly in participles; as, *πείνᾶντι*.

23. In verbs in  $\mu$  it changes  $\sigma$  of the 3d person sing. present indicative active into  $\tau$  as, *ἵσταται, τίθηται, &c.*

24. In the infinitive it sometimes changes  $\epsilon$  into  $\alpha$ , and  $\omicron$  into  $\omega$  as, *εὔδαιμονᾶν, φέγων*.

25. It also changes  $\nu$  and  $\nuαι$  into  $\muεν$ , dropping the subjunctive of the preceding diphthong; as,

τύπτει,	-ν,	τυπτε	
τιμῆ		τιμῆ	
φιλή <sup>15</sup>		φιλή	
χρυσού		χρυσό	
τετυφέ	-ναι,	τετυφέ	-μεν.
τυφθή		τυφθή	
ιστά-		ιστά	
διδό-		διδό	
ζεγγνό		ζεγγνό	
θεῖ		θε	
δοῦ		δό	

26. To this form it frequently annexes  $\alpha$  as, *τυπτέμεναι, τιμήμεναι, φιλήμεναι, χρυσόμεναι*,<sup>16</sup> &c. These often occur in *Ionic* writers.

#### PARTICIPLES.

27. It inserts  $\iota$  after  $\alpha$  in the masculine and feminine of participles; as, *τύψ-αις, -αισα*.

<sup>15</sup> *Æolic* for *φιλεῖν*.

<sup>16</sup> Sometimes *χρυσόμεναι* after the *Æolic* manner of compensating the loss of the subjunctive vowel of the diphthong. See *Æolic* dialect.

28. It changes *via* the feminine termination into *ουσα*, according to some grammarians; as, *μεμενακούσα*, *ἀνεστακούσα*, *ἰωρακούσα*, but they rather belong to *present* tenses formed from perfects. See Obs. 10.

## WRITERS.

*Archimedes, Timæus, Pythagoras, Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus*, and the *tragedians* in the choruses.

## ÆOLIC DIALECT.

This dialect was used in *Bæotia, Lesbos, and Æolia in Asia Minor*. It is a branch of the *Doric*, and has some changes in common with it.

## PROPERTIES.

I. *Change of the rough into the smooth breathing*; as, *ἄπιω* and *removal of the accent back*, as, *ἔγω, πόταμος*.

To compensate the loss of the aspirate it sometimes prefixes *β* to *φ*, when the next syllable begins with *ζ, κ, δ, or τ* as, *βριζα, βράκος, βρόδον, βρήτωρ*. It sometimes prefixes *γ* to a vowel; as, *γέντο* for *εντο*, *Doric* for *ελτο*, by syncope for *ελετο*, which is by the *Ionic* dialect for *εἰλετο*

II. *Change of letter or syllable.*

β	into	{ γ	γάλανος, γλέφαρον.
		{ μ	βάρμιτον.
δ	—	β	βλήρ, <sup>1</sup> Βελφοδς, βελφῖνες.
ζ	—	σδ <sup>2</sup>	τράπεσδα; Σδεός.
θ	—	φ	φλιβω.
ι	—	φ	πέφφοχος for περφοχος.
μ	—	π	πέδα, ὄππαια, ἄλιππα for ἀλειμμα. See Rule IV.
ν	—	σ	μεις, <sup>3</sup> νόις, γελᾶις, <sup>3</sup> ὀψόις. <sup>3</sup>
ξ	—	σκ <sup>2</sup>	σκένος, σκίφος.
π	—	{ μ	ματεῖς, μαθοῦσα.
		{ φ	Φερσεφόνα.

<sup>1</sup> For δῖλεαρ.

<sup>2</sup> An Æolic resolution of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi \text{ is } \delta\sigma \\ \psi \text{ — } \kappa\sigma \end{array} \right\}$  by metathesis  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\sigma \\ \sigma\kappa \end{array} \right\}$

<sup>3</sup> Words that undergo a complicated change.

πτ	into	σσ	πέσσω, ὄσσω, νίσσω
σ	—	{ ν ρ	τετύφωv. οἷτορ, ἵππορ, πίσορ, <sup>3</sup> πόρ, σῶρ, <sup>3</sup> for οἷτος, ἵππος, πίθος, ποῦς, θεός.
τ	—	π	σπολήν, σπαλεις, πέμπτε.
χ	—	φ	αὐφάνα.
ψ	—	σπ <sup>2</sup>	σπέλλιον, σπάλιδα.
		{ ε ο	λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν, ν added. μέμορθαι, ἔφθόρθαι.
α	—	υ	σῆρκας.
		αι	μέλαις, τάλαις, hence μέλαινα, τάλαινα.
ε	—	α	ἔπισθα.
		αι	θναίσκω, μιμναίσκω, βλαιτή.
η	—	ει	Ἄτρεϊδες.
ι	—	η	νηλήτης, ἀκτὴν, Καφήσιος. <sup>3</sup>
		{ ε υ	ἐδόντα, ἐδόνη. ἔνυμα, <sup>4</sup> ὄσων, <sup>3</sup> ὕδυσσεύς.
ο	—	ον	θουγάτηρ, λιγούραν, οὐδωρ, κοῦμα, φοῦσα.
υ	—	η	νηός.
		ι	ἠψόθεν, ἦπαρ.
		α	διαπεινᾶμες.
ω	—	ο	ἔρος, G. -ου, γέλος, Acc. -ον.
φ	—	αι	βοάεις, γελάϊ.
		{ η η <sup>5</sup>	τύπτην, καλῆν. ῥῆπον.
ου	—	οι	μοῖσα, Κρόισα, Μέδοισα, ὀρθαίς. <sup>3</sup>
διά	—	ζα	ζάβολος, ζαμενής.
μετά	—	πέδα	πέδ' Ἀχιλλέα, πεδάροχομαι, πεδάμοιψαν, πεδέχω, πεδάφρων.

### III. *Prosthesis* of

β before ρ instead of the aspirate; as, βροντήρ.

γ for the same purpose; as, γέντο. Also in other words; as, γνοεῖν, γνόφος, γνῶ, γδοῦπον, whence ἐριγδουπος, II. η'. 411.

IV. *Epenthesis*. It transposes the letters in the syllable ρι, changing ι into ε and doubling ρ· as, κόπρια, μέτριος, ἀλλότριος· *Æolic*, κόπερῶα, μέτερῶος, ἀλλότερῶος.

### *Epenthesis* of

α in the genitive plur. μουσᾶων.

ι in μέλαις, τάλαις· participles in ας· also of the ι subscript.

<sup>4</sup> Γυνή; and ὑμέναιος are of *Æolic* extraction, from γονή and ὁμονοεῖν.

<sup>5</sup> In the augment, according to *Priscian*.

*υ* after *α* · as, ἀάταν, αἶως, ἀτήρ, αἰτάρ, θαῦλος, ἱαυχεν, φαύσκι.

*υ* after *ο* · as, Οὐδυσσεῖα.

a consonant to compensate the loss of the aspirate; as, ἄμμες, ὅμμες.

a consonant when the vowel or diphthong preceding is shortened; as, κτέννω, φθέγγω, ἔμμα, ἐμμι, πενθέσσης, τίθεμμι, ἄλιππα.

*σ* in futures in λω, ρω.

*β* in ἀλιβδόειν, ἔβασον.

#### V. *Syncope* of

*γ* in ὄλλιος, ἔξ, φόρμιξ.

*σ* — μῶα, πᾶα.

*ι* — Ἄχαιος, πάλαιος · also *ι* subscript; as, τέπιτης.

*ο* — μέσα, βυλή, Ἰλα.

*υ* — Ὀρανός, Συράκοσσαί.

#### VI. *Paragoge* of

*ν* to the accusative sing. of the 4th form of contracts; as, Ἀητών.

### OBSERVATIONS.

#### DECLENSIONS.

1. It changes *ης* in the nominative of the first declension of nouns into *α* · as, ποιητά, κομητα · and *ου* of the genitive sing. into *αο* · as, Ἑρμείαο. It inserts *α* in the genitive plural of nouns of this declension; as, αἰχμητάων, μουσάων · and *ι* in the accusative plural of those in *α* and *η* · as, νόμφαις.

2. In the dative singular of the 2d it omits the subscript; as, λόγῳ · and changes *ους* of the accusative plural into *οις*.

3. In the 1st form of the contracts it rejects *σ* from the vocative sing. in *ες* · as, Σώκρατε, Δημόσθενε.

4. In the fourth form it makes the genitive sing. in *ως*, and the accusative in *ων* · as, G. αἰδ-ῶς, A. -ῶν.

It makes of genitive cases a new nominative of another declension from which it forms its cases; as, of γέροντος, the genitive, it makes a nominative, from which γερόντοις is the dative plural. So μελανοῦ from μέλανος, and τίος, G. τίου, D. τίῳ, &c. from the genitive τινός, which has sometimes the *ν* syncopated.

It changes *σ* into *ρ* in the genitive sing. and accusative plur. of nouns in *α* and *η* of the 1st declension, the nominative sing. of the 2d, the nominative and genitive sing. of the 3d,



the genitive and accusative sing. of the 1st form of the contracts, the genitive of the 2d form, and the accusative plural of all five; as, 1st, G. ἀρετᾶρ, A. ἀκοάρ. 2d, N. Τιμόθεορ. 3d, σκληροτήρ, G. χρώματορ. Plur. A. ὠδῖναρ. 1st form of contracts, G. μέλεορ, A. κλέορ. 2d, G. πόλιορ.

## VERBS.

5. It changes the *ε* of the 2d and 3d sing. of the present indicative active, and of the infinitive, into *η* · as, τύπτ-ης, -η, -ην.

6. It annexes *θα* to the 2d persons in *ης* · as, ἦσθα, τύπησθα.

7. It inserts *σ* in futures of the fourth conjugation in *λω*, *ρω* · as, τέλσω, ὄρω.

8. It changes *α* of the penultima of the perfect passive into *ο* in the infinitive; as, μέμορθαι, ἐφθορθαι.

9. It changes *ειν* and *ουν* in the infinitive of contracts into *αις* and *οις* · as, βοῶις, χρυσόις.

10. It gives many contracts the form of verbs in *μι*, both with and without a reduplication; as, φίλημι, νίκημι, ἀλάλημι, ἀπάχημι · hence the third plurals οἴκεντι, φίλεντι; Imperf. ἐφίλην · and participles present νοεῖς, ποιεῖς, &c.

11. It changes *η* in the present of verbs in *μι* from *αω*, into *αι* · from *εω* into *ε*, doubling *μ* · as, γέλαιμι, γέλαις, γέλαι, &c. τίθεμι, -ης, -ησι.

12. It often changes the short into the long vowel in these verbs; as, τίθ-ητον, -ημεν, τίθητι, ἰσθηθι, δίδωθι, ἐτιθήμην.

13. In *φημι* it makes the 3d sing. φασι, and the 3d plural φασι.

## WRITERS.

*Alcæus, Sappho.*

## BCEOTIC DIALECT.

Under the *Æolic* is comprehended the *Bæotic* dialect, which has the following distinct peculiarities:

It changes

β into δ ὀδελός.

γ — β βάνα<sup>1</sup> for γυνή.

<sup>1</sup> The *η* which the *Doric* changes into *α*, the *Bæotic* does not change into *α* · and, on the contrary, what the *Bæotic* changes into *α*, the *Doric*

κ	into	ξ	ἔξον, ἐξασι, <sup>2</sup> Perf. Act.
σ	—	ξ	ἀπέπειξα.
α	—	{ ε	λεγόμεθεν, ν added.
		{ ι	τρίπεζαν.
ε	—	ι	ἰών.
η	—	ει	μεῖς, <sup>1</sup> Θείβαθεν, τίθεμι, εἴρωες.
ω	—	οι	ῥοῖος.
αν	—	ασι	ἐξασι, <sup>2</sup> 1st Aor. Act.
ασι	—	αν	τέτυφαν.

OBSERVATIONS.

VERBS.

1. It inserts σα in the 3d plural of the imperfect and both aorists indicative active.

Common.	Boeotic.
ἔτυπτον,	ἐτύπτοσαν.
ἔτυψαν,	ἐτύψασαν.
ἔτυπον,	ἐτύποσαν.

And in the imperfect of contracts; as,

Common.	Boeotic.
ἐβόων,	ἐβοῶσαν.
ἐφίλουν,	ἐφιλοῦσαν.
ἐχρύσουν,	ἐχρυσούσαν.

2. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the 1st aorist in ασι · as, ἐτύψασι.

3. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the perfect in αν · as, τέτυφαν, πέφρικαν.

4. It makes the 2d aorist imperative active in ον like the first; as, τύπ-ον, -άτω.

5. In the optative active it changes ε of the 3d plural into σα · as,

Common.	Boeotic.
τύπτει }	
τύψει }	-σαν.
τύποι }	

does not change into α · as, ἰδύ, Doric ἰδύ, never εἰδύ, Boeotic · εἴρωες, Boeotic εἴρωες but not ἄρωες, Doric. So Hort. Adonidis. Aldus. 1496. p. 209. But ἄρωα occurs in Pind. Pyth. Od. iii. v. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Some grammarians make this the perfect by changing κ into ξ, others the 1st aorist, by changing αν into ασι.

6. In the 3d plural of both the aorists passive, and of the imperfect and 2d aorist active of verbs in  $\mu$ , it syncopates  $\sigma\alpha$ , shortening the preceding long vowel ; as,

Common.	Bæotic.
ἐτόφθησαν,	ἐτυφθεν.
ἐτόπησαν,	ἐτυπεν.
ἴστασαν,	ἴσαν.
ἐτίθασαν,	ἐτιθεν.
ἐδίδουσαν,	ἐδιδον.
ἔστησαν,	ἔσαν.

7. It changes  $\eta$ , in the penultima of verbs in  $\mu$  from  $\epsilon\omega$ , into  $\epsilon\iota$  and uses the *Ionic* reduplication ; as, *τέθειμι, πεφίλειμι*.

No WRITERS extant ; nor would this dialect have been known, nor the *Cretan, Spartan, Macedonian, Tarentine, Pamphylian*, and *others*, had not writers occasionally introduced them ; as, in *Aristophanes* we find a *Bæotian* woman speaking in her own dialect.

Superadded to the use of all the dialects and figures of orthography and prosody, the POETS have a few peculiarities :

I. They make nouns indeclinable by adding  $\varphi$  to the nominative of parisyllabic nouns, and to the genitive of imparisyllabics, rejecting  $\nu$  and  $\sigma$  from the terminations ; as, *αὐτόφῃ, δακρυόφῃ, κοτυληδορόφῃ*, for *αὐτός, δάκρυον, κοτυληδών, -όνος*. Neuters of the 1st form of the contracts reject  $\sigma$  only from the genitive ; as, *ὄρεος, ὄρεσφῃ*. To the Attic genitive in  $\omega$  they add  $\sigma$  as, G. *Μῆρωσ* for *Μῆρω*.

II. They form the dative plural from the singular by changing  $\iota$  into  $\epsilon\sigma\iota$  or  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  as, *ἡρώϊ, ἡρώεσι* or *ἡρώεσσι* and change  $\omicron\iota\nu$  into  $\omicron\iota\upsilon$  in the dative dual.

III. In verbs they insert  $\alpha$  before  $\alpha$  contracted, and  $\omega$  before  $\omega$ , if the penultima be long ; but  $\sigma$  before  $\omega$  if the penultima be short. Thus *βοάεις, βοᾶς*,—Poet. *βοάας* · *πηδάω, πηδῶ*,—Poet. *πηδάω* · *βοάω, βοῶ*,—Poet. *βοάω*.

IV. They redouble letters to make a short syllable long by position ; as, *ἐτέλεσσα* for *ἐτέλεσα*, 1st aorist active : and also

<sup>1</sup> Hence 2d aor. act. subjunctive, *δά-ω, -ως, -ω· -ωτον, -ωτον· -ωμεν, -ωτε, -ωσι*.

change the quantity of vowels by inserting *i* to form a diphthong; as, *ἐμέο Ionicè, ἐμεῖο poëticè*; and by changing *ω* into *ο* as, *τύπτομεν* for *τύπιωμεν*, subjunctive active.

V. They change *barytons* into verbs in *μι* as, *ἔχημι, βρέθην*, from *ἔχω, βρέθω*.

VI. From regular verbs in *ω* are formed by the poets verbs defective in *αθω, εθω, εω, ησσω, ηω, οιαω, ουω, ξω, σγω, σθω, στω, σω, υθω, υσσω, ωσω, ωσσω, ωθω, ωω*.

# DIALECTS OF THE PRONOUNS.

## Ἐγώ.

### Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐγώνη} \\ \text{ἐγών} \\ \text{ἐγώνγα} \\ \text{ἐγώγα} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἔγων} \\ \text{ἰώ} \\ \text{ἰώγα} \\ \text{ἰώνγα} \end{array} \right.$	_____
G.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμοῖο} \\ \text{ἐμέο} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμεῦ} \\ \text{μεῦ} \end{array} \right.$	ἐμεῦ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμεῖο.} \\ \text{ἐμεῖοθεν.} \\ \text{ἐμέθεν.} \end{array} \right.$
D.	_____	ἐμιν	_____	_____
A.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀμέ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	_____	_____

### Dual.

N. A.	_____	ἄμμε	ἄμμε	νῶν.
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	νῶν.

### Plural.

N.	ἡμεῖς	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμεις} \\ \text{ἔμμες} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμεις} \\ \text{ἔμμες} \end{array} \right.$	_____
G.	ἡμῶν	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀμῶν} \\ \text{ἀμέων} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμων} \\ \text{ἔμμέων} \end{array} \right.$	ἡμῶν
D.	_____	ἀμῖν	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀμῖν} \\ \text{ἔμμιν} \\ \text{ἔμμι} \end{array} \right.$	_____
A.	ἡμέας	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀμᾶς} \\ \text{ἀμέ} \\ \text{ἔμμε} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμας} \\ \text{ἀμέ} \\ \text{ἔμμε} \end{array} \right.$	_____

## Σύ.

## Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Pætic.
N.	_____	{ τὸ τόγα τύνη	_____	_____
G.	{ σοῖο σέο	{ σεῦ τεῦ τεοῖο	{ σεῦ τεῦ	{ σεῖο. σελοθεν. σέλοθεν. σέθεν.
D.	_____	τοί, τίν, τετν	_____	{ τίν. τετν.
A.	_____	{ τὸ τὸ	_____	_____

## Dual.

N. A.	_____	δυμς	δυμς	_____
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	_____

## Plural.

N.	δυεες	{ δυδες δυμς	δυμς	δυετες.
G.	δυέων	_____	{ δυμῶν δυμῶων	δυελων.
D.	_____	{ δυμιν δυμι	{ δυμιν δυμι	_____
A.	δυέας	{ δυμιας δυμς δυμ	{ δυμιας δυμς	_____

## Οὔ.

## Singular.

G.	ξο	εῦ	εῦ	{ εῖο. ξοθεν. ξθεν.
D.	ξοῖ	_____	_____	_____
A.	ξε	{ μιν <sup>1</sup> νιν	_____	_____

<sup>1</sup> μιν and νιν are both singular and plural, and of all genders. See Doric dialect, Obs. 8.

Dual.				
N. A.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
	_____	_____	_____	σφές.
Plural.				
N.	σφές	σφές	_____	σφείες.
G.	σφέων	_____	_____	σφέων.
D.	σφι	φιν	_____	{ σφι.
A.	σφέας	ψδ	_____	{ σφιν.
				σφέ.

ARTICLE.<sup>2</sup>

Singular.				
N.	_____	ά	_____	_____
G.	τέω	τῶ, τᾱς	τᾱρ	τοῖο.
D.	τέφ	τῶ, τᾱ	_____	_____
A.	_____	τᾱν	_____	_____

Dual.				
N. A.	_____	_____	_____	_____
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	τοῖν.

Plural.				
N.	_____	τοί, ται	_____	_____
G.	τέων	τᾱν	τάων	_____
D.	{ τοῖσι, τῆς	_____	_____	τοῖσδεσι &c.
	{ τεοῖσι, τῆσι	_____	_____	τοῖσδεσσι.
A.	_____	τῶς	τῶρ τᾱρ	_____
		τὸς		

The dialects, which by some are annexed to the relative *δς*, by others to the relative *δστις*, belong properly to *διος*, used for *δστις*.

From *διος* comes regularly the Gen. *διου*, I. *διω*, D. *διεν*, P. *διτεν*, *διτεο*, Dat. *διφ*, I. *διεφ*, P. *διτεφ*, Plur. Gen. *διων*, I. *διεων*, Dat. *διοις*, I. *διέοις*, *διέοισι*. *ἄσσα* and *ἄττα* are used by the Attics for *διτινα*.

<sup>2</sup> To every case of the article the Attics add the particles *δε* and *γε*. also *γε* to the pronouns *ἐγώ*, *σύ*, &c.

## DIALECTS OF THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE εἶμι.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

## Present Tense.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
I.	—	—	—	—	—	εἶμεν	—	{ εἶσι.
D.	εἶμι	—	ἐνι	—	—	{ εἶμες	—	{ ἐνι.
P.	—	εἶσι	—	—	—	{ εἶμεν	—	{ ἔονται.
						—	—	εἶσσι.

## Imperfect Tense.

A.	ἦ	ἦσθα	ἦν	ἦστον	ἦσιν	—	ἦτε	—
I.	{ εἶα	ἔης	{ ἔην	—	—	—	εἶτε	{ ἔσαν.
	{ ἔσκον	—	{ ἔσχε	—	—			{ ἔσκον.
D.	—	—	ἦς	—	—	{ ἦμεν	—	ἦν.
P.	ἦα	ἔησθα	ἔην	—	—	{ ἦμες	—	ἔσαν.

## Future.

A.	—	ἔσει	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.	—	ἔσει	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.	—	ἔσση	{ ἔσειται	—	—	{ ἔσσομεθα,	ἔσοῦνται.	—
			{ ἔσσειται	—	—	{ ἔσσομεθα,	ἔσσοῦνται.	—
P.	ἔσομαι	{ ἔσση	ἔσσειται	—	—	ἔσσομεθα,	ἔσσοῦνται.	—
		{ ἔσει	—	—	—			

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

## Present Tense.

A.	—	—	—	—	—	{ ἔστων. <sup>1</sup>
D.	—	ἦτω	—	—	—	{ ἐπέσθων.
P.	ἔσσο	—	—	—	—	—

## OPTATIVE MODE.

## Present Tense

A.	—	—	—	—	εἴμεν,	εἴτε,	εἴεν. <sup>2</sup>
P.	—	ἔοις	ἔοι	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> See σα syncopated in the Attic dialect, Obs. 27.<sup>2</sup> See η syncopated in the Attic dialect, Obs. 27.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

I.	—	—	ἔη		—	—		—	—	ἔωσι.
D.	—	—	—		—	—		ᾤμ.	—	{ ὄντι.
P.	—	—	ἔησι		—	—		—	—	{ ἐόντι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

- I. ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι.  
 D. ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν, ἔμμεν, ἤμεν, ἤμεσ, εἶμεν.

Future.

- D. ἐσεῖσθαι, ἐσσεῖσθαι.  
 P. ἐσσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present Tense.

- I. ἐών.

Future.

- P. ἐσσόμενος.

DIGAMMA.

The ancient Greek language had a sound similar to that of a *v* or a *w*, which was called the *Æolic Digamma*, because it remained longest in use among the *Æolians*, and was denoted by a character resembling two gammas, placed one above the other, thus, F or f. It was prefixed to several words beginning with a vowel, which in the more familiar dialect had the smooth or rough breathing, and was sometimes also inserted in the middle between two vowels. It is supposed that the digamma, which had the force of a consonant, was more or less frequently employed by Homer in certain words, of which οἶ, οἷ, δ, εἴω, οἶκα, εἰπεῖν, ἀναξ, Ἥλιος, οἶνος, οἶκος, ἔργον, ἴσος, ἕκαστος, are some of the most common, but that it was neglected by the transcribers of his works. Hence the reason appears why such words so often have a hiatus before them; as, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια for δὲ ψελώρια, Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἀναξ for τε ἰάναξ · and also why they are so rarely preceded by long vowels or diphthongs shortened; as, αἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἄλλατ' εἶδον for ἄλλατ' εἶδον · and so often by short syllables made long, as if by position, even where the cæsura does not fall upon them; as, Ἀπόλλωνός ἐκάτοιο for Ἀπόλλωνος ψεκάτοιο, εὖ μὲν τόξον οἶδα for τόξον φοῖδα.



## ABBREVIATIONS.

[illegible]

**A TABLE, exhibiting the pages of the First Edition of the Grammar to which reference is made in the Notes appended to the Exercises, and the corresponding pages of the Second Edition.**

The large figures denote those Examples of the Exercises, which have notes referring to the Grammar; the small figures in the next column show the pages of the First Edition referred to in the respective notes; and the small figures in the third column, the corresponding pages of the Second Edition.

No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.
2	60	71.72	26	85	103	69 }		
	61	72		79	98	70 }	79	98
3	64	76	27	22	26	71	108	127
4	64	76		62	74	74	5	5
	65	77		63	75	77	61	73
5	60	72	28	10	10	78	60	72
	61	72		11	12	79	117	136
	110	129	29	35	40	81 }		
	61	73		19	22	82 }	79	98
6	108	127	30 }	11	13	83	30	34
	60	72	31 }	10	11		8	8
	62	79	33 }	11	13	84	106	125
	66	78		11	12		61	73
7	113	132	32	40	46	85 }	79	98
	67	79		22	26	87 }		
8	67	79.80	35	37	41	88	75	91
9	91	110		17	20	89	63	75
11	60	72	36	41	46		62	74
	74	90	37	40	48		61	72
12	60	72	38 }				75	91
	66	79	39 }	43	50	94	62	74
	72.73	88.89	40 }	35	40		63	75
13	65	76	41 }			102	109	128
	60	72	43	37	41		63	74
16	67	79.80		110	129		61	72
17	67	79.80	44	35	43	103	62	74
20	68	80		61	73	104	62	74
	67	79.80	45	41	49		63	75
	77	95		114	133	105 }		
	78	96	46	35	40	106 }	117	136
	77	95		39	46	108	63	75
	197	216	47	42	49		62	74
21	62	74	49	72	85		9	10
	115	134		35	40	111	60	72
24	110	129	52	37	43	112 }	15	17
	106	125	53	42	49	115 }	7	7
	62	74	55	35	43	116	110	129
	63	75	57	61	73		75	91
	67	80	58	11	12	118 }	61	73
25	116	135		110	129	119 }	9	110
26	11	12		37	43	121	119	38
	15	17	60	79	98		63	75
	17	20	68	61	73	122	20	24

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125	5	5	232	17	21	432	10	10
127	5	5		14	16	433	75	91
133	62	74	234	63	75		15	17
	63	75	236	111	130	448	15	17
	40	46	240	62	73	449	109	198
135	17	20	242	19	22	453		
136	63	75	245	16	19	451	63	75
	61	73	246	11	12	463	117	136
140	62	74	247	119	138	475		
	66	78		61	73	476	16	19
141	86	104	248	19	22	480	16	19
	60	72		10	10	481	15	17
	94	113	254	96	115	485		
142	15	18	255	61	73	486	17	20
143	19	22		74	90	487		
144	63	75	260	10	10	510	15	17
145	9	9		19	23	512		
146				7	7		20	23
150	117	136	262	9	9	519	19	22
147	62	74	263	63	74	521	113	132
154	15	17	268	65	77		62	74
156	7	7	277	15	17		59	71
157			279	9	9	547	61	73
159	107	126	285	19	22	558	16	19
160			295	5	5	560	106	125
163	113	132	298	63	75		61	73
169	21	25		9	9	578	44	52
181	15	17	300	108	127	579	43	50
183	17	20	301	85	103	588	14	16
184			303			596	15	17
190	106	125	305	64	76	597	20	23
193	109	128	316	59	71	599		
	111	130	319	16	19	600	20	24
196	110	129		60	72	601		
198	106	125	322	117	136	615	14	17
199	68	80		118	137	623	7	7
	76	92		65	77	633	15	17
204			333	63	75		65	76
205			344	110	129	637	61	73
207	65	76		113	132	639	16	19
209			358	107	126		15	18
210	66	78	374	85	103	645	43	50
214	5	5	384	113	132	647	20	23
215	117	136	389	107	126	661	105	124
216	94	113		118	137	664	43	51
219	115	134	398	108	127	666	7	7
221	9	9	400	111	130	667		
			414	20	23	684	15	17
				107	126	685		

No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.
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701	16	19	266			1009	63	74
	12	19	767	20	23	1038	39	46
	13	14	824	50	58	1043	32	36
714	78	96	868	20	24	1051	68	80
	61	73	958	15	18	1063	15	17
756	15	18	985	50	58	1208	85	103



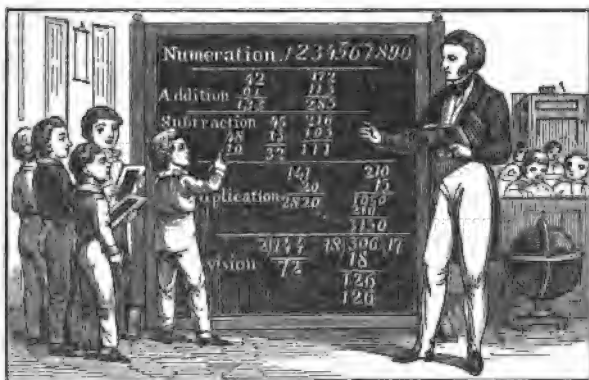
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(Signed,)

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A. S. TRAIN, } *School Committee.*

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*In behalf of the Committee.*

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Very respectfully yours,

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A. FARWELL,  
*Principal of Abbott Female Academy.*

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*Secretary of the School Committee.*

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*Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1838.*

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W. ALEXANDER, *Classical Teacher, Philadelphia.*

I have examined Greenleaf's National Arithmetic with a great deal of satisfaction, and have no hesitation in saying, that it is the most complete system of Mercantile Arithmetic with which I am acquainted; and will cheerfully recommend it as occasion may require.

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*Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1838.*

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B. P. HUNT, } *Teachers in Philadelphia.*  
JAMES P. ESPY, }

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WM. VOGDES, } *Philadelphia Centre High School.*  
E. O. KENDALL, }

*Copy of a letter from G. W. Harby, Esq., Principal of Harby's Academy, New Orleans, addressed to the Publishers.*

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I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

*New Orleans, August 22, 1839.*

GEORGE W. HARBY.



*From D. P. Page, Esq., Principal of the English High School, Newburyport.*

Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq. Dear Sir: I have with much care examined the National Arithmetic, of which you are the author, and, after having compared it, *article by article*, with the various other publications that have come to my hands, I hesitate not to say, that I think it contains a greater amount of matter, and a better arrangement of subjects, than any other book I have seen. Your rules and explanations are clear and definite, and your examples are well calculated to fix them in the mind. I congratulate the community on this valuable accession to our list of school books; and shall take pleasure in seeing your Arithmetic extensively introduced into all our schools, as also into that under my own care. Yours, with just respect, DAVID P. PAGE.

*From the late Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston.*

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*Inst. Male School, Portsmouth, N. H.*

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I have no hesitation in saying, that I not only think it the best single volume on the science of arithmetic extant, but that I consider its value to be equal, if not superior, to that of any *series of arithmetics* now before the American public.

D. RING,

*Principal of the East Baltimore Female Institute.*

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B. Greenleaf, Esq. Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your National Arithmetic. A number of classes went through with the book in the course of my teaching, and I feel satisfied that they obtained a more thorough and practical knowledge of the science, than they would have done by any other text-book with which I am acquainted. While the work is sufficiently compendious and cheap for general use, it at the same time, fully illustrates every principle in common business. I think the appendix on book-keeping a very valuable addition to the Arithmetic. Your obedient servant,

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To show the high estimate of the work in England, the fact may be stated, that it has been republished and stereotyped in London, and nine large editions have been sold there; which, together with its favorable reception throughout the United States, furnishes sufficient evidence of its practical utility.

Among the public notices of the work in England, are the two following:

The design of this work is unexceptionably good. By a series of progressive exercises the scholar is conducted from the formation of easy sentences to the more difficult and complex arrangement of words and ideas. He is, step by step, initiated into the rhetorical propriety of the language, and furnished with directions and models for analyzing, classifying, and writing down his thoughts in a distinct and comprehensive manner. — *London Jour. of Education.*

Of the Exercises in Composition, by Parker, we can speak with unmingled praise. It is not enough to say, that they are the best that we have, for we have none worth mention. The book is fully effective both in suggesting ideas or pointing out the method of thinking, and also in teaching the mode of expressing ideas with propriety and elegance. — *English Monthly Magazine.*

*From Mr. Walker, Principal of the Eliot School, Boston.*

This work is evidently the production of a thorough and practical teacher, and in my opinion it does the author much credit. By such a work all the difficulties and discouragements which the pupil has to encounter, in his first attempts to write, are in a great measure removed, and he is led on, progressively, in a methodical and philosophical manner, till he can express his ideas on any subject which circumstances or occasion may require, not only with sufficient distinctness and accuracy, but even with elegance and propriety. An elementary treatise on composition, like the one before me, is certainly much wanted at the present day. I think this work will have an extensive circulation, and I hope the time is not distant, when this branch of education, hitherto much neglected, will receive that attention which in some degree its importance demands.

*From J. W. Bulkley, Esq., Principal of an Academy, Albany.*

I have examined "Parker's Exercises in Composition," and am delighted with the work; I have often felt the want of just that kind of aid, that is here afforded: the use of this book will diminish the labor of the teacher, and greatly facilitate the progress of the pupil in a study that has hitherto been attended with many trials to the teacher, and perplexities to the learner.

If Mr. Parker has not strewed the path of the student with flowers, he has "removed many stumbling-blocks out of the way, made crooked things straight, and rough places smooth." It is certainly one of the happiest efforts that I have ever seen in this department of letters, — affording to the student a beautiful introduction to the most important principles and rules of rhetoric; and I would add, that if carefully studied, it will afford a "sure guide" to written composition. I shall use my influence to secure its introduction to all our schools.

*Robert S. Davis' Publications.*

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PARKER'S EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

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*From Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of Portsmouth, N. H.*

I was much gratified by the receipt of your book, entitled *Progressive Exercises in English Composition*; and, if possible, still more so by its original, judicious and excellent plan. It is a valuable and successful attempt to give instruction in relation to one of the most difficult, though important departments of education; and I should conceive it would afford great pleasure, as well as benefit, to the minds of the young. I sincerely hope that it will be introduced into our schools, where such a work has been long wanted.

*From Mr. Andrews, Professor of Mt. Vernon School, Boston.*

Parker's *Progressive Exercises in English Composition* will, in my opinion aid the teacher, and encourage the pupil, in this important branch of education. I feel confident that the work will be highly acceptable to those who have experienced the difficulties to be surmounted in bringing forward a class to compose with any degree of accuracy.

*From Samuel P. Newman, Professor of Rhetoric in Bowdoin College.*

I have examined "*Progressive Exercises in English Composition*," by R. G. Parker, with some care, and hesitate not to express an opinion that it is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. It is well fitted to call into exercise the ingenuity of the pupil, to acquaint him with the more important principles and rules of Rhetoric, and to guide and aid his first attempts in the difficult work of composition.

*From Mr. Pike, late Preceptor of Framingham Academy.*

*From Walter R. Johnson, Esq., Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.*

Having often felt the necessity of reducing to its simple elements the art of composition, and having been compelled, from the want of regular treatises, to employ graduated exercises expressly prepared for the purpose, and similar in many respects to those contained in this treatise, I can speak with confidence of their utility, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of teachers.

*From Dr. Fox, Principal of the Boylston School, Boston.*

This little manual, by the simplicity of its arrangement, is calculated to destroy the repugnance, and to remove the obstacles which exist in the minds of young scholars to performing the task of composition. I think this work will be found a valuable auxiliary to facilitate the progress of the scholar, and lighten the labor of the teacher.

*From Mr. Dillaway, Principal of the Latin School, Boston.*

Their clearness and simplicity strongly recommend them to the instructors in this important branch of education.

*From Mr. Oliver, Principal of the Salem Classical School.*

I have introduced the work into this Institution, and heartily recommend it to the notice of the profession.

*From Mr. Joseph Healy, of Pawtucket.*

I think it a very valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

*From the Rt Rev. G. W. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey, formerly Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Washington College.*

Your little book on composition is excellent. It is the best help to that difficult exercise for the young that I have ever seen.

✍ The same author has in course of preparation a *Second Part*, or Sequel to the above popular school book, which will be published soon.


## Robert S. Davis' Publications.

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### SMITH'S CLASS BOOK OF ANATOMY.

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THE CLASS BOOK OF ANATOMY, explanatory of the first principles of Human Organization, as the basis of Physical Education; with numerous Illustrations, a full Glossary, or explanation of technical terms, and practical Questions at the bottom of the page. By J. V. C. Smith, M. D., formerly Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology in the Berkshire Medical Institution. Sixth, Improved Stereotype Edition.

 This work has received the highest testimonials of approbation from the most respectable sources, and has already been adopted as a text book in many schools and colleges in various sections of the United States.

The estimation in which it is held in other countries may be inferred from the fact, that a translation of it has recently been made into the Italian language, at Palermo, under the supervision of the celebrated Dr. Placido Portel. It is also in the progress of translation into the Hawaiian language, by the American missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, to be used in the higher schools, among the natives; and the plates are soon to be forwarded, with reference to that object, by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; which furnishes conclusive evidence of its value and utility.

*From Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bowdoin St. Church, Boston.*

*Boston, Nov. 7, 1836.*

I have examined the Class Book of Anatomy, by Dr. Smith, with very great satisfaction. For comprehensiveness, precision, and philosophical arrangement, it is surpassed by no book of the kind which I have ever seen. The study of Anatomy and Physiology, to some extent, is exceedingly interesting and useful as a branch of common education; and it is to be desired that it should be more extensively adopted in all our higher schools. To secure this end, there is no other book before the public so well prepared as the one under remark. It is also a convenient compend to lie upon the table of the scientific anatomist and physician, and a very valuable family book for reference, and for explanation of terms which often occur in reading.

H. WINSLOW.

We are gratified to see the attempt to introduce a new subject to ordinary students. It is wonderful that civilized man has been so long willing to remain ignorant of the residence of his mind, and the instruments by which it operates. The book before us abounds in information in which every adult reader will feel a deep interest, and from which all may derive valuable lessons of a practical kind. We are gratified to see frequent references to the Great First Cause of life and motion. We cordially wish success to his enterprise in a path almost untrodden.—*American Annals of Education.*

*Copy of a Communication from Mr. C. H. Allen, of the Franklin Academy, Andover, Mass.*

*North Andover, Dec. 10, 1836.*

Mr. R. S. Davis. Dear Sir: During my vacation, I have had time to examine Smith's Class Book of Anatomy, the second edition of which you have recently published. I do not hesitate to speak of it as the very work which the public have long demanded. It contains knowledge which should be widely diffused. The author is remarkably clear in his explanations and descriptions, and very systematic in his arrangement. So that he has rendered this neglected branch of useful knowledge highly interesting to all classes.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN.

*Robert S. Davis' Publications.*

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SMITH'S CLASS BOOK OF ANATOMY.

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*From Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham, who alluded to this work, in very commendable terms, in a popular lecture on Education, delivered in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.*

Mr. R. S. Davis. Dear Sir: Dr. Smith's "Class Book of Anatomy," which you was so kind as to send me, I have examined with pleasure and profit. It is the best book of the kind which I have seen. I wish every child in the United States could be made to see its uses. Did parents fully understand *physical education*, how much pain and illness would be prevented, and, moreover, how would intellectual and moral culture be advanced! Our community cannot come to its growth—we cannot have *whole* men, until ALL the physical, intellectual, and moral powers are developed in their natural order, proper time, and due proportion. In the hands of a competent teacher, this book will be one step's advance towards such a result.

Yours, respectfully, CHARLES BROOKS.

Hingham, Feb. 20, 1837.

*Extract from a notice in the Boston Christian Watchman.*

We think many of your readers will be pleased to know that a book on Anatomy is prepared for popular use, on such a plan. Why should a subject of such common interest be excluded from the great mass of general readers, and confined to the medical profession? The author, a professed anatomist, has conferred a great favor on this class, by presenting, in a form as simple as the nature of the subject would allow, a popular outline of an intricate science, and by preparing for his work plates and descriptions which are otherwise to be obtained only at great expense.

*From Rev. George W. Blagden, Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston.*

I have read with much pleasure and profit part of Dr. Smith's "Class Book of Anatomy,"—sufficient, I think, to warrant me in saying, that it will be highly useful in promoting the end for which it was designed, wherever it is used. Without, of course, being able to speak of it as an anatomist, I take pleasure in recommending it as highly adapted to impart instruction on that subject.

Very truly, yours, G. W. BLAGDEN.

*From the Boston Christian Review (for March, 1837.)*

The title of this book explains its object. It contains a minute, and, we presume, an accurate, account of the structure of the human body, illustrated by numerous plates. A general knowledge of the organization of the body, and of its physiology, ought to form a part of the education of every individual. It would have a favorable influence on the health, and it ought to awaken devout reverence towards the Author and Preserver of this wonderful mechanism.

Dr. Smith's book has been introduced into many academies and some of the higher class of seminaries, and it has passed to a second edition. These facts indicate that it has been found to be adapted to the purposes of education.

*Extract from "Remarks on the Classical Education of Boys, by a Teacher," (Professor Cleaveland.)*

If the pupil has leisure, as he undoubtedly will in the course of an education of seven or eight years, there are still other branches suited to his age, and which will be interesting to him;—and first I should recommend that he gain some knowledge of Anatomy. This will be highly interesting, and will be available knowledge as long as he lives. I observe with great pleasure that a text book on this subject has just been prepared by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, which ought to be adopted into all our schools.

It is a very valuable production, and in all things pre-eminently calculated to gain the confidence and respect of the public.—*Providence Journal.*

*Robert S. Davis' Publications.*

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BOSTON SCHOOL ATLAS.

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**BOSTON SCHOOL ATLAS.** Embracing a Compendium of Geography. Containing seventeen Maps and Charts. Embellished with instructive Engravings. Twelfth edition, handsomely printed, from new plates. One volume, quarto.

The Maps are all beautifully engraved and painted; and that of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, contains the boundaries of every town in those states.

Although this book was designed for the younger classes in schools, for which it is admirably calculated, yet its maps are so complete, its questions so full, and its summary of the science so happily executed, that, in the opinion of many, it contains all that is necessary for the pupil in our common schools.

*From the Preface to the Sixth Edition.*

The universal approbation and extensive patronage bestowed upon the former editions of the Boston School Atlas, has induced the publishers to present this edition with numerous improvements. The maps of the World, North America, United States, Europe, England, and Asia, have been more perfectly drawn, and re-engraved on steel; and the maps of Maine, of New Hampshire and Vermont, and of the Western States, also, on steel, have been added; and some improvements have been made in the elemental part.

It has been an object, in the revision of this edition, to keep the work, as much as possible, free from subjects liable to changes, and to make it a *permanent Geography*, which may hereafter continue to be used in classes without the inconvenience of essential variations in different editions.

*From R. G. Parker, author of "Progressive Exercises in English Composition," and other popular works.*

I have examined a copy of the Boston School Atlas, and have no hesitation in recommending it as the best introduction to the study of Geography that I have seen. The compiler has displayed much judgment in what he has omitted, as well as what he has selected; and has thereby presented to the public a neat manual of the elements of the science, unencumbered with useless matter and uninteresting detail. The mechanical execution of the work is neat and creditable, and I doubt not that its merits will shortly introduce it to general use.

Respectfully yours,

R. G. PARKER.

*From E. Bailey, Principal of the Young Ladies' School, Boston.*

I was so well pleased with the plan and execution of the Boston School Atlas, that I introduced it into my school, soon after the first edition was published. I regard it as the best work for beginners in the study of Geography which has yet fallen under my observation; as such I would recommend it to the notice of parents and teachers.

*From the Principal of one of the High Schools in Portland.*

I have examined the Boston School Atlas, Elements of Geography, &c., and think it admirably adapted to beginners in the study of the several subjects treated on. It is what is wanted in all books for learners—*simple, philosophical, and practical*. I hope it will be used extensively.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. FURBISH.

I have perused your Boston School Atlas with much satisfaction. It seems to me to be what has been needed as an introduction to the study of Geography, and admirably adapted to that purpose.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

B. D. EMERSON.

**ADAMS'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY**, new edition, improved; being a Description of the World, in three parts. To which is added a brief Sketch of Ancient Geography; a plain Method of constructing Maps; and an Introduction to the use of the Globes. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. Accompanied by an **IMPROVED ATLAS**. Designed for Schools and Academies in the United States. By **DANIEL ADAMS, A. M.**, author of the "New School Arithmetic." Seventeenth edition, revised.

*Advertisement to the Seventeenth Edition.*

The present edition of this work has undergone an entire revision, without a change in its original and generally approved plan, with a design better to adapt it to the present state of Geographical Science.

In that portion relating to the United States, particularly, much useful information, touching Internal Improvements, State Governments, Education, &c. has been incorporated; together with the addition of many new and useful pictorial illustrations, which, with the improvement in its mechanical execution, it is believed, will render this edition more worthy of public patronage than the preceding ones.

The work is systematically arranged in three parts;—the First Part, or Grammar, contains the elements of the science, concisely arranged to be committed to memory; with practical questions on the maps.

Instead of interspersing the whole book with statistics and exercises on the Maps, Dr. Adams has comprised this department in the First Part, occupying about one third of the Book. This part, particularly intended to be studied, simplifies the labor of the pupil and teacher, by presenting the lesson to be learned, without the necessity of marking off particular portions.

A distinguishing feature of this work is the *Second Part*, or Descriptive Geography, so eminently fitted for a reading book in classes. It is a kind of narrative read with great interest and attention by children who have made, or who at the time may be making geography a study.

The Third Part, entitled Geographical Orthography, comprises a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Geographical Names.

The **ATLAS** accompanying the revised edition of this Geography, has received various corrections and improvements, which recent changes in different sections of the United States, and other countries described in the Geography, render necessary. It contains twelve maps, including an additional map of the *Southern States*, all of which are handsomely engraved on steel, and beautifully painted in full colors.

Although numerous School Geographies have been issued since this work appeared, yet Adams's Geography retains all its popularity, and is constantly increasing in circulation. Indeed the excellence of its plan needs only to be examined to be admired: and, being furnished at a cheap price, it is well suited to the public Schools in the United States.

**FOWLE'S GEOGRAPHY**, with an **ATLAS**. This Geography is used with great success in the Monitorial School in Boston, and meets with universal approbation among instructors. The Atlas (which is furnished separately) is considered to be the most correct and beautiful ever presented to our schools.

*Extract of a letter from an accomplished Instructor in Philadelphia.*

I hope to see Fowle's Geography introduced into several schools here. It is certainly an excellent work.



*Robert S. Davis' Publications.*

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WALKER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY AND THE CLASSICAL READER.

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**WALKER'S BOSTON SCHOOL DICTIONARY.** Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English Language. Abridged for the use of Schools throughout the United States. To which is annexed, an Abridgment of WALKER'S KEY to the pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture Proper Names. Boston stereotype edition.

✚ This handsome and correct edition, prepared for the Boston schools, with great care, has so long been used, that it is only necessary for the publisher to keep it in a respectable dress, to ensure it a general circulation.

The price of the work, neatly bound in leather, is reduced to 50 cts. single, \$5.00 a dozen.

**THE CLASSICAL READER.** A Selection of Lessons in Prose and Verse, from the most esteemed English and American Writers. Intended for the use of the higher classes in Public and Private Seminaries. By Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood and G. B. Emerson, of Boston. Tenth stereotype edition.

This work is highly approved, as a *First Class Reader*, and has received many commendable notices from Public Journals throughout the United States, from which the following are selected.

*From the Visiter and Telegraph, Richmond, Va.*

This work is a valuable acquisition to our schools. It is a work purely national and modern. It has many valuable historical facts and anecdotes in relation to the early history, the character, manners, geography and scenery of our country. In the matter it contains, it is well adapted to the taste, feelings, and habits of the present age. It embodies many of the brightest and most sparkling gems of Irving, Webster, Everett, Jefferson, Channing, Sparks, Bryant, Percival, &c.

*From the American Journal of Education.*

We are happy to see another valuable addition to the list of reading books,—one which has been compiled with a strict regard to the tendency of the pieces it contains, and which bears the stamp of so high a standard of literary taste. In these respects the Classical Reader is highly creditable to its editors.

*Extract from the North American Review.*

The Classical Reader is selected from the very best authors, and the quantity from each, or the number of pieces of a similar character, by different authors, affords all that can be required for classes, and in sufficient variety, too, of manner, to facilitate greatly the formation of correct habits of reading, and a good taste. From each of those considerations, we give it our cordial recommendation.

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✚ The Publisher respectfully solicits the attention of Teachers, School Committees, and all interested in the cause of Education, to the foregoing list of School Books,—feeling confident that an examination of the works will lead to a conviction of their merits,—copies of which will be furnished for this purpose, with a view to their adoption, without charge.



